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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

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OF THE
STUART PAPERS

BELONGING TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING,
PRESERVED AT
WINDSOR CASTLE.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE papers included in the following Calendar belong to his Majesty the King, and are preserved in the Royal Library at Windsor. They were formerly the property of the titular King James III, otherwise the old Pretender, and his sons, Charles Edward, and Henry, the Cardinal Duke of York.

Account of the Acquisition of the Papers.

They were acquired by the Prince Regent on two different occasions. The first collection was procured from the Abbé James Waters, the Procureur General of the English Benedictines at Rome, through Sir John Coxe Hippisley, who had been for some years employed in the capacity of an unofficial medium of communication between the British Government and the Papal Court. Charles Edward had bequeathed the greater part of his property and all his papers to his daughter by Miss Walkinshaw, whom he had legitimated and created Duchess of Albany. According to the statement of Waters, Charles Edward's papers were at his death in his library at Florence, and were afterwards removed to Rome by himself, and lodged in the Cancellaria, which, according to the article in the *Quarterly Review* hereafter mentioned, was the Cardinal Duke's usual residence at Rome, and after the death of the Duchess in 1789, by virtue of her will, of which he was the sole executor, he brought them to his own house.

In 1804 Sir. J. C. Hippisley by the command of the Prince of Wales, communicated in a letter from Mr. Fox dated 5 Oct., concluded a negotiation with the Abbé for the purchase of the papers in his possession. (Preface to the *Life of James II*, p. ix.)

In a letter dated 12 Jan., 1805, from the Abbé to Sir J. C. Hippisley, part of which is printed in the above preface, he gave some account of the *Life*, and of some others of the papers, prefixing to it a sort of catalogue, which he described "as a general, genuine and candid account of the papers in my possession."

According to the minute, dated 4 June, 1819, of the Commissioners appointed in 1819 to examine the Stuart Papers, their Secretary received from the Rev. Stanier Clarke, Librarian to the Prince Regent, the following documents :—

1. The Life of James II with his original will, dated 17 Nov., 1688.
2. The King's instructions for the Prince of Wales, 1692.
3. Five volumes of Entry Books.
4. *Historia della Reale Casa Stuarda composta da Giovanni MacEgan di Kilbaran.*
5. The King of Great Britain's Case impartially stated, 1692.
6. Historical account of some remarkable matters concerning King James II's succession, &c., by Thomas Sheridan, written in 1702.
7. Proposal for a regular militia.
8. *Memoire touchant l'ancienne alliance entre la France et l'Ecosse.*
9. Political reflexions on the History and Government of England, &c., written in 1709.
10. Register of letters from 1769 to 1774 and copies and minutes of commissions, warrants, &c., 1719 to 1773.
11. Several copies of the Stuart pedigree.
12. Declaration of Charles Edward of his right to the Throne, &c., and a copy thereof.
13. *Testamento politico dell' Inghilterra nel 1780.*
14. A green portfolio containing an account signed by Sir J. C. Hippisley dated 28 Feb., 1813, of the manner in which the Stuart Papers in the possession of the Abbé Waters were obtained and a list of those papers, with sundry letters and memoranda on the subject. (This green portfolio now contains nothing but the letter of Waters and the catalogue already mentioned and a memorandum by Sir J. C. Hippisley that the letter and catalogue are in the handwriting of Waters.)

Most of these documents can be recognized in Waters' catalogue, and I think there is little doubt that all of them were included in the purchase from Waters, as the catalogue does not profess to be complete.

Sir J. C. Hippisley evidently believed that he had purchased, and Waters professed to sell, all the documents mentioned in the Catalogue, the latter at the same time assuring Sir John that the collection contained the whole of the Stuart Papers then extant, but the documents handed over by the Rev. Stanier Clarke form

a very small portion of those mentioned in the Catalogue. Four of them, viz., the letters of James III in 1743, to the Universities, to the Army and Navy, and to the Corporation of London, are mentioned among the papers purchased by Dr. Watson in 1816, as hereafter mentioned, but from their nature it is probable that duplicates of them existed. According to Watson's account (whose veracity, however, seems not to have been above suspicion), on the death of Charles Edward the greater part of the Stuart Papers, including most of those of importance, was sent to the Cardinal of York, the Duchess of Albany retaining only those of little value.

It appears, however, from a minute of the Commissioners to be quoted hereafter, that the first collection contained many other documents besides those mentioned as handed over by the Rev. Stanier Clarke, since they describe it, though less voluminous, as being more curious and important than the second, and remark that the portion brought over by Sir J. C. Hippisley "was in itself a most material diminution of its contents." Sir J. C. Hippisley also speaks of the first collection as extremely bulky, which implies that it contained a good deal more than the documents handed over by the Rev. Stanier Clarke. On some of the letters noticed in this Calendar there are endorsements in the handwriting of Waters, showing that they were formerly in his possession.

The cases of papers purchased from Waters were in 1805, at Sir J. C. Hippisley's request, deposited by the Treasurer General of the English Benedictines in the custody of Mr. Richard Bartram, who was acting as English Consul at Civita Vecchia, to await an opportunity of transmitting them to England. Sir J. C. Hippisley had been authorized by the Prince of Wales to concert with Lord Nelson such measures as best promised to secure the papers, and after Lord Nelson's death Lord Collingwood wrote to Sir John, in Jan., 1806, that he would endeavour to carry out the plan which had been settled with him. He accordingly, early in July, 1806, sent a brig of war under Capt. Raitt to Civita Vecchia, but unfortunately, twelve days before, the French had unexpectedly occupied the town and the brig's boats were not allowed to land. Another attempt in September by Capt. Raitt to communicate with Mr. Bartram was also unsuccessful. Two days after the occupation of the town Mr. Bartram was arrested

and thrown into a dungeon, with threats of being shot, if he did not disclose any property he might have or knew to be at Civita Vecchia belonging to England or to Englishmen. He had fortunately secreted the papers previously, and for several years preserved them safely, though with the greatest personal risk to himself. Mr. Paul Macpherson, the Principal of the Scots College at Rome, frequently communicated with Mr. Bartram with the view of removing the papers from Civita Vecchia, and they were ultimately delivered to the order of Sir J. C. Hippisley, brought to Mr. Bartram by Mr. Macpherson. (*Foreign Office Papers, Italian States, No. 8.*) A Mr. Bonelli, to whom Sir John had been authorized by the Prince of Wales to confide the commission for obtaining the papers, succeeded, with Mr. Macpherson's assistance, though with considerable risk, in shipping them to Leghorn, from which they were embarked in a Tunisian vessel to Tunis. They were forwarded from thence to Malta, and finally arrived in England in or about 1810, and were placed in the library of Carlton House.

Mr. Horner, of Mells Park, a descendant of Sir J. C. Hippisley, has most kindly allowed me to inspect two volumes of letters in his possession which were addressed to Sir John while in Italy, but in notes on some of these letters Sir John states that he had bound up all the correspondence relating to the acquisition of the Stuart Papers in a third volume. This volume unfortunately cannot now be found, and Mr. Horner does not know what may have become of it, if indeed it is still in existence. Sir John's above-mentioned letter of 28 Feb., 1813, is also now missing. These letters, if discovered, would probably clear up the obscurities about the contents of the first collection, and their relation to those of the second.

An article in the *Quarterly Review* for Dec., 1846, said to be by Mr. Dennistoun, states that the Duchess desired Waters to hand over all her father's papers to the Cardinal Duke, but that after her death they remained in his possession with the Cardinal's sanction, and that, as his consent had not been obtained to the sale, Waters insisted on a pledge of secrecy during his life.

It is now impossible, except in a few cases, to distinguish the contents of the collections, as they have been mixed and arranged

chronologically, and, except as a matter of curiosity, it seems immaterial to which collection any document originally belonged.

The history of the acquisition of the second collection is much clearer. A volume of Foreign Office Papers in the Public Record Office entitled *Italian States, Stuart Papers, No. 16*, is composed of correspondence on the subject, and there are a few incidental notices in *Foreign Office Papers, Italian States, Nos. 10 and 11*.

The greater part of the Cardinal of York's own papers and of the remainder of the Stuart Papers, whether they had been placed in his hands after the death of Charles Edward, or had otherwise come into his possession, after his death in 1807 was removed in several boxes to the Palazzo Monseratto. They lay there for many years in an open garret with unglazed windows exposed to the rats and mice, and were supposed to consist merely of tradesmen's bills and similar documents of no value.

A certain Dr. Robert Watson (on whom there is an article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*), who had been a member of the Corresponding Society, and for whose apprehension a reward had been offered by the English government, and who had been appointed by Napoleon Principal of the revived Scots College at Paris, went to Italy about 1813 for the purpose of collecting information about the Stuart family. During his researches he discovered the collection and obtained from Monsignore Tassoni, who, on the death of Monsignore Cesarini, Bishop of Milevi, the executor of the will of the Cardinal of York, had been appointed administrator of the Cardinal's estate, an order to the Abbé Lupi, a former amanuensis of the Cardinal, to permit him to inspect them, and spent two or three days in examining them. Watson apparently did nothing further till the end of 1816, when he offered Lupi 150 piastres or scudi for them. Lupi replied that they would fetch 200 if sold as waste paper, and finally the difference was split, and the bargain was concluded for 170, Lupi having represented to Tassoni that the papers were merely kitchen accounts of no value.

Watson, however, was unable to raise this sum from his own resources and applied to Mr. Brougham, afterwards the first Lord Brougham, who happened to be at Rome, to advance him the money, and understood that he would do so. On the evening of 15 December a meeting took place between Mr. Brougham, Watson and Mr. James Smith, a friend of Watson's, which lasted

three hours. Mr. Brougham declared that Watson had misconceived him, and that he would advance the money only on condition of the papers becoming his absolute property. According to Smith's account Brougham spoke with great warmth, as if he had been in the House of Commons or at the Bar, to convince them that the papers were of no real importance, since the last of the Stuarts was no more; that the British public were glutted with those things; that nobody in England but the Prince Regent would attach importance to them; that once they got on the shelves of the library at Carlton House the Prince and Stanier Clarke would destroy the valuable part of them, viz., all those which held up Royal turpitude to public view; that they would be a valuable addition to his library as an M.P., a man of letters, and an editor of the *Edinburgh Review* for the purpose of exposing occasionally to the public the turpitude of Courts, kings, and ministers; that it would also be agreeable to him to present some to the Princess Charlotte; that he would procure her patronage to Dr. Watson; that he would allow Dr. Watson to publish any he could of them during 18 months; that he would take some of the ten boxes they were in to London with him; that Lord King would take care of the rest; that Dr. Watson would have a room in Lord King's apartments and should dine at his table; and that Lord King would convey Dr. Watson and the rest of the papers to London at a proper time. He concluded by observing that everything was ready for his departure, and that he had made arrangements for taking part of the papers with him.

Watson was extremely embarrassed by Brougham's behaviour and replied that he would refer the business to Smith's arbitration. Smith then declared that in his opinion the papers should be presented to their Sovereign, and that Watson was the proper medium through which they should pass, since, as he made the discovery and had expended considerable sums, besides presents as *douceurs*, the merit ought to be his with the rewards he had a right to expect; in short that they were his property as he had agreed for the purchase. To this decision Watson assented, and the conference broke up.

Early next morning, the 16th, Mr. Smith advanced the money, which was paid over to Lupi, and the key of the garret was delivered to Watson as the owner of the papers, which were

removed at noon the same day in three carts to Watson's lodgings at 149, Strada delle Tre Cannelle. Curiously enough this house is near the Palazzo Muti where the titular James III had lived and where a part of the papers had been for many years, as the palace is at one end of the Piazza dei Santi Apostoli, and the street runs out of the opposite end of the Piazza. Watson and Smith then employed themselves for some days in unpacking and examining the papers, which they showed to several M.P.s, the Duchess of Devonshire, Professor Playfair and others. It appears that Mr. Brougham, notwithstanding the refusal of his offer, did not break off all relations with Watson, as, when he left for England on the 22nd, he took with him what is described as a very interesting letter from Charles XII of Sweden to James III, in which he promised to conclude peace with the Czar, and to land in Scotland with 30,000 men to support his claims, and also a plan of general confiscation of the property of the enemies of James. Even after Brougham left Rome he commissioned one James Galiffe to treat for the purchase of the papers. Early in January (the 1st according to Smith, the 3rd according to Denis), Watson and Smith informed Mr. Charles Denis, the British consul at Civita Vecchia, who was then at Rome, of the discovery and purchase of the papers, and that Watson intended to present them to the Prince Regent, and requested that a frigate might be sent to convey them to England. Watson also addressed a letter to the same effect to the Consul at Naples. He invited Mr. Denis to call and see the papers, to which Denis replied, that, as he was unwell himself, he would send Mrs. Denis to examine them, and requested that specimens might be sent him to enable him to judge of their authenticity. Fourteen letters and papers were accordingly sent to Mr. Denis. Four of them, as mentioned above, occur in the list sent to Sir J. C. Hippisley by Waters, thus proving that (if they were not duplicates) some at least of the papers which Waters stated to be in his power to dispose of, either in reality belonged to the Cardinal of York or got into his collection after the sale by Waters.

Meanwhile the discovery and value of the papers came to the ears of Cardinal Consalvi, the Papal Secretary of State, who summoned Tassoni. The latter presented a petition to the Cardinal, demanding that the papers should be returned to him

on the grounds (i) that the sale was null, as having been made under a mistake by the vendor; (ii) that there was a law which prohibited the sale of MSS. which might concern sacred or profane history without the permission of the government. I am inclined to think, though there is no statement to that effect, that this step was taken by Tassoni at the Cardinal's instigation. The Cardinal referred the petition to Cardinal Pacca, the Governor of Rome, who, after Lupi and Watson had been examined, gave the latter the choice of either sending the papers to the palace of the Governor or of leaving them where they were, under seals and with a guard at the door of the room they were in. The latter course was adopted, and on 8 January seals and a guard were placed accordingly.

Finally under a sentence of the tribunal of the Governor the sale was declared illegal and therefore null and void, and the property in the papers was restored to Tassoni, a tender being made to Watson of the 170 piastres he had paid, which he refused to accept, and the papers on the 22nd were seized and removed from Watson's apartments to the Governor's palace. Watson and Smith in several interviews with the Governor and Cardinal Consalvi protested against these interferences with their rights, but, according to the Cardinal, Watson of his own accord promised to give up the papers, on condition that the Cardinal should write to Lord Castlereagh, saying that he had bought the papers for 170 piastres, for which the Cardinal had seen the receipt signed by Lupi with authority from the administrator, that therefore he had been guilty of no dishonesty, and that he had the merit of discovering the papers and preserving them from destruction. This the Cardinal promised to do, but retracted his promise on hearing from Mr. Denis that Watson had written to him, stating that he had protested against the removal of the papers and opposed with all his power being deprived of them till he had received an answer from the English government, and making no mention of his willingness to give up the papers on amicable terms.

On the 22nd, the day of the removal of the papers, Cardinal Consalvi wrote to Lord Castlereagh, giving a detailed account of what had taken place, and stating that, if the Prince Regent was desirous of having the whole or any part of them, Tassoni would consider it a duty and an honour to offer them to him. In

February Lord Castlereagh signified to the Cardinal the Prince Regent's acceptance of the offer, and informed him that his Royal Highness was ready to reimburse Watson's expenses, and requested him to advance Watson 500*l.*, which, it was considered, would far exceed his disbursements and leave him an ample remuneration for his trouble. This sum, however, does not appear to have been paid, as in the Cardinal's opinion Watson, by his prevaricating conduct, had forfeited his claim, and the Cardinal added that his expectation of reward went far beyond that sum.

On 30 March the Cardinal wrote to Lord Castlereagh that the Pope had ordered him to inform Tassoni of his desire to be able to dispose of the papers so as to prove his sentiments towards the Prince Regent, and that Tassoni had accordingly placed them at the disposition of his Holiness. The Cardinal then handed them over to Consul General Parke. In his presence and in that of Mr. Denis the papers contained in such of the boxes as were considered too weak for the voyage were placed in others, and all, to the number of nine, were handed over to the Consul General. His Holiness, the Cardinal added, had too much confidence in the wisdom and generosity of the Prince Regent to apprehend that any disagreeable effect would be caused to the persons and families mentioned in the papers, who might be compromised thereby.

By the directions of the Prince Regent to the Admiral commanding in the Mediterranean, the *Satellite* brig and the transport *Ellice* were sent to Civita Vecchia, where they arrived on 11 June. The papers were embarked, and the vessels sailed about the 22nd and arrived at Spithead on 31 July and in the Thames on 20 August. The Comtesse d'Albany, the widow of Charles Edward, in a letter to Sir J. C. Hippisley, dated 21 June, mentions the departure of the papers from Civita Vecchia.

Before the papers had been seized, Watson had requested the Rev. Edward J. Bury, the husband of the well-known Lady Charlotte Bury, who was returning to England, to communicate to Lord Castlereagh some particulars about the papers, and Mr. Bury brought some of them to England as specimens. The following year, when Watson was in England, he requested Mr. Bury to give up these papers, but it does not appear whether he did so.

In September Watson and Smith (to whom Watson had assigned a moiety of his interest in the papers) had an interview with Mr. Hamilton, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at which they stated their claims. Watson added that he had a clue for purchasing two "other depots of valuable MSS., one in Paris, the other in Rome. The former consists of the undestroyed papers, about 6 or 700 in number, belonging to the old Scots College, being a collection of the most important part of the correspondence between the Royal families of Scotland and England, from the time of Mary, Queen of Scots, to the rebellion in the reign of Charles I, and their private agents in Paris. That of Rome is described as containing the private correspondence of the present King of France (Louis XVIII) from the flight of the noblesse in 1789-90 till his retreat into Russia, first with his brother and the Queen, and after their deaths with the sovereigns and principal ministers of Europe. These Watson states he can procure for money, and, if his claims on account of the Stuart Papers were satisfactorily arranged, he will engage to purchase the others, and will offer them on the same terms to the government." Several allusions to these collections appear in the correspondence, but neither was apparently purchased by Watson. It would be interesting to know if they are still in existence, and, if so, what has become of them.

In 1817 Watson was paid 600*l.* as alimentary subsistence, and a further 500*l.* was paid him in June, 1822, and finally on 21 Dec., 1822, a warrant was ordered for paying him 2,500*l.* in final discharge of all claims on his behalf. As Watson had assigned a moiety of his rights to Mr. James Smith, presumably the latter received a moiety of these sums.

Proceedings of the Commission appointed to examine the Papers.

In May, 1819, a commission, consisting of John Wilson Croker, Sir James Mackintosh, Charles William Wynn, William Hamilton, Richard Heber, Richard Pollen, and the Rev. Stanier Clarke, was appointed by the Prince Regent to examine and report upon the Stuart Papers. Lieut.-General Sir Hilgrove Turner was subsequently added to the commission, and Mr. James Pulman was appointed secretary.

The papers were then at Carlton House, but on 30 June they were removed to St. James' Palace and deposited in the first

State Drawing Room in presses prepared for the purpose, and it was resolved that before the contents of the papers were examined they should be arranged in chronological order.

This task was still going in June, 1820, but was completed before 22 Aug., 1821. On 22 June, 1820 the Commissioners reported to Lord Castlereagh as follows:—We have been enabled to distribute the immense mass of papers into some degree of order, and have taken the opportunity in the course of our arrangements of perusing a considerable number, which conveyed some idea, however imperfect, of the character of the whole.

The number of papers antecedent to 1716 is very small, but from 1716 to 1770 there is an uninterrupted series of letters and other documents, probably between sixty and seventy thousand.*

The great majority are either original letters to the two Pretenders or their ministers or copies of letters from these persons to their correspondents.

“There are also a considerable number of notes or drafts of letters in the handwriting of the young Pretender. We have already submitted to his Majesty an account of his escape after Culloden, all written in his own hand, and we have observed more than one copy of this curious paper and of relations of the transactions founded upon it.

There is also an account by Charles Edward of his arrest at the Opera House in Paris; and there are several memoranda apparently made by him relating both to his private and political interests, but, curious as some of these papers are, from the circumstances of the writer, we have not found in this class of the papers any new facts, nor indeed any novel explanation of transactions already known.

Of the contents of the letters to and from the individual correspondents of the House of Stuart we can give little more than conjecture, as we have not been able to examine them even in a degree to justify our giving a general opinion of their value. A great number we can at once venture to pronounce to be wholly uninteresting; these are letters from several of the followers of the Pretender soliciting pecuniary assistance, or giving details of their domestic transactions and private affairs.

* I am inclined to think that the number is considerably understated.

Another class, which though not altogether without interest, possess less than we had expected, are the letters of intelligence addressed from various quarters to the Pretenders. We have found, in such of those papers as we have read, little, indeed we may say nothing, that was not already known; and we do not anticipate that a more accurate investigation will produce any information, political or historical, of which the public is not already in possession.

The class of letters which are by much the most likely to contain valuable matter are those of which we are least able to give any account, namely the ciphered letters which passed between the Courts of the Pretenders and their friends in these kingdoms. Some of these we found in a deciphered state, and one of them, of considerable curiosity and interest, though perhaps of no real importance, we have had the honour of submitting to the perusal of the King, namely a letter of Lord Cornbury to the old Pretender, in June, 1733, giving short but striking characters of the principal political men of the day, and especially of their disposition towards the Stuarts.*

But the great mass of these papers were not deciphered, and it will be a work of very great difficulty, if indeed it be at all possible, now to discover their full import; not that we have been unable to find the keys to the ciphers, but they are so numerous and so generally without date or reference that we almost despair of being able to attribute the proper key to the several periods and classes of correspondence. As, however, the ciphers are, in general, not numerical, but consisting of feigned names, a diligent collation of the whole of the papers would doubtless remove much of the difficulty.

We think that there will be found very few original letters from eminent persons in this kingdom; though there is no doubt that the sentiments of very many considerable men were conveyed under feigned names, as the keys of the ciphers shew.

There is another class of information which seems to be tolerably perfect, though perhaps of no great value, namely the Warrants, Commissions, Patents and Honours granted or conferred by James the Second, after his abdication, and by his son

*The original letter was afterwards (in March, 1821) submitted to the King, but was not returned.

and grandson successively. Of these we have caused an index to be made which will facilitate the use of these documents if there should be any occasion to refer to them.

There are also a considerable number of papers which relate exclusively to the late Cardinal of York. They are, generally, of a domestic nature, and possess, as far as we have seen, no interest whatever.

And, finally, there are considerable numbers of separate papers which cannot be reduced into any class; amongst these there are a few songs or ballads of, however, no great merit; and there are several Proclamations, public addresses and memoirs and memorials on several political subjects.

Altho' we have not been so fortunate as to discover any very important papers, we still think that the collection is rendered, by a great variety of circumstances, so interesting as to make it desirable that a full, and in any point of interest explanatory, catalogue of the whole should be made," and we intend to employ the secretary of the commission in the preparation of such a catalogue.

On 13 Feb., 1822, a further report was presented by the Commissioners as follows:—Two collections have been submitted to our examination, the one which has been many years in his Majesty's possession, and which we understand to have been brought to England by means of Sir John Coxe Hippisley, the other of later acquisition, which we may state to be those which had been in Dr. Watson's possession.

On the further distinction between these two collections we shall have occasion to say a few words subsequently, but for our general view we shall consider them as forming one mass under the denomination of the Stuart Papers.

As to the literary and historical value of the collection our later examination has fully justified the views in our former report, to which we need therefore only refer you.

In the mass of original letters are those of the Dukes of Berwick, Ormonde, Wharton, and Hamilton, the Duchess of Buckingham, Lords Middleton, Mar, Bolingbroke, Tullibardine, Cornbury, Sempill, Barrymore, Falkland, Lansdown, Orrery, Strafford, Derwentwater, and Lord John Drummond, Lords

Caryll, Dunbar, Alford, and Inverness, Bishop Atterbury, Carte the historian, Colonels O'Brien, Cecil, Brett, and other agents of the Pretender.

The letters from the Duke of Berwick were written at Paris during the Pretender's retirement in Lorraine, while the Duke was entrusted with the conduct of his affairs during a very interesting period.*

There are also letters from Cardinals Gualterio, Alberoni, Albani, Aquaviva, de Tencin and Polignac, and from the Duke of Modena, Queen Mary, the Kings of France, Spain, Naples, Portugal, and Sweden, the Czar, and other Sovereigns, but they possess little value except that arising from their being autographs, as they are for the most part letters of ceremony and etiquette.

Another considerable class communicates parliamentary intelligence from England, but they contain little more than succinct accounts of the debates in the two Houses between 1730 and 1747. They might supply some corrections of, or add some details to, parliamentary history, but are not otherwise interesting.

In the class of memoirs and other political tracts we have discovered a long declaration drawn up in the name of the young Pretender, probably about 1757, as it would seem in expectation of some new attempt to recover the Crown.

In this declaration, found in the first collection, Charles Edward distinctly states that in 1750 he visited London, and there in due form abjured Popery and reconciled himself to the Church of England. This is not in his own hand, but in the second collection we discovered a small slip of paper or memorandum written by him, as follows:—“My reasons of declaring myself a Protestant at y^e age of 30^{ty} my being at London y^e year 50^{ty} K. of P. uniform to go to Lⁿ”, which sufficiently authenticates the above statement.

We have also found details of Charles Edward's intercourse with the Court of France before his expedition in 1744; an account of the battle of Preston Pans; his adventures after Culloden, the circumstances of his arrest at the Opera House, and several other of the minor transactions of his life, all either written or corrected in his handwriting.

* These letters are printed in full in the present volume.

There are also written by persons attached to his Court copious memoirs of the Life of Charles Edward in Latin, French and English, and accounts of portions of his history with great numbers of drafts of declarations, proclamations, &c.

The class of papers alluded to in the last report as relating to the Cardinal of York individually appear, as already stated, to possess no interest whatever, a great part relating merely to household details and the rest chiefly to matters of ceremonial and etiquette. The inference, however, may be drawn that he had abandoned all political correspondence.

Though not inclined to rate the intrinsic value of the collection higher than in the former report, we venture to repeat that in the immense mass of papers there is a portion (but which in proportion to the whole we must call a very small one) of considerable curiosity and interest.

We see no reasons, either personal or political, to prevent the publication of any part of the collection, and in particular think there is no possible objection to the immediate publication of the honours conferred by James II, after his abdication, and by his son and grandson.

In further discussing the question of publication they observed, in communications made to them by his Lordship with regard to Dr. Watson's claims, some statements were made of the value of the second collection alone, which appeared to them to be quite extravagant.

The first collection, though less voluminous, they considered to be, for their extent, more curious and important than the second, and yet they should hesitate to value the whole at a tenth of one of the estimates communicated to them. They must also state that the second portion of papers is, as is indeed obvious, far from being a complete collection. In the first place the portion of the papers brought over by Sir J. C. Hippisley was in itself a most material diminution of its contents. They had also reason to apprehend that the remaining papers were not preserved with such care as would assure them that nothing had been subtracted in the interval, and finally their examination of the latter collection—which certainly had not produced as much curious matter as, compared with the other collection, they might have expected—induced them to suspect that it had been

deprived of perhaps those very papers they should consider the most valuable. Whether this may have been done after the death of the Cardinal, or whether the persons to whom very important communications were addressed had the prudence to destroy them, they could not venture to decide, but they think "that we are authorized to state, from the knowledge which we historically have of the extensive and important communications held by King James and the Pretenders with considerable persons in England, of which we find little or no trace in this collection, that we are not in the possession of the whole or even the most important part of the Stuart Papers."

In the rest of this report the preparation of the papers for publication if decided on, and the probable price that might be obtained for the copyright, out of which the claims of Dr. Watson might be satisfied, are discussed, and the Commissioners express their opinion that the papers should in any case be placed in the care of the Trustees of the British Museum.

A year later, on 18 Jan., 1823, the Commissioners wrote to Mr. Canning, who had succeeded Lord Londonderry as Foreign Secretary, referring to their last report and requesting him to take the King's pleasure upon the plan submitted therein about the publication of parts of the papers.

More than three years afterwards, in April, 1826, the Commissioners considered the making of an application to the Secretary of State with reference to the suggestions in their last report about the publication of the papers, and Mr. Croker, the Chairman, undertook to communicate personally with Mr. Canning, but again nothing was done. Another three years passed away, and on 30 June, 1829, Lord Aberdeen, who was then Foreign Secretary of State, communicated to Mr. Croker the King's pleasure that the commission should cease, and that the papers should be made over to Sir Walter Scott, to whom, in conjunction with Mr. John Gibson Lockhart and Dr. Gooch, the King had entrusted the further examination of the same, for the purpose of preparing and arranging such of them as it might be deemed expedient to publish.

The Commissioners in a final letter of 27 July, 1829, gave a summary of their proceedings, at the same time forwarding to Lord Aberdeen the key of the room at St. James' Palace where

the papers were. They stated that no person except themselves and their secretary had seen the papers, except Sir Walter Scott, who had been permitted on one occasion to see the mass of papers as an object of literary curiosity, and the present Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Sumner), who was also once similarly admitted. They referred to their former reports, and stated that a report explaining in greater detail their report of 13 Feb., 1822, had been prepared, which they enclosed, and likewise a list of the books and papers left in the room containing the papers.

The last mentioned report again recommended that two publications should take place, one consisting of extracts from the warrants, commissions and patents of the honours conferred by James II, after his abdication, and by his son and grandson, the other consisting of a selection of the original papers in chronological order, with such notes or illustrations as might be necessary. In this report copious extracts are given from the correspondence of Berwick and Bolingbroke, which will be found in the present volume.

From a letter of Mr. Lockhart's of 25 May, 1830, it appears that between the supersession of the commission and that date a Mr. John Hall had been employed for three months for six hours a day, under Lockhart's inspection, in arranging the papers.

Subsequent History of the Papers.

The next thing heard of the collection is in Jan., 1836, when Lord Mahon saw the papers at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor. He stated that from 1717 (it should be 1716) there begins a regular and voluminous series of letters according to their dates. There was also a large mass of papers thrown together without any arrangement at all. In fact the collection was then in very great disorder, which Lord Mahon did not impute to Mr. Glover, the King's private librarian, the papers being in precisely the same state as when they were first delivered to his charge. At the end of different volumes of his *History of England* Lord Mahon gives considerable extracts from the papers. About 1843 they were removed from Cumberland Lodge to the library at Windsor Castle, where they still remain, and were arranged in the bundles in which they are at present by Mr. Glover, assisted by Mr. Holmes, the father of the present librarian, and the unarranged papers mentioned by Lord Mahon were placed in their proper order among the others.

In 1847 Atterbury's letters were published by Mr. Glover with a considerable number of letters from other persons in the notes and Appendix, which till the present report was the only official publication of any part of the papers, but, besides the extracts by Lord Mahon which have been already noticed, a good many letters, extracts from letters and other papers are in the Appendix to Vol. II of Dr. Browne's *History of the Highland Clans*, published in 1843, and in Vols. III and IV of the same work no less than 288 letters are printed. In the text of this volume this work is referred to as "*Browne*." Fifty more are printed in the Appendix to *The Jacobite Attempt of 1719* and thirty-four more in the Appendix to *The Memorials of Murray of Broughton*, both published by the Scottish History Society in 1895 and in 1898.

In *Les Derniers Stuarts à Saint Germain*, published in 1871 by the Marquise Campana de Cavelli, a good many of Queen Mary's letters in the Letter Book are printed, and a few other letters from the Stuart Papers. The authoress intended to carry on the work down to Queen Mary's death, but published only two massive volumes, which go no further than April, 1689. In the text of this volume this work is referred to as "*Campana*."

In the Appendix to *The Stuart Dynasty* by Mr. Percy Thornton are printed 113 letters and extracts from letters, of which 103 letters fall within the period covered by the present volume. A few others are printed in the text of the volume.

Several letters and parts of letters have been published by Mr. Lang in his three recent works, *Pickle the Spy*, *The Companions of Pickle* and the *Life of Charles Edward*.

Other Stuart Papers.

It may be convenient to notice here shortly some other collections and publications of Stuart Papers. It appears that not even the second collection acquired by the Prince Regent exhausted all the papers of Charles Edward and his brother, for in 1842 a considerable number was purchased at Rome from the Marchese Sigismondo Malatesta, whose wife was the heiress of Monsignore Cesarini, by the Baroness Brayne, and a few by Mr. Townley Balfour.

On 30 July, 1877, the Hon. Maria Otway Cave, daughter of the Baroness, presented to the British Museum 50 volumes of the

papers purchased by her mother. The first 36 contain the official diary, in Italian, of the proceedings of the Cardinal Duke kept by his chaplain Giovanni Lando, beginning 9 Nov., 1758, the day of his consecration to the Archbishopric of Corinth *in partibus*, and ending 9 Sept., 1805. The next six volumes contain his correspondence, chiefly with prelates and official persons in Italy and other countries, with some earlier and later papers. The next two volumes consist of papers relating to the connexion between the families of Sobieski and Stuart, and the claims to property by the latter on the Polish Princes. The next three volumes contain papers of the Cardinal Duke, the first being chiefly lists of his household with accounts, the second and third relating to church affairs, principally to his diocese of Frascati. The next two contain miscellaneous papers of the Cardinal Duke, including memorials on his claims to the Crown. Some relate to the Duchess and Countess of Albany, the daughter and wife of his brother Charles Edward. The fiftieth and last contains an inventory and valuation of the jewels and other property of Queen Maria Casimira, the relict of King John Sobieski, papers *circa* 1750 of the claims of the House of Stuart to property through its connexion with the House of Sobieski, and a papal "licentia testandi" granted to the Cardinal, 18 July, 1747. These volumes are now MSS., Additional, Nos. 30,428—30,477.

The remaining papers purchased by the Baroness belong to the present Lord Braye, and are preserved at Stanford Hall, Rugby, and those purchased by Mr. Townley Balfour are at Townley Hall, near Drogheda. There is a report on both these collections in the Appendix, Part VI, to the Tenth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, published in 1887.

The article in the *Quarterly Review* states that about the same time a number of books, papers, medals, miniatures and engravings were secured by Lord Walpole, the Rev. James Hamilton, Mr. Dennistoun of Dennistoun, and Mr. R. J. Macpherson.

In 1894 a further purchase was made by the British Museum from Count Sigismondo Malatesta of five volumes, now MSS., Additional, Nos. 34, 634-38. The first contains letters to the Cardinal Duke from Charles Edward, and his wife and daughter from 1781 to 1802. The next two contain letters and documents addressed to the Cardinal Duke, mostly on ecclesiastical matters,

from 1781 to 1807. The fourth contains letters, mostly on business, to Monsignore Cesarini. The fifth contains miscellaneous documents, beginning with the settlement made in Sept., 1673, on the marriage of Mary of Modena by her mother. Among them is a detailed narrative of the escape of the Princess Clementina Sobieski from Innsbruck, and an account of the funeral obsequies of James III. Several documents in these volumes have endorsements in the handwriting of the Abbé Waters.

In 1889 two volumes of Stuart Papers were edited by Mr. Falconer Madan for the Roxburghe Club. They mostly consist of letters of Queen Mary edited from transcripts in the Bodleian of the originals in the Dépôt des Archives at Paris. Most of them are of a private character, and many of them were written by the Queen to her friends, the Abbesses and nuns of Chaillot.

Nine letters of James III are in the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum (No. 1609, f. 22; No. 1677, f. 7, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24). They have been printed in the *English Historical Review* for July, 1901, by Mr. Sanford Terry.

Among the voluminous papers of Cardinal Gualterio in the British Museum (MSS., Additional, Nos. 20,241 to 20,583), purchased in 1854, there are several volumes of correspondence between the Cardinal and James III and Queen Mary. Among them is a volume (No. 20,293) consisting of letters of the Queen and her daughter, the Princess Louisa. Some extracts from these volumes have been printed in *The Fallen Stuarts* by Mr. Head.

The Duc de la Tremôille has printed from the archives of the Walsh-Serrant family in *Une Famille Royaliste*, published in 1901, several letters of James III and his two sons, written in and after 1745, and also the warrant for a patent creating Antony Walsh an Irish Earl, of which there is a copy in *Entry Book 5*, p. 214.

A few letters of James III and Charles Edward are printed from the French archives in *Louis XV et les Jacobites* by le Capitaine Colin, published in 1901. Probably drafts or copies of many of these letters exist among the Stuart Papers.

The voluminous papers and correspondence of David Nairne, Under-Secretary, Clerk of the Council, and afterwards Secretary of the Closet to the exiled Kings, were acquired by Thomas Carte, the historian, and are now with the rest of his collections in the Bodleian at Oxford. Copious extracts from them were published by Macpherson in his *Original Papers*. He also published Carte's extracts from the Memoirs of James II written with his own hand, preserved in the Scots College at Paris, being the Memoirs on which the Life published by Stanier Clarke was founded, with some additions of his own, and also copies and extracts of other papers preserved in the same College.

The Rev. Stanier Clarke in his preface to the above Life narrates the fate of the papers preserved in the Scots College at Paris. At the beginning of the French revolution the Memoirs of King James, and probably some or all of the other papers there, were removed to St. Omer with the view of transporting them to England. But the Frenchman to whom they had been sent being thrown into prison, his wife, apprehensive of the possible consequences of the discovery of English manuscripts ornamented with the Royal Arms in her possession, first cut off and destroyed the bindings and buried the memoirs themselves in a garden, but, her fears increasing, they were afterwards taken up and reduced to ashes. If Dr. Watson's statement is correct (*ante*, p. xiv), a portion of the manuscripts of the Scots College escaped this fate and were in existence in 1819.

Professor Salomon of Leipsic in his History of Queen Anne's last Ministry, published in 1894, has printed from the originals in the Archives at Paris a good many extracts of letters written by and to James III. He has most kindly placed at my disposal other transcripts of documents from these Archives made for his work. They are hereafter referred to as *Salomon Transcripts*.

General Description of the Collection.

The collection is at present stored in presses in a room adjoining the Royal Library at Windsor Castle. The unbound papers are contained in over 400 bundles arranged in chronological order, besides five bundles of undated documents, some of which I have succeeded in dating more or less accurately. There are also the four volumes containing the manuscript of the Life

of James II, a volume containing his instructions to his son, and his will, dated 17 Nov., 1688, all of which were published by the Rev. Stanier Clarke in 1816.

This Volume deals with the contents of the first five bundles. The first contains papers down to 1700 inclusive; the second those from 1701 to 1713; the third those of 1714; the fourth and fifth those of 1715, the fifth consisting of papers relating to Scotland. It also includes the papers in bundles six and eleven, the last containing Scotch papers, to the end of Feb., 1716.

There are five volumes of Entry Books bound in vellum. No. 1 contains letters of James III and his mother, the earliest dated Sept., 1701, relating to the death of James II and the accession of his son, and the last dated 8 Jan., 1727. No. 2 contains letters of James III to the Pope nominating persons to bishoprics, urging the beatification of various persons, and the like. The earliest entry is dated 10 March, 1721, the last 21 Dec., 1765. At the end of the volume are a few other letters, including a letter dated 3 Feb., 1713, to Cardinal Sacripanti and one dated 17 Jan., 1715, Nancy, to the Earl of Dundee, and eight more between these letters, addressed to different Cardinals, which are undated but are probably of about the same date as the last, all being replies to letters of Christmas good wishes. No. 3 contains warrants, commissions, declarations of noblesse, &c., of James II. The earliest is dated 25 March, 1689, the last Aug., 1701. The contents of Nos. 4 and 5 are similar to those of No. 3. The earliest document in No. 4 is dated 21 Oct., 1701, the last 11 Nov., 1763, and the earliest in No. 5 is dated 21 Feb., 1716, and the last 14 July, 1760. Of these Entry Books the whole of the contents of No. 3 are noticed in the present volume, and rather more than half of those of No. 1, and more than two-thirds of those of No. 4, to Oct., 1715, after which there is a break of nine years, the next entry being dated 30 Nov., 1724, while of No. 2 nothing is given and of No. 5 only the first entry. The first 74 pages of No. 3 consist of warrants, &c., during the secretaryship of Lord Melfort, going down to June, 1694. After that date a new pagination begins, numbered from 1 to 127. References to the former pages are in Arabic, to the latter, in Roman numerals.

There is an unbound Entry Book containing copies of letters of Queen Mary of Modena and of a few of her husband's. It begins shortly after the accession of James II, the first letter being dated 9 March, 1685, and the last 21 May, 1709. On p. 308 is a note that the letters of 1706 are wanting and have not been entered, and that up to that point the entries are in the hand of Mr. Dempster and those which follow are in that of Chauvois, his clerk. This book formed part of the second collection, and is erroneously described by Dr. Watson as written throughout in Queen Mary's own hand. It is referred to in the present volume as *Letter Book*. Most of the contents are unimportant, being formal letters of congratulation or condolence on births, marriages or deaths; others are recommendations of various persons, such as requests to bishops in favour of exiled ecclesiastics, to abbesses to receive girls into their convents, to bishops and others to give or continue pensions to destitute subjects of the King, &c. They show the distressed condition of the exiles, and here and there are bits of personal history. For instance, it would be interesting to know what Miss Hay had been doing that she should have been so strictly forbidden to receive any letters or to converse with anyone at the *grille* of her convent (p. 80), or why young Strickland had been committed to the care of the Abbess of Dunkirk, the Queen herself observing it was impossible for a religious person in inclosure to guide the actions of a young man abroad (p. 126). In 1698 the Queen wrote to her relative, the Duc de Mazarin, hoping that he would receive the Duchess, formerly one of the notorious beauties of the Court of Charles II, who was inclined to return to France (p. 132), and the following year, in a letter of condolence on her death (p. 139), she almost anticipates Browning's lines—

“ God's mercy every way
Is infinite, and who can say.”

In March, 1703, Queen Mary wrote to the Duke, who had thought of withdrawing the pension he had allowed to Col. Scot because he wished to marry a Protestant, requesting its continuance till he had actually committed that crime (*pp.* 180, 182). Love, however, was stronger than interest with the Colonel, as six months later the Queen wrote to the Duke, asking him to receive an Irish gentleman in Scot's place (p. 186).

the dukedom of Albemarle was conferred by him on Lord Lansdown, the nephew of the said Earl of Bath. It may be observed that in the *Complete Peerage*, Vol. I, p. 318, there is a statement copied from Courthope that *John Minshull* is said by some to have been created *Baron Minshull of Minshull co. Chester* and that the title became extinct on his death. No notice of such a patent is to be found enrolled, and probably it was never regularly executed.

On pp. 3-5 will be found two narratives in the handwriting of James II of the death of Charles II, and of his reception by Father Huddleston into the Church of Rome. Though the substance of them is given in the *Life of James II*, the first appeared to be so curious and interesting that it has been printed in full.

On the following pages are numerous formal letters from Queen Mary to various sovereigns and other persons, replying to their condolences on the death of Charles II and to their congratulations on the accession of herself and her husband.

On p. 12 is a letter of 13 Jan., 1686, from her to the Pope urging the claims of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, to the Cardinalate, and on pp. 13 and 14 letters to Cardinal Cibo and the Cardinal of Norfolk requesting them to use their influence for his promotion. The Earl of Castlemaine, the Ambassador to the Pope, was also directed to make the promotion one of his principal objects (pp. 14, 17). In September she wrote to the Pope to thank him for conferring the Cardinalate on her uncle (p. 19). Louis XIV had also used his influence for the same object (p. 25).

A letter of 3 Feb., 1688, from Lord Perth to the Cardinal of Norfolk describes how little way the Roman Catholics were making in Scotland. They had indeed with much trouble got from the parish the Abbey of Holyrood to be the chapel of the Order of St. Andrew, and he had obtained from the Trades of Aberdeen the church there, which formerly belonged to the Trinitarians, to be used for secular and regular clergy. The Jesuits were to set up their College in a house where the Chancellors formerly lodged and their schools were to be opened soon. There had been some jealousy between them and the secular clergy, but Lord Perth had managed to keep things tolerably peaceable. There had been very few conversions

lately. The Duke of Hamilton had been obstructing the Catholic interest, and in the army not one man in a hundred was a Catholic and scarcely any officers.

On *p.* 32 and the following pages are numerous letters from Queen Mary replying to congratulations on the birth of her son.

Soon after the escape of the King and Queen to France they wrote to the Pope, requesting him to use his influence to unite the Catholic sovereigns of Europe in a league for the re-establishment of the Catholic faith in England and for their restoration. James urged that, though the ostensible aim of the Prince of Orange was to curb the excessive power of France, his real object was, by weakening France, the main strength of the Catholic party, to bring about the predominance of Protestantism. In support of this view he expatiated on the plundering and demolition of churches in England, the pillaging of the houses of ambassadors of Catholic princes and the imprisonment of numbers of the English Roman Catholics and the cruelties practised on Roman Catholics in Scotland by the partisans of Orange (*pp.* 35-37).

The Queen also wrote to the General of the Jesuits expressing her astonishment at the strange policy of Roman Catholic princes, who declared that religion had had nothing to do with the revolution (*p.* 38).

In March, 1689, when James had landed in Ireland, begin numerous entries in Entry Book 3. On 25 and 28 March warrants were directed to the Lord Chancellor for issuing writs for a parliament to be held on 7 May and for issuing commissions to inquire into the estates of rebels or absentees (*p.* 39). On 8 April people (except seamen on trading ships) were forbidden to leave Ireland without first obtaining a licence. A reprieve already granted to Sir Laurence Parsons and others sentenced to death at Philipstown for rebellion was prolonged for another month (*p.* 41). On 9 June a pardon was promised to all the inhabitants of Belfast who had left the town who should return within fifty days (*p.* 44). On 4 July Lord [Maguire of] Inniskillin was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Fermanagh with power to suppress insurrections, unlawful assemblies, robbers, thieves and tories. James therefore did not recognize that the title had been forfeited by the execution of the second baron in 1644.

Nearly all the papers of 1690 consist of letters from Francis, Duke of Modena, Queen Mary's brother, and from other members of the Este family, to the Abbé Rizzini, his diplomatic agent in Paris. They are all in Italian, and a good deal of many of them is in cipher deciphered. From the absence of Rizzini's letters and the obscure and allusive language in which many of them are written, it is often difficult to make out their exact meaning. The Duke was naturally alarmed at his position, situated as his Duchy was between the French and Imperial forces. He frequently requested his sister to assist him with her advice and with her influence with Louis XIV, that he might be allowed to remain neutral and unmolested, and that at a time when she had quite sufficient troubles of her own to engross her thoughts.

The Duke was also troubled with the conduct of his uncle, Prince Rinaldo, the Cardinal, who apparently was pursuing some objects of his own. In one of his letters the Duke describes a visit to Parma during the festivities on the marriage of the Duke of Parma's son, and an agreement between himself and the Duke of Mantua, effected by the intervention of the bride and her father-in-law (*p.* 50). The Duke was elated at the news of the battle of Beachy Head, but was in anxious expectation of news from Ireland. The postmaster of Lyons started from there on 30 July and arrived at Modena on the evening of 6 Aug., bringing news of the total defeat of "the rebels" by James' army and of the deaths of the Prince of Orange and Schomberg, at which there were great rejoicings at Modena (*p.* 55). Doubts, however, soon arose, letters from Holland and London giving a totally different account, confirmed before the 24th by letters from the Abbé Rizzini (*p.* 57), which plunged the Duke in the deepest grief, though he still hoped that the Prince of Orange had been killed.

At the end of 1690 begins a series of 17 letters, of which the last was written in Nov., 1699, to James II from Armand Jean du Plessis, the founder and first Abbot of La Trappe. They mostly consist of reflections on religious topics, such as the duty of resignation to the will of God.

In his first letter (*p.* 60) the abbot remarked that never have the people been more submissive to the King's will than when he himself is most dependent on that of God. On second thoughts the abbot recollected that the case of his unfortunate

correspondent was rather an instance to the contrary, for he then qualified his statement by adding: "à moins que Dieu par des considerations particulieres n'interrompe en cela, pour ainsi dire, le cours ordinaire de ses conseils."

In one of 24 Jan., 1691 (*p.* 61), he commented on the papers of Charles II and the Duchess of York, giving their reasons for becoming Roman Catholics, which James II had placed in his hands. The argument of Charles II was, that, if there is no sovereign authority to judge opinions and any doubts that may arise, all religion will be arbitrary and everyone will follow his own imaginations and fancies as the rules of his belief; the fact that this authority is found only in the Catholic Church proves that it should be recognized as the true Church and that it alone has the true marks of a Church.

In a letter of 3 April (*p.* 64) the abbot consoled James for his chagrin at being left behind by Louis XIV at his departure for Mons, ascribing the King's refusal to take him with him to his care for the preservation of his person; what grief, the Abbot reflects, had it been for the King had he seen with his own eyes that happen to his Majesty which may happen to persons that expose themselves, which everyone knows he would not have failed to do.

In another on the same page he warned James not to be astonished at finding among people outside the Church persons who live in an exact morality, for the devil is an imitator of Jesus Christ in order to seduce His servants. In Nov. (*p.* 65) he sent him the letters of association from himself and his convent granting him, as far as possible, entire participation in all their spiritual advantages from the Masses, from the solitude and silence they observe, and from their vigils, fastings, prayers, &c.

In a letter of 4 Oct., 1696, the abbot commended James for his conduct in refusing the offer of the Crown of Poland. Macpherson (*Original Papers, Vol. I, p.* 259, *note*) is therefore mistaken in supposing that the letter in question was an answer to certain questions he prints proposed by his Majesty to his confessor (*p.* 120).

At the end of 1691 James went to Brittany to meet the Irish officers and soldiers who had retired to France after the capitulation of Limerick. Before leaving St. Germain's he sent a warrant

to General Buchan authorizing him to give leave to his adherents in Scotland to do what might be meet for their safety (*p.* 66). From Rennes he issued a declaration promising on his restoration to make good to the Irish officers and soldiers the difference between the pay they were to be allowed in France and that to which they were entitled by the Irish establishment (*p.* 67). Several papers on subsequent pages give details of the regiments to be formed out of the Irish troops and the names of the officers of the two troops of Guards.

Early in February James began to issue commissions for privateers (*p.* 69). Regulations for these privateers and for the disposal of any prizes taken by them will be found on *pp.* 93, 98, 99.

On 19 April, before leaving St. Germain, James granted a dispensation to his son, on whom he had conferred the Garter, to wear the ensigns of the Order without being installed at the Chapel Royal, Windsor. Similar leave was given to the Dukes of Powis and Melfort (*p.* 71). From Queneville orders were sent to General Buchan to march to Dunkirk to embark for the North of Scotland and to land at Dunotar or Slains Castle. Letters were written to Lords Erroll and Keith, ordering them to put these castles into the General's hands, and several other letters to the Privy Council of Scotland and various Scotch noblemen of importance, and several commissions were dispatched to Dunkirk, but after the battle of La Hogue the letters and most of the commissions were cancelled (*pp.* 72, 73).

A paper on *p.* 73 gives lists of the officers for whom subsistence was provided after the battle of La Hogue, with details of the manner in which some of them were employed.

On *p.* 77 James relates how in Jan., 1688-9, he caused a new Great Seal of England to be made by Roettier, the engraver, which being imperfect from the haste with which it was made, he ordered, in May, 1691, a new one to be made, and that, when it was ready, the old one was broken in his presence.

On 21 Aug., 1693 (*p.* 79), James wrote to Capt. Michael Middleton, the Governor of the Bass, the only spot in the three kingdoms still held for him, sending him some supplies and promising him more, and in the following March Major Robert Middleton was ordered to go there to assist the Governor (*p.* 85),

to whom further supplies were sent and promised, and Mr. Nichols, a refugee priest from Scotland (*p.* 74), to minister to such of the garrison as were Roman Catholics.

In June, 1694, the Duke of Melfort resigned the Secretaryship of State and was succeeded by the Earl of Middleton (*p.* 87).

In 1695 James directed that the gold chain and medal belonging to the City of Dublin should be kept in the custody of Sir W. Ellis as chamberlain and treasurer of that city (*p.* 108).

In December of the same year John Roettier and his sons, who had been appointed engravers to the English mint, were ordered to prepare punchions and dies for coining gold and silver coins according to certain annexed designs (*p.* 109).

On *pp.* 110-112 will be found a copy of the declaration prepared before the invasion intended in the spring of 1696, which was never published, because the King had decided not to disperse it till his landing, which never took place. (*Life of James II, Vol. II, p.* 535.) On his arrival at Calais James appointed the Marquis d' Harcourt to be captain general and Richard Hamilton to be lieutenant general of his army in England (*p.* 113).

On *pp.* 114-117 will be found the curious rules for the Household of the Prince of Wales, which regulated with the utmost minuteness the mode of life and the studies of the Prince, who was then just over eight years of age.

In May, 1697, James, in consideration of the zeal and loyalty of those who had the government of the Scots College at Paris in preserving a charter containing the foundation of a chapel in Glasgow Cathedral by King Robert II, in consideration of a dispensation to him to marry his cousin Elizabeth More, by which charter the legitimacy of King Robert III was undeniably proved, and of the fidelity and affection of Lewis Inese, Principal of the College and Almoner to the Queen, as shown by publishing the said charter with just remarks, and also in consideration of the said College having promised to offer for all future time prayers for himself, the Queen and the Royal family and for his predecessors, Kings of Scotland, promised to settle a foundation of 100*l.* a year sterling in France on the said College within six months of his restoration (*p.* 123). This promise was ratified and confirmed by James III in 1707 (*p.* 216). This is the first

mention of Mr. Innes, or Inese as he spells his name himself, who was in all the secrets of the Court of St. Germain's and from whom there are many letters in this and in subsequent volumes.

A draft letter from the Abbé Rizzini, the date of which must be about the end of 1700 or the beginning of 1701, to the Duke of Modena, gives an account of an interview he had with Queen Mary on the subject of her claims under the will of her brother, the late Duke, as to which he had suggested a compromise, urging the financial difficulties of her uncle, the reigning Duke, caused by the wars in Italy, not to mention his future difficulties if war should break out again. He advised the Duke to settle at once his differences with her Majesty with regard both to her brother's will and to her renunciation of her rights to the Duchy, lest they might at some future time, if they remained unsettled, be revived and insisted on by her descendants (p. 155).

From papers in MSS., Additional, No. 34,638, it appears that the clause in the will concerning the Queen was "*Comme le Duc a toujours fait profession de toute l'espèce de respect et de consideration envers sa Majesté . . . de mesme il veut et ordonne que . . . son heritier (Prince Rinaldo) fasse . . . tout ce que en faveur de sa Majesté . . . luy sera exprimé par le Prince Cesar . . . auquel à cet egard il a confié ses sentiments et intentions,*" and that the Queen and her uncle were equally unwilling to trust Prince Cesare's declaration concerning the late Duke's intentions.

James II died on 16 Sept., 1701, and before the end of the month his son and successor wrote to the Pope to announce his death, and his own resolution to follow in his footsteps, and hoped that he would never forget his last charges on his death-bed, namely that he should always prefer the eternal salvation of his soul and the profession of the Roman Catholic faith to all transitory things, and to all temporal advantages (p. 160).

At the same time letters were written to the Kings of Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Denmark, to many Cardinals and to others, to announce the death of James, and numerous warrants were issued for appointing to the various offices of the Households of the new King, of his mother, the Queen Dowager, and of his sister, the Princess Louisa. A warrant was issued for making a new Great Seal for England, and a declaration that, as it was

the King's intention that the ceremonial forms and customs of the Court and Household should be observed as in the times of his ancestors, whatever might be done at St. Germain's contrary to the established rules of the Court should not be made precedents in England (*p.* 165).

Funeral obsequies for the repose of the soul of the late King were celebrated in the Pontifical Chapel, and in San Lorenzo in Lucina, the titular church of Cardinal Carlo Barberini. At the former the sermon was preached by the Abbé Albani, the Pope's nephew. Letters from Queen Mary and James III express their gratitude to the Cardinal and the Abbé (*pp.* 169, 171, 172). A book was published, dedicated to James III, with a description of the "Magnifique Mausolée, et des emblemes qui servoient de décoration aux funérailles," erected by the Cardinal (*p.* 175). The General of the Jesuits ordered all the members of the Order to pray for the repose of the soul of the late King, and that 5,000 masses should be celebrated with the same intention (*pp.* 171, 172).

Queen Mary, in a letter written probably in Sept., 1703, observes that the miracles, with which it has pleased God to glorify the King's tomb, increase in number daily, and that she has a sure hope that, as his patience and resignation had helped to bear their common afflictions, so his intercession in heaven will sustain her to the end (*p.* 187).

The Queen employed her good offices with Louis XIV at the request of her uncle, the Duke of Modena, to induce him to spare the Duchy as far as possible during the war in Italy, and wrote to the Duc de Vendôme, the French commander there, requesting him to have every consideration for her uncle's territories, so far as the King's service permitted (*pp.* 186, 187, 194).

At the end of 1703 a great commotion was caused at St. Germain's by the discovery that Dr. Betham, the King's preceptor, had a leaning towards Jansenism. He was charged with advising his pupil to use the books of devotion of Port Royal to the exclusion of all others, with saying that Port Royal was one of the most regular and holy monasteries in France, and with praising Arnauld, Nicole, and other Port Royalists, as great men and worthy reformers of the French clergy. He had also found fault with the ordinance of the Bishop of Chartres on the *Cas de Conscience*, particularly as to the Bishop's treatment of the

authority and infallibility of the Pope. With regard to the Pope's authority he had said it would be strange to be obliged to believe him should he say that two and three did not make five.

He rejoiced that Quenelle, the leader of the Jansenists, had escaped from his imprisonment at Brussels, and declared that he had been unjustly persecuted, and that the papers alleged to have been found at his house were forgeries. He even went so far as to charge the Jesuits with teaching equivocation.

Dr. Betham's politics were also suspected. It was alleged that he had been heard to say he would like better to live under Cromwell or the Prince of Orange than under the government of France.

The Bishop of Toul and the Curé of St. Sulpice were consulted, probably through Madame de Maintenon. The former proposed that a third person, to be carefully selected, should be always present when the preceptor was instructing his pupil. To check the increase of Jansenism in France, he suggested that a Bull should be procured from the Pope to be executed by all the French bishops in their dioceses. It was perhaps in consequence of this advice that the Bull *Vineam Domini* was procured in 1705.

Madame de [Maintenon?] pointed out the objections to following the Bishop's advice and advised that a temporising course should be taken.

Finally in February, 1704, the whole matter was referred to Cardinal de Noailles, the Archbishop of Paris, who, after two interviews with Dr. Betham, succeeded in effecting an accommodation. The whole story throws a curious light on the influences by which the character of James was formed (*pp.* 188-193).

On *p.* 193 is the first letter on a subject which occurs frequently in the papers, the appointment of bishops in Ireland. On 6 March, 1704, Queen Mary wrote to the Archbishop of Tuam, agreeing that no step should be taken to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Bishop of Elphin while the Irish Parliament was sitting and while the persecution against the Roman Catholics there was still raging, and promising, when the time came, to take his advice concerning the person to be chosen.

In Feb., 1707, James III wrote to Cardinal Imperiali, the Protector of Ireland, to represent the need of more bishops being appointed, the number being reduced to two, of whom only one

was able to perform his duties, the other being in prison. Three years before he had nominated three persons for the bishoprics of Kilmaedugh, Ardfert and Aghadoe, and Killala, but the Pope had hitherto returned him no answer. If there was any objection to any of the three, he would be always ready to name another (*p.* 210).

In June, 1709, he nominated Dr. Verdun, and Father Ambrose O'Connor to the bishopric of Ferns and the united bishoprics of Ardagh and Clonmacnois (*p.* 232). These nominations not having been acted on, he wrote again in Jan., 1710, and March, 1711 (*pp.* 235, 239), urging that they should be carried into effect, and at the latter date he wrote to the Pope nominating Dr. Christopher Butler, who, as a near relation of the Duke of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant, would have more freedom in exercising his ministry, to the Archbishopric of Cashel.

In Sept., 1711, James had learnt the assent of the Pope to his nomination of the Abbé Butler, but was informed that he was unwilling to undertake the office (*p.* 241). In a letter of 15 Nov. to Cardinal Gualterio, whom he had nominated to be Protector of England (*p.* 241), he insisted on his right of nomination to that office. It appeared that the Pope was desirous that that office should be conferred on his nephew Albani, whom he had just raised to the Cardinalate. James declared that, had Albani been previously made Cardinal, he would have been inclined to have given him the preference over all the rest of the Sacred College, but, now that he could not answer the Pope's wishes without prejudicing his rights and breaking a solemn engagement, he adhered to his first nomination (*p.* 243).

Finally on 12 July, 1714, James wrote at great length to Cardinal Imperiali and also to the Pope, insisting on his rights of nomination to Irish bishoprics and demanding either a confirmation or a grant thereof without any conditions except such as other sovereigns were subject to. He complained at the same time of the disrespectful conduct to him of the Bishop of Clogher and mentioned that there were very strong objections to the Archbishops of Dublin and Tuam and to the Bishop of Ossory, which the Duke of Perth would explain more fully (*pp.* 329-332). From a passage in the former letter (*p.* 331) it appears that James considered that the Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland were

peers of that kingdom. In May, 1715, James wrote to the Pope and Cardinal Imperiali nominating Hugh MacMahon, the Bishop of Clogher, to the vacant Archbishopric of Armagh (*p.* 366). In August he wrote to thank the Pope for translating MacMahon to the Archbishopric, and nominated Edward Murphy to the Bishopric of Kildare (*p.* 393). Shortly before his departure for Scotland he found time to thank the Pope for appointing Murphy and to nominate that bishop as administrator of the diocese of Leighlin (*p.* 437).

In Oct., 1704 (*p.* 196), Queen Mary wrote to the Vice-General of the Jesuits to complain that, contrary to the promise made by the General to the late King, another Italian Rector had been appointed to the Scots College at Rome, and to request that a Scotchman should be appointed as soon as possible to the office, and two years and a half afterwards James protested against a proposal then before the Propaganda to suppress the College, and apply its revenues to other colleges.

In 1710 the Queen and James wrote again to ask Cardinals Imperiali and Sacripanti, the Protectors of Ireland and Scotland, to oppose the design for uniting in one college the English, Irish, and Scotch students (*pp.* 235, 236).

In Oct., 1704, Queen Mary wrote to the young Earl of Dumbarton, then a boy of about 17, who was anxious to become a monk, advising him not to do so till he had seen her and spoken to her at Chaillot, that she and the rest of the world might see that he had not decided without mature deliberation (*p.* 197).

James attained his majority by his father's will in June, 1706, and one of his first acts was to write to the Pope, to assure him that no temptation of this world and no desire of the throne should ever make him wander from the right path of the Catholic faith (*p.* 205).

In March, 1707, James complained that his portrait had not been exhibited in the Church of the English College at Rome on the day of St. Thomas of Canterbury according to the usual custom, and demanded satisfaction for the slight he had thus received, which he suggested might be made by exhibiting his portrait on St. George's Day (*p.* 212).

In June Queen Mary wrote to the Comtesse de Lussan to sympathise with her and her husband at the unexpected marriage to

the Duke of Melfort's son of her daughter, the widow of the late Duke of Albemarle, the son of James II by Arabella Churchill. She disclaimed having had any intention to put any pressure on the Countess or her husband to reconcile themselves with their daughter. All she had said was, that, if such a reconciliation took place, she and her son, the King, would also be ready to forgive the Duchess. She added that she was ready to do all in her power to safeguard the interests of the late Duke's daughter (*p.* 214).

On *p.* 218 will be found a long declaration by James, drawn up before his abortive expedition to Scotland in 1708.

Several letters of the Queen and of James, after his return, to Cardinals and others, thank them for their letters hoping for the success of the expedition, and in particular Cardinals Imperiali and Caprara are thanked for having used their influence with the Pope to procure from him both spiritual and temporal assistance (*pp.* 221, 223, 224, 226).

In May James issued a warrant to Norbert Roettiers, engraver of the English Mint, for making punchions and dies for coining gold and silver coins according to the designs annexed (*p.* 223).

In the autumn of 1708 James accompanied the French army to Flanders. A letter of 1 Nov. from Queen Mary to Mr. Dicconson, her Treasurer, shows the pecuniary difficulties of the Royal family (*p.* 228). She thanks him for letting her see plainly the sad account of their poor affairs, and his own thoughts on them, "which tho' good, I cannot make my owne to the King, having already approved his not sending away his equipage upon a notion he has, which I think is well grounded, that his doing so, befor the Princes do it, would look as if he were weary to stay ther, and impatient to come back, which I think would be a great prejudice to him, if it were so thought. This I have writt to him two days ago, and I realy think it was reasonable he should make no step homewards, till the Princes do. Therefor I shall not mention what you say, but I will send him to-morow the account of the money you have sent me, and press him to save all he can, though I must own I don't see how anything can be saved without he lessens his equipage, so that I believe I shall be forced to sell the rest of the jewel, but I will not tell him so."

In the following year she replied to Mr. Dicconson's letter on the deplorable state of her affairs relating to money and debts. She declared her resolution to order no extraordinary payments in future except on extraordinary occasions, of which Mr. Dicconson was to be the judge (*p. 232*).

In October, 1709, James wrote himself to Mr. Dicconson expressing how sensible he was of all his pains for the Queen's and his own service, and particularly of his help and care to her amidst all the misery of St. Germain's. "I find you are in no hopes of any money at all, but, our army beginning to be paid more regularly, the rest will, I hope, come in time. If . . . I return this month, I shall not want more than the 4,000 *livres* for October, and on the whole I think my expence this campagne has not been extravagant for me. Before I went none of you thought I could make it without retrenching or selling, but . . . we have rubbed it out without either by the Queen's help and your care" (*p. 233*).

In December James wrote to the Pope to request him to lend him what he could, and to employ his credit and authority to get a good sum lent him secretly, by other Catholic Princes, or by the clergy of Rome or elsewhere, to assist in his restoration (*p. 235*).

In the latter half of 1708 James, with the approval of Louis XIV, to whom the choice of the person had been left, nominated the Abbé de Polignac, afterwards one of the French plenipotentiaries to the Conference at Gertruydenberg, to the Cardinalate (*p. 229*).

The Princess Louisa, James' only sister of the whole blood, died in April, 1712. On *pp. 244, 245*, will be found several letters from James to the Pope and others announcing her death, and replying to condolences. In June, 1712, James wrote to the Princesse des Ursins to ask her good offices with the King and Queen of Spain in favour of the Irish troops in the King's service, that they might be kept on foot after the peace (*p. 245*).

After the middle of August James withdrew from St. Germain's, travelling by easy stages to Chalons-sur-Marne. On 8 Sept. Queen Mary wrote to Mr. Dicconson advising him, if it was true that he had received an order for payment of only two months of James' pension, to write to M. Desmarets, the Minister of Finance, saying that he had been told by James before he left

Paris that the King of France had ordered for him three months' payment, that James had told M. de Torcy he could not go till this sum was paid, but that he had made an effort to go without it, and Dicconson therefore believed there had been some mistake, which he begged might be redressed (*p.* 246).

On 1 Oct. Queen Mary sent Prior, the English ambassador, a letter which had been drafted by Mr. Dicconson and submitted to James for alterations. Madame de Maintenon and Louis XIV had approved of her sending the letter, provided there was nothing in it that could shock Prior or hurt others. This letter probably related to the Queen's claims for her jureure (*p.* 247).

While James was at Chalons an attempt was made to remove Lord Middleton from the Secretaryship of State and to substitute Richard Hamilton, on the ground that the former was distrusted by the English Tories, and especially by Lord Oxford. On 5 Jan., 1713, James wrote to M. de Torcy from Chalons, suspecting that Berwick was caballing in favour of Hamilton, desiring to know Oxford's opinion on the subject through some other channel than Gaultier, and requesting, if he must dismiss Middleton, that Oxford would send over from England some person worthy of his own and of Oxford's confidence. He wrote again on the 19th, complaining that his friends demanded from him a blind obedience, and wished to remove from him the only person with him who deserved and possessed his confidence. (Salomon, *History*, pp. 328, 329.)

Berwick, in February, wrote that he had explained to de Torcy James' reasons for dismissing Hamilton, and that de Torcy seemed to be of opinion that what was written in his favour was only in consequence of the dislike they had of Lord Middleton (*p.* 256), and, in March, that his only motives had been that he could not without certain proofs suspect one who, for sixty years, had always had the character of an honest man. What he had written had been entirely without Hamilton's knowledge. He added that his sister, the Duchess of Buckinghamshire, had written to him to inquire if Hamilton had left James and to know the reasons of it, saying that the Protestant Jacobites were much annoyed at it, because they could not bear Lord Middleton. This letter and de Torcy's opinion that their distrust of Lord Middleton was their only motive for putting Hamilton forward

made Berwick believe that what Gaultier had communicated was due neither to his imagination nor invention (*pp.* 258-260).

In December, however, Sir Thomas Higgons was appointed Secretary (*p.* 285), and Middleton returned from Lorraine to Paris (*p.* 286). As some consolation to the latter his son, Lord Clermont, was appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber (*p.* 285). It was hoped that now that Middleton had been removed Oxford would speak out (*p.* 287).

As late as 1715 Bolingbroke, after his arrival in Paris, expressed his distrust of Middleton (*pp.* 359, 362), but said that Sir T. Higgons would be trusted by a great many (*p.* 362).

On 23 Oct., 1712, begins the confidential correspondence of James and the Duke of Berwick. The Duke had taken part in the management of James' affairs since 1708, but had been a great deal away from Paris till he relinquished his command in Dauphiny in October, 1712. The correspondence extends over three years, till the rupture between James and the Duke in October, 1715, caused by the refusal of the latter to go to Scotland to take the command in chief there, as James had ordered. There are two breaks, from 27 Nov., 1712, to 24 Feb., 1713, when the Duke was sent to relieve Gerona, and from 22 June to 25 November, 1714, when the Duke was commanding at the siege of Barcelona. Some extracts are printed in the appendix to Vol. I of Lord Mahon's History, but, as they are very short, the letters (all of which are holograph) are printed in full.

These confidential letters are the best authority for the views and projects of the Jacobite party during this important period, which included the end of Queen Anne's reign and the beginning of that of George I. What is most interesting in the letters is the light they give regarding the attitude towards James and his restoration of prominent English politicians, especially that of Oxford and Bolingbroke.

All the communications from Oxford and Bolingbroke came through the Abbé Gaultier and M. d'Iberville, who had been sent to London as Envoy Extraordinary in October, 1713.* Oxford's communications came through the channel of Gaultier,

* Large extracts from their letters were made from the originals in the French Archives for Sir James Mackintosh. They are now in the British Museum.

and Bolingbroke's, with few exceptions, through that of d'Iberville. (Salomon, *History*, p. 249.)

Bolingbroke in Oct., 1712, inquired of Gaultier what Whigs were in correspondence with James (p. 248). Oxford in November complained that James had lately sent into England some pickles or emissaries whose behaviour had much embarrassed the government (p. 250). This word is spelt "pickles" by Lord Mahon in the extract he prints, but it is clearly spelt "puckles," and the word occurs in several other places in the correspondence, plainly meaning an emissary or messenger. The word, as far as I know, does not occur in any dictionary.

James, on 21 Oct., replied to de Torey that, since the correspondence with Marlborough had ceased more than two years ago, he had had no dealings with the Whigs, nor, indeed, with the Tories, except what de Torey knew, and that, since the appointment of the present ministry, he had taken no step without de Torey's knowledge. Marlborough had, indeed, the previous winter sent him some vague compliments which he had not answered (Salomon, *History*, p. 327). Berwick, on the 26th, wrote approving of this reply, which he thought should have a good effect with the ministry, as they would see they ran no risk in trusting James (p. 248).

In Berwick's first letter (p. 247) he expressed his opinion that they (the English ministry) meant well for James' interest, and that they intended to act with all the speed imaginable, but that they were so afraid of its being known before the conclusion of the peace that they were unwilling to trust anybody with their secret.

On 28 March, 1713, Berwick alluded to a letter from Gaultier as the first time that anything had been said plainly on behalf of James (p. 260). This was probably the letter of 20 March (*Mackintosh Transcripts*) in which Gaultier stated that Oxford had allowed him to see his sentiments towards Montgoulin (James) and his desire to serve him, and had declared that, as soon as peace was made, he would bring Prothose (Queen Anne) into his views, which would be easy, as her thoughts were the same as his. Meanwhile James was to declare he did not intend to stay always where he was, but would travel as soon as peace was made. This was to prevent people in England supposing that he remained in Lorraine in order to be at hand in case of need.

Berwick, on 18 April, referred to Oxford's letter to de Torcy, dated 7 April, in which he had said "Je parlerai à M. l'Abbé Gaultier avant son départ au sujet du Chevalier." These expressions, de Torcy remarked in a letter of 13 April to James, he had not hitherto used, and de Torcy would not have believed that he would have ventured to put them on paper (*Mackintosh Transcripts*).

When Gaultier came over to Paris in May, he assured Berwick that Bolingbroke was acting in concert with Oxford, and that both would heartily forward James' interests (pp. 266, 268). This is the first mention of Bolingbroke in the Papers, except his inquiry in the previous October about the Whigs.

In June or July James wrote to his friends in England to support the ministry at the coming elections (p. 269), (see also Macpherson, *Original Papers*, Vol. II, pp. 416, 417), as he had directed them the February before to support them in Parliament (Macpherson, Vol. II, p. 383).

All through the autumn of 1713 Oxford continued to procrastinate, and in Nov. James wrote to M. de Torcy that he knew not what to think of him, "car rien au monde ne ressemble tant à un amusement que sa conduite à mon egard" (Salomon, *History*, p. 332).

Gaultier, however, in a letter of 14 Dec. (*Mackintosh Transcripts*, Vol. VIII), reported to de Torcy that Oxford had said he would never consent, while he lived, that England should be governed by a German, and that the approaching Parliament would settle matters, so that the Chevalier must necessarily come back after the Queen's death, provided that he behaved as his own interests required, and imitated the conduct of his uncle, Charles II. This, I think, is the first hint from England of the necessity of James' changing, or at least dissembling, his religion.

On this letter Berwick remarked that he found in it expressions that could not be construed otherwise than favourably to James, especially in what regarded the proceedings of the Parliament, but that he could not imagine how Oxford, foreseeing himself undone in case of Queen Anne's death, should not imagine something to secure himself (p. 287).

In January, 1714, Oxford proposed to send over to James some person in his confidence to direct him (p. 291), but it does not appear from the papers that this was ever done, though subsequent passages allude to the desirability of it (pp. 294, 300).

In consequence of Queen Anne's serious illness early in 1714 (p. 292), Ormonde had pressed Oxford very hard to take such measures as would ensure James' succession in case the Queen died, which Oxford promised to do, and Ormonde had promised not to let him rest till he did it (p. 293). Oxford, however, would never come to a determination. Berwick thought him "a man so dark and incomprehensible that one is often tempted to believe him a knave at bottom, were it not that the Whigs, the Elector and Marlborough will never make up with him." Berwick was not surprised at Oxford's not answering his letters, since he did the same by James' (p. 294).

Gaultier, in letters to de Torcy of 26 Jan. and 5 Feb. and to James of 6 and 19 Feb. (N.S.) (*Mackintosh Transcripts, Vol. X*), narrated conversations with Oxford, who insisted on the absolute necessity, if James wished to succeed, of his changing or at least dissembling his religion. This advice, said Gaultier, was not his own, which it would have been improper for a person in his position to give; he only repeated what he had been told by certain lords of great authority. As to his conduct in other matters, he must avoid his father's mistakes, respect the religion, liberty and privileges of his subjects, and not attempt to seize the throne by means of the Scotch, as the English would never brook being a conquered nation.

On the first letter to de Torcy Berwick observed it seemed very full of nothing, and expressed the opinion of Oxford quoted above. He advised James, in replying to Gaultier, to leave the subject of religion unnoticed, to give great assurances of his kindness to his sister, of his esteem for the Prime Minister without mentioning any other, of his love for his country and countrymen, and of his resolution to mind entirely their happiness, and to maintain them in their liberty, property and religion (p. 300).

James described Gaultier's letter as a great deal of writing to very little purpose, and spoke of his proceedings as incomprehensible (p. 301), and in writing to de Torcy about the letter

of 26 Jan. observed of Oxford " Qu'il veut amuser le Pretendant " (*Mackintosh Transcripts*).

A remarkable letter of 6 March (N.S.) from d'Iberville to de Torcy gives the substance of two very long conversations with Bolingbroke on 27 Feb. and 2 March (*Salomon and Mackintosh Transcripts*). He begins with a sketch of the different kinds of Tories and Whigs. Of the first there were three :—

1. Jacobites, who from various motives wished for the succession of James, even though he did not change his religion. Such were the Roman Catholics, a few Quakers and the Nonjurors.

2. The Hanoverian Tories, who were zealous for the English Church and desired a monarchy, but a limited one. These would not accept James even if he changed his religion, believing that he would never forget the maxims of despotic government and of the Catholic Church in which he had been brought up.

3. Tories who were averse to the Elector, either from fear that under him they would have no share in the government, or from dislike to his person and to Germans, or from fear of civil war, which appeared inevitable, if so many nearer to the succession were excluded, or from principles of justice. These desired James to succeed, but wished that he would embrace the English religion, some from a zeal for religion, others from dread of the Pope, others again fearing to lose the Church lands they possessed, while others apprehended a civil war, as without force the Whigs and the Tories of the second class would not submit to a Catholic sovereign.

A fourth class consisted of those who were Tories merely from interested motives.

Of the Whigs there were two classes. Those who preferred a Republican form of government, or a monarchy in which the King was a mere phantom ; such were the Presbyterians, the French refugees, and the Nonconformists in general ; and those who did not desire a republic, because they would then lose their rank. Such were some lords and people of quality, who reckoned on engrossing on the Elector's accession all employments for themselves and their relations. Among the Whigs, as among the Tories, were people who would turn their coats if the Court would satisfy them.

The Tories reckoned themselves in Great Britain to be 8 to 1 to the Whigs, but in London the proportion was much smaller. The Whigs boasted of having the fullest purses, the best swords and the best heads, and even the fairest women, on their side.

D'Iberville asked Bolingbroke what measures James ought to take, whether he should remain inactive or follow the advice of some who represented that he was lost if he did not act, and that, if he would believe them, he might hope for everything, even without changing his religion or waiting for the Queen's death.

Bolingbroke advised that James should await either the effect of the steps which would be taken for him, without missing any opportunity, or the revolution which would infallibly break out within a year after the Queen's death, because the Elector would not be able to maintain himself on the throne, and that it was better to remain inactive than to lose everything by too much haste. The late Earl of Rochester and all the other soundest heads, such as the Chancellor, Mr. Bromley and the Bishop of Rochester, were of this opinion. He knew the man who two months ago made offers in person to James, and d'Iberville himself had spoken to him. Though a very honest man he had no means of giving any real assistance, nor had the people in whose name he spoke. He then gave his opinion, which d'Iberville writes at great length, on the assistance that Scotland and Ireland could give.

If James were to attempt a restoration by force, the Tories of the second class would immediately join the Whigs, and the ministers and the most conspicuous of the third class would be forced to take the same side in order to avoid their own ruin and a civil war. If on the other hand the ministers were allowed time to win back people's minds to the old maxims of loyalty to the King and attachment to the English Church, the end would certainly be reached of uniting the whole Tory party in favour of the Pretender. For this it was necessary either that the Queen should live long enough to give the requisite time, or that the Whigs should proceed to extremities, which would give an opportunity of advancing faster.

In the other alternative—that of the Elector ascending the throne—Bolingbroke reasoned as follows:—That Prince, himself of mediocre abilities, would have no minister or adviser who was

not English and with an authority limited by the strict laws already made, to which others would be added. These premises granted, either he would desire to restore the prerogatives of royalty, which the Whigs would oppose and would be the first to expel him, or, like William, he must suffer all sorts of new attacks on those prerogatives, in which case they would end by sapping the royal authority, which had been degraded by the Whigs under William and during the present reign until the appointment of the existing ministry. The result would be absolute anarchy, which would not be lasting, and the Tories of the second class and even a part of the Whigs would join the well-disposed for the recall of the legitimate King, who by his birth would have the right to demand the restoration of things to the state they were in under the King, his father, to which all would of themselves agree, having found the necessity of it by experience. He repeated that it was only the English and Irish Catholics, who must not be listened to, or the Elector's emissaries, or people who had no knowledge of the disposition of the nation, or adventurers who sought their living in troubled waters, who could give the Pretender hopes of ascending the throne without conforming. All his most faithful servants were of this opinion, and saw clearly that people would rather accept a Turk than a Catholic.

His own opinion was that he ought not, however, to change immediately, or even let it be understood that he would be disposed to do so, because the Tories of the second class, who had taken a ply against the ministers, because they had imagined that the Queen was working in the Pretender's favour without their sharing in it, would regard his change of religion as a proof of the truth of their suspicions.

D'Iberville then threw out a notion which had occurred to him, when it was believed that the Queen could not outlive the spring, whether she might by a holograph will, delivered to the Lord Chancellor a little before her death, to be laid before Parliament, declare that she recognized the Prince of Wales as her brother, and exhort Parliament to offer him the crown on condition of his embracing the English religion.

Bolingbroke, after weighing all the circumstances, relished the idea, agreeing that such a will would expose neither the ministers, who would not appear to have had any part in it, nor the Lord

Chancellor, in whose hands it would be placed sealed up, and that it would give Parliament an opportunity for deliberation notwithstanding all the Acts of Succession. It would become them to follow the way proposed by the Queen, as the laws of justice would require. He was struck by d'Iberville's reminding him of the conduct of the Swedes towards Sigismund under similar circumstances.

D'Iberville then drew a parallel between the different parties in England and those in France during the league against Henry IV. Of these he compared to the Nonjurors the men of worth and honour, like the Archbishop of Bourges, who recognized him as king without waiting for him to change his religion. Bolingbroke found the comparison just and said that he belonged himself to the above class.

Bolingbroke informed d'Iberville of two things, saying it were to be wished the suspicious Tories could be informed of them, one being the infamous conduct of Marlborough, who was making proposals to the Pretender, while he was assuring the Elector in writing that he might reckon on finding in him a general ready to serve him with the last drop of his blood. He added that there was ground for suspecting that among those in France who were acquainted with the deepest secrets of the Pretender there was someone in correspondence with Marlborough. D'Iberville's first idea having fallen on Berwick, Bolingbroke hastily replied "Yes, but there is another," whom he did not name, and, when d'Iberville tried to make him do so by saying that Louis XIV ought to be informed of it, he replied that he was so already.

The other confidence, as to which he asked for the utmost secrecy, was that the Queen for a long time past, and even during the Prince of Denmark's life, always carried about her and put every evening under her bolster a sealed packet, of which she changed the envelope when it got dirty or worn, which was suspected to be a will concerning the Pretender. This he told d'Iberville on his suggestion of what the Queen might do.

This may have been the packet mentioned in an extract from a letter to Mr. Stafford from a Tory friend, enclosed in a letter of M. de Chateaufort of 28 Aug., 1714, which stated that a sealed packet of the Queen had been found, on which she had written that she

begged it might be burnt after her death, which was accordingly done in the Council in Bothmar's presence (*Salomon Transcripts*).

This letter gives the fullest exposition of Bolingbroke's position and views, but d'Iberville had already written on 5 and 18 Feb. (n.s.) to Louis XIV and de Torcy accounts of conversations with Bolingbroke to the same effect. James, in writing on 3 March to de Torcy (*Salomon, History*, p. 337), said he was surprised at d'Iberville's letters, but suggested that d'Iberville might make a good use of what Bolingbroke had said about religion, for, if the Whigs made such shocking reflections on any change he might make at present, they would certainly make the same should he do so at any future time. Berwick (p. 304) had already observed, that what Bolingbroke had said gave James an opportunity always to avoid saying anything on that subject, and argued that if the Tories could once be brought to abandon the Elector's succession, they would, before they were aware, find themselves obliged to settle James' restoration as he wished.

Following the advice of Gaultier and Berwick (p. 302), James on 3 March wrote to Queen Anne, to Oxford and to Bolingbroke the letters printed by Salomon (*History*, pp. 337-341) and also one to Lord Poulett. In these he urged the necessity, considering how precarious the Queen's life was, of taking immediate steps to secure his succession, and promised, if the Queen would secure him the succession after her death to leave her in quiet possession during her life. Till the effect of these letters could be seen, in Berwick's opinion nothing could be done (p. 306).

Finally on 13 March James wrote to Gaultier the letter printed in Macpherson, *Original Papers*, Vol. II, p. 525, declaring that his determination was unalterable, not merely not to change but not even to dissemble his religion.

On the 19th (n.s.) Gaultier wrote to James that many of the Tories, on account of his religion, had taken the side of the House of Hanover, and the others had not yet done so in hopes he would conform before long, but they had assured him that if he did not satisfy them without delay on that point they would all abandon him and join his rival. Bolingbroke had told him this when he delivered to him James' letter, and ordered him to tell

it to James from him in plain terms. Gaultier added that in a few days he would have something to tell him from Oxford to almost the same effect.

On the 22nd (N.S.) Gaultier wrote that Bolingbroke had told him the morning before, that, since Gaultier had delivered to him James' letter, he had seen all his friends in both Houses of Parliament. All had assured him that they would take no steps to gratify James as long as he would not conform to their religion, and that, if he would not soon give them satisfaction on that point, they would be obliged, and that without delay, to join the ranks of his rival, in order to preserve their properties and their offices.

Oxford had told Gaultier the last time he saw him that he had not again spoken to the Queen about James' letter after her answer. "Ce sera à vous à vous déterminer de votre côté comme il ne manquera pas de le faire du sien, et de le faire faire à la reine et à tous ses amis pour la conservation de la religion et des lois." These were the exact words Oxford had used.

Gaultier concluded by declaring that "It is disagreeable for me to have only mortifying things, which according to you are useless, to inform you of, but they have ordered me to do so, saying that all they are doing is for your good, and that it is absolutely necessary to inform you of them to prevent your having grounds hereafter to reproach your friends with having left you in ignorance, and with not having let you know what you ought to have known in order to ensure the success of your cause. They say to me : 'If he is so immovable, how can we flatter ourselves that he will let himself be guided by us when we wish to take steps for re-establishing our monarchy as it was under Charles II ?'" (*Salomon Transcripts.*)

On a letter from Gaultier, perhaps the first of these, Berwick expressed his opinion that the point of religion was never to be answered or noticed ; that the Tories either really intended what they said, in which case a flat refusal would make them take contrary measures, or they only designed to endeavour to persuade James to change, though resolved to do the work (p. 309).

On 28 March Berwick wrote that de Torcy was sending to James the letters from England. They confirmed Berwick in the opinion that no answer was ever to be made on the subject of

religion. "Truly," said he, "all this looks ill, for, after two or three years' negotiation to propose at last an impossible thing is what we call *une querelle d'Allemand*; however, one must keep fair with them, for there is no remedy, but must at the same time endeavour to get other friends to work who will not speak of unreasonable as well as impracticable conditions" and suggested that Ormonde would be the most proper person.

The above letter of 6 March clearly shows Bolingbroke's attitude. Personally he was willing to accept James whether he conformed or not, but he saw clearly that, unless he changed his religion, his restoration was impossible. He hoped for a united Tory party with a converted or at least a conforming James at its head, a brilliant, but unattainable, vision. The views of Oxford still remain obscure. Whether he in his heart desired a restoration, if the essential condition of James' changing his religion could be complied with, or whether his objects were merely to secure himself in the event of a restoration, and in the meantime to gain the Jacobite vote in Parliament and the constituencies, must continue doubtful. It seems not improbable from his character that he had never decided the question himself, and waited to see what turn events might take.

As late as 26 April Gaultier was in doubt of Oxford's real intentions. He wrote on that day to de Torey that people assured him that Oxford was a Sunderland, and would betray the Chevalier, as the other did his father, but Gaultier could not believe it after all that Oxford had always said to him (*Mackintosh Transcripts*).

It is extraordinary that, while communications between the English ministry and James had been going on for three years, apparently no attempt had been made till the beginning of 1714 to ascertain his views about religion. Probably few persons in England were acquainted with his character and the influences that had formed it, and few had anticipated how absolutely inflexible he was upon that subject. On the other hand James and Berwick were equally incapable of understanding the English repugnance to a Roman Catholic sovereign.

Though early in May Berwick wrote that Gaultier and d'Iberville had informed de Torey that both Oxford and Bolingbroke had assured him that after the Queen's death they would

never have any master but James (*pp.* 321, 323), d'Iberville on the 19th informed de Torcy that Bolingbroke had repeated to him more strongly than ever, that James would never be king as long as he remained a Catholic (*Mackintosh Transcripts*).

In no part of the Papers, nor in the Mackintosh and Salomon Transcripts, is there any trace of any pledge whatever on the part of either Oxford or Bolingbroke to effect a restoration, much less of any concerted scheme for that object.

With regard to the payment of Queen Mary's jointure continual difficulties and delays were made by the Tory Ministry. In May, 1713, M. de Torcy informed Berwick that it was to be paid out of hand, the Lord Treasurer having given orders for it (*p.* 264). In July orders were given to the Abbé Gaultier to write to England about it, the first quarter being due, and Berwick doubted not he would soon receive a bill for it. The allowance of 25,000 *livres* from Louis XIV to James was to begin that month, the jointure being supposed to be paid and the 50,000 *livres* a month allowed to Queen Mary by the King of France consequently ceasing (*p.* 269). Nine days later Berwick wrote that the jointure had not come, and that there was no news of it (*p.* 270). On 31 Oct. he wrote again it was very strange that it had not come, having been promised about three months before (*p.* 281). On 18 Nov. Berwick heard from Gaultier that the Treasurer had assured him he would pay all that was due to the Queen out of the very first money that came into the Treasury (*p.* 282). On 10 and 12 Dec. there was still no news of the money (*pp.* 284, 285). A month later the Queen at last had news of her jointure, but it was not yet begun to be paid, though Gaultier had written he would receive shortly in three payments 30,000*l.* Then difficulties arose in England (*p.* 292). Papers were sent over to be signed by the Queen, but in such a form that she could not consent to do so (*p.* 295). These difficulties were probably connected with the procuration from the Queen to receive the money (*p.* 308) and also with the discharge of Lord Godolphin, the son and representative of the first earl, who was the survivor of the trustees originally appointed for the jointure. For this purpose a suit in Chancery was apparently commenced (*pp.* 312, 314). The Lord Chancellor requested in April, that the hearing of the cause might be postponed, as some notice had been taken

of it in the House of Lords. Mr. Eyre, who was apparently the solicitor acting for the Queen, told the Attorney-General that the money was ready, and was much wanted, and that Lord Godolphin's being discharged of the trust was all that was desired, but he submitted to the Lord Chancellor's pleasure. He suggested the payment might be for the present out of the Civil List, and might be repaid again (p. 317). In April Berwick wrote that Gaultier would be over next month with the jointure (p. 319), but three days later that the business about it was not finished, nor was it sure that it would be before Gaultier's departure (p. 320). Again in May the old story was repeated that Gaultier was daily expected with the jointure (p. 323), but on 1 June the affair was again at a stand-still, and Gaultier complained of Oxford's breaking his word with him (p. 325).

This is the last mention of the jointure in the Stuart Papers before Queen Anne's death, and, I believe, that none of it was ever paid. Miss Strickland in her *Life of Queen Mary* indeed states that one quarter's payment was made, but does not give her authority, and it seems very improbable that any payment was made in the two months between the date of the last letter and Queen Anne's death.

In a letter of 9 July, 1714, d'Iberville informed de Torey that Queen Anne had discovered only three months before that the jointure had not been paid, and that she would have been still in ignorance of it had not the Lord Chancellor asked for her orders "sur un certain acte qu'on exigeait de lui" (*Salomon Transcripts*).

Mr. Hall, of the Record Office, has most kindly tried to find if there is any trace of any payment on account of the jointure in the Treasury Letter Books or the Civil List yearly and quarterly warrants and the King's Warrant Books relating to money, but without success. The Chancery Indexes at the Record Office being arranged only under the names of plaintiffs, it has not been possible to discover if any of the pleadings in the Chancery suit about the jointure exist there.

The fourth supplementary article of impeachment against the Earl of Oxford in 1717 stated that on 23 Dec., 1713, he advised the late Queen to sign a warrant to himself directing payment of the sums accrued due on the jointure since 25 March

last, and that on the 24th he signed warrants to the Auditor of the Exchequer to make and pass debentures for paying to such persons as should be authorized 11,832*l.* 3*s.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* for the quarter beginning Lady Day, 1713, and appointed the same to be paid out of a parliamentary grant. The Earl in his replication denied having advised the Queen to sign the warrant, but admitted that he acted on it, though the sum was never actually paid. He also denied that he had ever held any correspondence with Queen Mary, or ever had the least design to promote the Pretender's interest, and asserted that he did not know or believe that Gaultier was employed as an agent between any of the English ministers and France in transacting any affairs relating to the Pretender, and denied having had any conference with him on the subject, and asserted that he did not know or believe that Gaultier was empowered to concert with himself particularly the settling or remittance of any part of the jointure. (Howell's *State Trials*, Vol. XV, pp. 1096, 1144.)

In December, 1714, it appears that some communication, the nature of which is not stated, was made to the Queen by M. de Torey respecting her jointure (p. 338). This may refer to some communication by d'Iberville to the English ministers, as it appears from a letter of his of 10 Jan., 1715 (*Mackintosh Transcripts*), that Lord Yarmouth had asked him if he had spoken to Lord Townshend or Lord Halifax on the subject. D'Iberville added that the copy of the warrant for the payment of the jointure ought to be in Gaultier's hands, and that the original was in the Treasury, but that great care was taken to keep it concealed, because it proved that Queen Anne agreed to the payment.

Shortly before the death of Charles Edward two opinions, dated 14 Jan., 1786, and 8 Nov., 1787, were obtained from Francis Plowden, the eminent Roman Catholic conveyancer, as to the steps that might be taken by Charles Edward and his brother to recover the arrears of the jointure (MSS., Additional, No. 34,638). In one he expressly states that the Queen had never received anything on account of her jointure.

A memorial was also prepared for Charles Edward's daughter, the Duchess of Albany, to whom her father and uncle had given full power, stating the circumstances relating to the jointure, and appealing to the generosity of the English nation, and the Finance Minister (Pitt), to give something in satisfaction of this

old claim. They would be content with the payment of a reasonable sum, or with a pension, of which the whole or part should be granted to the Duchess in reversion.

After Charles Edward's death, a memorial in similar terms was drawn up on behalf of his daughter. (MSS., Additional, No. 34,638.)

The only prominent politician with whom any of the Jacobite leaders had any personal intercourse with was Sir Thomas Hanmer, who was elected Speaker in 1713. He was visited by the Duke of Berwick during his stay in Paris in Nov., 1712, and dined with him (*pp.* 251, 252), but the Duke found him very reserved and carefully avoiding to say anything relating to James.

The first mention of the Duke of Ormonde's inclination to James occurs in a letter of 7 Sept., 1713 (*p.* 275). A person from England gave an account of the Duke's good intentions, of which he had been informed by Mrs. Bagnall. He was sent back with instructions to procure, if possible, a personal interview with the Duke. In October M. de Pontchartrain informed the Duke of Berwick that he had heard from a correspondent in England who had been employed there by the French for 18 years (*p.* 280) that the Duke would receive a letter from James (*p.* 277). A letter from James was accordingly forwarded by M. de Pontchartrain's correspondent. Mr. Carte arrived at Paris at the end of December. He had not himself seen the Duke of Ormonde but had delivered James' letter to him by Mrs. Bagnall. As it was supposed she might be jealous of anyone having anything to do with the Duke but herself, Carte was directed to write and ask her to endeavour by all means to get the Duke to write to James. She might, if she pleased, bring over the letter herself (*p.* 289). She had herself written to James to assure him of her constant endeavours and that the Duke would himself give testimonies of his fidelity (*p.* 290). On 14 Jan., 1714, Berwick wrote that Mr. Carte had been given hopes by Mrs. Bagnall that Ormonde would in two or three days send James a suitable answer (*p.* 291). On the 26th Berwick wrote again that Carte had sent him two letters, both stating that Ormonde was preparing a letter, but would fain be able first to see a little through Queen Anne's circumstances. Ormonde's intervention with Oxford in James' favour has already been noticed (*ante*, *p.* xlvii).

Mr. Stafford was reported to have had three hours' private conference with Ormonde on 7 Feb. (p. 299). On 27 March Berwick wrote that he had heard from Stafford, who only spoke in general terms of Ormonde's good intentions for James (p. 310), and again, on 1 April, that he hoped Ormonde would not stick at the difficulty about religion, that he had not done so hitherto, and that he was just going to settle the army in such a good manner that he hoped to secure the restoration in spite of Oxford (p. 312). On the 15th, Carte informed Berwick that he had heard from England that Ormonde's relation's son had received the long wished for letter from him, and that he was starting for Paris, and that Ormonde never spoke of religion as a *sine qua non*, and that he would soon send over Mr. Colclough to discourse with James (p. 316). On the 20th, Berwick was informed by Carte that he had heard from England that Ormonde had at last spoken plainly to Queen Anne, and that both were agreed to bestir themselves on James' behalf, for which purpose she had given him power to engage the army (p. 317). This report was probably without foundation, as there is no allusion to anything of the kind elsewhere in the Papers or in James' correspondence (Salomon, *History*, p. 308 note). A letter of 22 April-3 May from Mr. Stafford stated that Ormonde continued in his good intentions for James, but entered not into any particulars of how he would serve him, and that he seemed not peevish about religion (p. 322). On 22 May Berwick wrote that he had written a very pressing letter to Ormonde (p. 323) desiring him to send "a good lawyer to France that all accounts and settlements might be done out of hand." Several letters he had received from Mr. Stafford were all mere *verba et voces*. No further progress had been made when Berwick's letters broke off in June on his departure for Catalonia.

The Duke of Marlborough is often mentioned in Berwick's letters and was frequently in communication with him or with St. Germain.

The most singular application was one made in Oct., 1713, verbally, by a person who brought a credential from Marlborough, to Queen Mary and Berwick, desiring them to solicit Queen Anne and Oxford in his favour by means of Louis XIV, for he apprehended the new Parliament "would sue him for an old debt, which would quite beggar him," which would force him in his

own defence to augment his friendship with the Whigs (*p.* 278). On consultation with M. de Torcy it was resolved that the Queen should answer that she could not undertake anything in his favour, as she was in a manner retired from the world, and had she any credit she would have enough to employ it in James' behalf, who had less credit than herself, and who had no reason to demand any favours from Louis XIV. Berwick's answer was to be that he could not speak on his behalf without assurances in writing of three things, viz., that on all occasions he would befriend James even openly to England and the Parliament, if required; that he would no more blow the coals against Louis XIV, as it was suspected he did; and that he would forsake the Whigs and join Queen Anne heartily in all she should desire (*p.* 279). Presumably these conditions were accepted, as, on 20 Dec., M. de Torcy was to propose to Louis XIV his soliciting on Marlborough's behalf (*p.* 286). In March Marlborough requested that a pardon might be granted him, to which Berwick saw no objection (*p.* 307).

Several marriages were suggested for James in 1714. In January or February, the Duke of Lorraine wrote to his envoy at Vienna suggesting a marriage either with one of the two sisters of the reigning Emperor Charles VI, or with one of his two nieces, the daughters of the late Emperor Joseph. Though no positive answer was returned the Court of Vienna was not unfavourable (Macpherson, *Original Papers*, Vol. II, pp. 523, 524). James alluded to the proposal in a letter of 17 Feb. (*p.* 298). In January it had been reported that Queen Mary had given her consent to such a marriage (*p.* 293), and the project is alluded to in a letter of Berwick of the 5th of that month (*p.* 290), who considered that nothing could be done till the conclusion of peace between France and the Emperor. It was communicated to M. de Torcy, who approved of it (*p.* 290). Berwick did not doubt that, if James were restored, the Emperor would not only consent to give him one of his relatives but would solicit it as a great favour. The chief point would be to try if he would now give one of his nieces, the younger had only a portion, so the elder was the only one who at that time would be of use to James. She was the sole heir to the Austrian family, and consequently James and his posterity would be sure of a large dominion. Berwick suggested that the Duke of Lorraine's intervention should be

again employed. No time was to be lost, for, as soon as the Elector of Bavaria returned home, he would endeavour to secure the Archduchess for his son. If the alliance was once concluded James might find means to force Hanover to renounce his pretensions to England, or make him repent by attacking his German territories (*p.* 311). M. de Torcy agreed in preferring the eldest of the nieces (*p.* 312).

In March the Elector of Bavaria proposed a marriage between James and his daughter, and even showed her picture to Berwick. The latter returned him a civil answer, without committing himself, thinking it not convenient to tell him that James would not think of his daughter (*p.* 309). In Jan., 1715, Berwick advised that James should, through the Duke of Lorraine, again endeavour to enter into a more particular friendship with the Emperor, and recommended that if his sisters were anyways passable, and he would not give a niece, James should take one of them, as nothing would be so much to his advantage both as to his making a figure and being considered in the world, but even for hastening the recovery of his paternal estate (*pp.* 340, 343, 345). In these letters some other matrimonial project, in which the Pope was concerned, is alluded to, but in such obscure terms that it does not appear from them what it was. However, passages in Card. Gualterio's letters (MSS., Additional, 20, 294) show this was the marriage with the niece of the Elector Palatine mentioned below. Berwick was of opinion that it would break off, as the Pope was not of a temper to do his part. M. de Torcy was also of opinion that James could not do better than endeavour to gain the Emperor's friendship, and especially to ask for his youngest sister. When the Pope's answer should come would be the proper time. Neither Berwick nor de Torcy agreed with the Duke of Lorraine in thinking that that succession was more essential than an alliance with the Emperor,* but both were to be wished for and compassed, if possible (*p.* 345). It was proposed that Mr. Hooke should be sent to the Emperor (*p.* 345), but afterwards that he should be sent to Holland (*pp.* 350, 351), and Mr. O'Rourke, James' agent in Lorraine, was considered a fitter person to employ with the

* This is perhaps explained by a passage from a letter of Card. Gualterio, quoted by Mr. Head (*The Fallen Stuarts*, *p.* 168). "It is a question of a girl who has much wealth."

Emperor (*p.* 350). O'Rourke might treat not only about the daughter of Prince Charles, the brother and heir presumptive of the Elector Palatine, whom he succeeded in 1716, another lady with whom a marriage was suggested, but also about the Emperor's sister, and might watch for an occasion to make a friendship between James and the Emperor (*p.* 352). James feared that, since the Duke of Lorraine's intercession had been ineffectual, O'Rourke's journey would be fruitless, and that without more powerful intercessors the Emperor's friendship would not be gained, but wrote that he would consult the Duke of Lorraine (*p.* 354). Instead of Hooke it was ultimately decided to send Capt. David Floyd to Holland (*pp.* 356, 366, 367).

In February, 1714, Queen Mary was dangerously ill, but recovered (*pp.* 295, 301, 303, 305). In case of her death James ordered Mr. Dicconson, her treasurer, to take into his custody everything that belonged to her, and that all her papers, without being opened or perused, be put up under the seals and in the presence of the Dukes of Berwick and Perth and Lord Middleton, or any two of them, the whole to remain in Dicconson's custody till further orders (*p.* 297).

With regard to the steps to be taken by James in case of the death of Queen Anne, as early as December, 1713, M. de Torcy promised that he would inform James if he had any bad account of her, and that at the same time ships would be got ready. He did not, however, think it possible without causing suspicion to place any of the Irish troops near the place where the ships were, but should they be wanted Berwick must give notice of it, and he might find "wherewithal to make it up in a few days' warning" (*p.* 284). Later in the month M. de Torcy gave it as his opinion that James must go to Scotland as soon as he should hear of Queen Anne's death; ships would be ready, and, as soon as the Queen's jointure should be paid, care must be taken to have money available in case of necessity (*p.* 287). In February, 1714, Berwick and de Torcy agreed that preparations should be made for James' going to Scotland. Money was what was most necessary, and it was hoped it might be supplied by Louis XIV, if the jointure had not arrived (*p.* 300). An attempt was also made to procure an advance from the Pope, which should be sent to France to be ready when required (*pp.* 305, 306). In the same month Berwick

threw out a suggestion that he should ask leave to go over to England on the pretence of suing for a reversal of his attainder and a restoration of his honours to himself, or at any rate to his son, but in reality to have opportunities to see and press Queen Anne, Oxford, Ormonde, Bolingbroke, and others. Another way for attaining the same objects was that he might be sent over as ambassador. M. de Torcy did not disapprove of the plan (*p.* 302), which was communicated to M. d'Iberville (*p.* 303), who advised Berwick to wait till the end of the session of Parliament. M. de Torcy was also to consult Oxford or Bolingbroke about it (*p.* 307). Berwick feared that, if Oxford was a knave at bottom, he would hinder the reversal of his outlawry (*p.* 311). In April M. de Torcy felt himself unable to give any positive advice as to what James should do if Queen Anne died. On the one hand it would seem odd if James should look on at the Elector's accession without making any opposition, on the other he wanted money, arms, and many other things that were absolutely necessary, and besides there was no hope of success unless some of the officers of the army were gained. A great many of the Scotch would oppose James, and it was much feared that the Highlanders had but slender means for such an enterprise. The law was in favour of the Elector, Holland was bound by treaty to support his succession, France and Spain had promised to be neutral, and the English were so slow and cautious that their assistance was very doubtful (*p.* 315).

In June it was proposed to send Mr. Hooke to Germany to hire troops to invade England in case of the Queen's death, or even to assist her in settling matters as the Jacobites desired. Money, which was scarce with James, was wanted for the purpose, but M. de Torcy who approved of the design, almost undertook to get Louis XIV to send some with Hooke. If money and troops could be got, ships might be procured without much difficulty (*pp.* 326-328). Berwick also intended when in Spain to see, if he could induce the King to send money and troops to James in England (*p.* 328).

Notwithstanding all these projects, when the Queen died on 1 Aug., the Elector ascended the throne without any opposition except a protest against his accession and a manifesto from James declaring his right to the three kingdoms (*p.* 333).

There are only two letters from Berwick while in Spain, describing his operations against Barcelona. In the first, of

28 Aug., he adds that he was mightily concerned to hear that Queen Anne was fallen into an apoplexy, as he feared (which indeed was the case) that James' measures were not ready, and that Hanover, the Whigs, Marlborough, and Oxford, the last of whom was as great a villain as Lord Sunderland ever was, had taken their measures. He even suggested that the Queen's illness might not be due to natural causes, as it happened shortly after the arrival of Marlborough and Bothmar in England (*p.* 333).

The only document of interest while Berwick was in Spain is the letter of 30 Oct. (o.s.) from Mr. Roger Kenyon in England describing the unpopularity of the new King and the riots at several places on the Coronation Day (*p.* 334).

Berwick's letters re-commence on his return at the end of November. A proposal to send five of the Irish regiments in France to serve under the King of Spain was relinquished owing to the opposition of James and Berwick and the reluctance of the officers to leave the French service (*pp.* 336-339). In the following February, however, it was announced that four of these regiments were to be disbanded. Berwick endeavoured to have this resolution altered, or at least deferred till it could be known whether the King of Spain would take them (*p.* 346).

Berwick, on 28 Nov., proposed that an answer should be sent to Scotland, that James was determined to go there in person as soon as he could and to take Berwick with him, but that a little time must be allowed for raising money and taking measures with friends in England, and that for better keeping the secret his friends must not expect to know the precise time of his embarking, but that sufficient warning of it would be sent them. In the meantime they must keep up their hearts without giving jealousy to the Government (*p.* 336).

In December Berwick took the opportunity of writing by a brother of the celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot and of Robert Arbuthnot of Rouen, who was a captain at Port Mahon, and who was going there, to try if the fleet could be gained (*p.* 339).

In Berwick's first letter after his return, dated 25 Nov. (*p.* 335), he alluded to a letter from Marlborough, and supposed that James would not desire him to quit his employments but would order him to speak plainly, and say what he intended to do and what he advised James to do. On 29 Dec. a letter was received

from Tunstal, the agent through whom communications with Marlborough were carried on, informing Berwick that Marlborough was inclined to quit his present station. Berwick advised James to approve of his doing so, especially since Berwick had been told that the Tories, including even Ormonde, would be glad to make up with him, which was impossible while he remained where he was (*p.* 340). On 1 Jan., 1715, Berwick accordingly wrote to Tunstal to the above effect, expressing his opinion that, if Marlborough and Ormonde, the persons who had the greatest influence with the army, were to join heartily and engage the army in James' interest, there would be a fair prospect of soon effecting a restoration (*p.* 341). Towards the end of the month and early in February Berwick expressed his surprise at hearing nothing from Tunstal (*pp.* 346, 347), but on the 23rd a letter was received from him, which contained little but Marlborough's usual bantering expressions (*p.* 349). However, on 14 April Berwick stated that he had written to him to acknowledge the receipt of money he had sent for James' service (*p.* 357). From subsequent letters it appears this was 2,000*l.* In May Berwick received from Marlborough a letter in cipher (*pp.* 364, 365). There are allusions to further correspondence with him in letters of July and August (*pp.* 372, 383, 385, 387). He was to be pressed to give a further sum and to join James upon his landing (*pp.* 396, 399). Towards the end of August Marlborough gave a further sum of 2,000*l.* (*p.* 407), which was remitted to Paris, and used to replace part of the Duke of Lorraine's money which had been employed to pay the crews of the ships hired by James, who were on the point of deserting, James having given the Duke of Lorraine a sort of engagement to carry the money with him intact when he embarked (*pp.* 398, 407). Berwick at the end of September intended again to press Marlborough to say what he would do if James landed in England or Scotland (*p.* 428).

As late as February, 1716, an interview took place between Capt. David Floyd and Marlborough, on whom he downright forced his way to deliver a letter, probably from James or Lord Mar. Marlborough read the letter with respect, and Floyd then urged the matter with arguments and tears, and drew tears from Marlborough, who protested before God he intended to serve James, and would do it, and that his nephew, *i.e.* Berwick, knew he intended it, and in what manner, but that at present he

could not help some things. He expected his nephew would come before long, and that in the meantime James should handsomely parry a little and avoid a decision (*p.* 507).

Conflicting accounts were received in December, 1714, about the fidelity of Ormonde to James' interest (*pp.* 339, 340), and during January, 1715, no positive news on the subject was received (*pp.* 345, 346), but early in February two letters from Carte represented that he was hearty in the cause (*p.* 346), and a sum of money was remitted to him by Queen Mary through Mr. Colclough (*p.* 347). Berwick suspected that Ormonde expected James to bring troops with him to England or Scotland, which at that time was impossible (*p.* 348). However, early in March, Berwick received a letter from Ormonde himself (*p.* 350), and on the 13th James himself wrote to Ormonde (*p.* 352), and a commission was prepared appointing him Captain General of the Forces in the three kingdoms both by sea and land, with powers to borrow money and to give commissions. These instruments were so bulky that they were to be lodged at Calais till Ormonde should have an opportunity of sending for them. In the meantime James was to send him a power in his own hand, sealed with his privy seal (*pp.* 353, 355). Mr. Phillips was the person entrusted to carry these papers to Ormonde (*p.* 353), and on 14 April Berwick had heard of his safe arrival. He fancied that Ormonde would soon, whether he would or not, be forced to take measures for his own preservation, and hoped he might "determine to stand butt in England against the Elector" (*p.* 357).

Berwick soon after his return informed James that he intended to see what Lady Jersey, who had lived in Paris since 1713, could do with Bolingbroke, Lord Harcourt, and others (*pp.* 337, 338), and wrote on 6 Jan. that he had agreed she should write to Bolingbroke to propose his undertaking the management of James' affairs in England. He was to be desired to try if he could engage with him Lord Harcourt, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Buckinghamshire, Lord Powlett, Mr. Bromley and what other Tories he could. Ormonde was included in the number, that it might not appear that the Jacobites had other ways of getting at him. Bolingbroke was desired to send his opinion with all speed, and to dispatch a competent person to Lorraine or France to concert measures (*p.* 342). No further mention

occurs of Bolingbroke till his arrival in Paris early in April, but in a letter of 10 March appeared the first germ of the alliance between the Jacobites and Charles XII of Sweden. Berwick wrote on that date that, in a letter he had seen, d'Iberville had informed de Torcy that he had been told by the Swedish Ambassador to England that three of the Tories had come to inform him of the intention of forty of that party to send money to the King of Sweden, to enable him to carry on and finish soon the war he was engaged in, that he might then deliver the Tories from the oppression of the Elector. Because the King was a great friend of the Protestant religion, it was further desired that he should be guaranty of James' behaviour with regard to it, which would quiet the minds of the English on that subject (*p.* 351).

It is convenient here, neglecting the chronological order, to give a summary of the negotiations between James and Charles XII during 1715.

After the above overtures by the Tories, the first hint of any direct communication intended from James is early in April, when, in connection with Capt. Floyd's journey to Holland, recommendations to be given him to the King of Sweden are mentioned (*p.* 356). Nothing further occurs till June, when Berwick suggested that James should send some person of sense immediately, who should see Baron de Spaar, the Swedish Ambassador in Paris, on his way. Neither the Baron or de Torcy considered the project visionary (*p.* 370). On 1 July Berwick undertook to endeavour to get the Baron to send an express to his master, which would be the quickest way and would make no noise (*p.* 371). On 7 July Berwick had an interview at Marly with the Baron, who entered into the project very heartily, and did not doubt his master would execute it immediately by sending an army escorted by a fleet straight to England. James was desired to send immediately a letter for the King of Sweden consisting merely of compliments, with a reference to the proposals Berwick was to make to the Baron. Only a cipher copy was to be sent to the King for fear of accident. The original was to remain in the Baron's hands. The Baron desired that money should be sent to the King. Berwick agreed that this was reasonable, and proposed that 50,000 out of the 100,000 crowns Croisat had agreed to lend should be applied for that purpose. Newcastle was named

as the fittest place for the landing of the Swedish troops, as they would thus be near James, who would be then in Scotland (pp. 372, 373). The remaining 50,000 crowns were to be sent to Ormonde (p. 374). On the 9th James dispatched the letter* (p. 373), which was sent to de Torey and forwarded by him to the King of Sweden (pp. 374, 376). De Torey assured Berwick that the dispositions at Stralsund were admirable, and he and Berwick agreed that half of Croisat's money should be sent to Ormonde and half to the King of Sweden (p. 374), and de Torey accordingly did so (p. 376).

On 15 Aug. Bolingbroke wrote that the Swedish Ambassador had assured him that his master was determined to furnish James with troops, but it was apprehended that the packet sent to press the immediate dispatch of them had not got to the place where the King was (p. 390).

In the paper sent by Ormonde and Bolingbroke to England on 3 Sept. it was stated that the troops hoped for were twelve battalions then in the neighbourhood of Gottenburg, commanded by Major-General Hamilton, a Scotchman in the Swedish service. Nearly nine weeks had been lost before they were certain that their letters had got to Stralsund, but they were now sure that they had safely arrived, and that the King of Sweden wanted nothing but a more plausible pretence to appear for James, which had now been given him by the occupation of Bremen by Hanover. In the same paper it is mentioned that 50,000 crowns had been remitted to the King of Sweden (p. 413). On the 21st, however, Bolingbroke wrote to Lord Mar, that the troops hoped for from Sweden had been refused, and the bills given for their embarkation had been returned (p. 421). James in his letter of 29 Sept. notes that the money had been returned (p. 429).

Such was the end for the present of the Swedish project, which was to be revived in the following year.

* A copy of this letter in the French archives is as follows: "V.M. sait assez que l'Electeur nous est, si j'ose me servir de ce terme, un ennemi commun, et nullement à mépriser pour la proximité de ses Etats à ceux de V.M. et par les nouvelles et injustes acquisitions qu'il a faites. C'est donc avec justice que je me flatte qu'elle recevra favorablement les propositions que j'ai chargé le Duc de Berwick de faire en mon nom au Baron de Spaar. . . Je me promets déjà le succès, si elle veut bien prendre ma cause en main; et, si jamais je me vois rétabli par son secours, elle peut compter de trouver en moi un allié fidèle, et un ami sincère" (*Salomon Transcripts*).

In February, 1715, applications for assistance were made to the French Court, and Berwick had an interview with Louis XIV and several of his ministers, but found they were afraid to venture anything unless they felt certain of success. Permission, however, was given to purchase arms underhand and to make other preparations for an expedition to Great Britain (*pp.* 348, 349).

Lord Bolingbroke arrived in Paris early in April (*p.* 357). He had intended to write to James, but on receiving some letters from England deferred doing so, as he was advised by his friends to be quiet for their sake (*p.* 359). On the 29th, he had an interview with Berwick, at which he made great protestations of his zeal for James, and declared that he was ready to do whatever he should order him, and said that the best way for enabling him to do essential service would be his returning to England, as he could then not only advise but act. The negotiations between the Jacobites and Ormonde were communicated to him. He said Ormonde was honest, brave, popular and willing, but required guidance by wise people, for which purpose he would write to the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Lansdown and Sir W. Windham. Bolingbroke, at this interview, was violent for the prerogative, and said not a word about religion. He pressed that James should marry (*p.* 362). James, in his reply, expressed his strong wish for a personal interview with Bolingbroke (*p.* 363), but this proved impossible, as it could not be managed without Lord Stair, the English Ambassador to France, becoming aware of it (*p.* 364). Early in May, Bolingbroke left for Orleans (*p.* 364) and thence retired to Dauphiny. On 30 April James enclosed a letter for him to Berwick, again expressing his wish for an interview and requesting his advice on his affairs (*p.* 361).

In April letters were received from Colclough inquiring, on behalf of Ormonde and his friends, what assistance could be obtained from abroad. If Berwick approved, these communications were to be laid before de Torey. Ormonde was to be informed, in confidence, of the state of things in Scotland and the names of the Jacobite leaders there, that he might enter into correspondence with them (*p.* 357). What Colclough said about religion James considered to be very comfortable. The aid, which he said was expected, was so reasonable that James

regretted the little prospect there was of his being able to give it (*p.* 360).

On 18 May James sent a memoir to the Queen for Berwick's perusal, expressing his opinion on the letters received from Colclough and Menzies, the principal Jacobite correspondent in England, and proposing that Berwick should let Ormonde know their present condition, the impracticability of their ever being able to comply with his demands, the necessity of not letting slip so favourable an opportunity, and the readiness of both James himself and Berwick to give their personal assistance, and should desire him to send over a person who might lay the state of affairs from himself and his partners before Louis XIV, and might carry back a positive determination of what might be given from France (*p.* 518).

Berwick wrote on 21 May that the arms were ready and could be sent as soon as the Parliament rose. Allan Cameron went over at the end of the month to fix a day with Ormonde and the Scotch, and it was hoped he would bring back a positive determination in less than a fortnight (*pp.* 365, 366). After his return a day and place was to be fixed for James' going to England, for Berwick found that most people considered England preferable to Scotland, if the Scotch did their part at the same time. Ormonde was to be informed what money could be sent him. Besides the little James had, some was hoped for from the King of Spain. Croisat undertook to advance 100,000 crowns on condition that Louis XIV would promise repayment thereof within a certain number of years and that a title should be granted him by James (*pp.* 368, 370, 372), but refused to give more at that time, though he held out hopes that he would do more if he saw James' enterprise prospering (*p.* 374).

In June Berwick mentioned a new adherent, John Hartstonge, the Bishop of Derry, who requested leave to meet James on his arrival in England (*p.* 370). In the minutes of what was resolved in October between James and Bolingbroke it was decided that this Bishop with another clergyman, Viscount Ikerrin, who had been chaplain-general of the army in Flanders, should make their way to James on his landing in England. Berwick observed that a person of that garb might be welcome and fit to accompany James.

On 1 July Berwick urged the necessity of everything being ready by the arrival of Ormonde's next messenger. Cammock was buying the ship (*pp.* 371, 372). In a letter of the next day Berwick first alluded to the difficulty made by the French Court about his following James, which he was keeping a secret (*p.* 371), though permission had been given him to do so in the April of the year before (*p.* 319). He had used in vain every effort in his power to obtain the recall of that prohibition (*p.* 500).

On the 4th James wrote to de Torcy of the arrival of two persons from England who were perfectly acquainted with his affairs, which, they assured him, could not be in a better state. Though the positive declaration of Louis XIV that he would give him no assistance had infinitely discouraged his friends, Ormonde hoped to be soon able to overcome that obstacle, and to form and send him a plan as soon as possible. Nothing would hinder its speedy execution but the want of money, which was absolutely necessary to set the machine going. James was neglecting no arguments to urge his friends to come to a speedy and generous resolution, but arguments were only words. Could he assure them that he had a good sum immediately available, nothing would hinder the execution of the scheme on which he had resolved, but the more time his enemies had to prepare themselves, the more uncertain it would become. Everything therefore depended at present on obtaining money, and his friends would never believe that Louis XIV could refuse a thing which would cost him so little, in which he would risk nothing, and which would put James and his friends immediately in a condition to act. James begged de Torcy to lay before Louis XIV his necessities and the uniqueness and importance of the present conjuncture.

James then declared that he could not believe that an order had really been given through de Torcy to Berwick by Louis XIV to prevent him from following himself. He could not but think that order had been given merely to be produced if necessary, and without any intention that it should take effect, for, if it did, it would be a final and fatal blow to his affairs. All his friends reckoned upon Berwick and assured him that his presence would be worth 10,000 men. Nothing would persuade them that the impediment proceeded from Louis XIV, but they would throw all the blame on him, and would say that, if, after having promised so absolutely to

follow him, he failed at last, that could only proceed from want of good will, and that, if a person like him was wanting therein, he could not be surprised to find others wanting in it. Louis XIV was right to avoid all quarrels with the Elector, but it was impossible that his apprehensions should proceed to such an extremity, and, after all that Berwick had said on that subject to Louis XIV, he ought to have no apprehension, if he allowed him to follow James, for Berwick had already offered to Louis XIV to behave towards him as if he were really angry with him. Thus appearances would be saved, and all that Berwick and James asked was that Louis XIV would not prevent Berwick from actually following James.

To this letter de Torcy replied on the 12th. He had read it that morning to Louis XIV. His affection for James was as lively and tender as ever, and seemed even to grow stronger at a conjuncture that might be regarded as a crisis. He wished to assist his friend, but was in a sad condition himself. De Torcy could not sufficiently describe it, as it was beyond what could be imagined. He had been obliged to bring himself to solicit, but secretly, and those who held out great hopes six months ago now excused themselves, on the grounds of the hardness of the times, from completely fulfilling their promises. Croisat, to whom de Torcy had spoken, had reduced what he would give to a third of what he had promised.

Indeed what remained for the expenses of "the law suit" was so small, that James' friends had good reason to fear that, though he had right on his side, he would be crushed. Louis XIV saw it better than anyone without having the power to remedy it, notwithstanding his desire to do so, for, besides his affection for James, he saw every day some new proof of the Elector's feelings towards himself. As, however, no pretexts must be given to him and his partisans, Louis XIV had believed that he ought for that reason to keep Berwick back for a time, but the delay would not be long and, when appearances were saved, Berwick would soon follow his inclination. It was necessary he should show himself there after James' departure, and that he then should find a conveyance to go and join him, concealing his departure as far as possible (*Salomon Transcripts*).

About the 7th a meeting took place at Marly between de Torcy and Berwick and Inese, when it was decided that James should

soon start for England (*pp.* 372-374), and Berwick wrote on the 14th to James that, though Croisat had refused to advance more than the 100,000 crowns, the necessity of not losing the present situation of affairs in England must determine him to go with what he could get or scrape. On the same day he wrote to de Torcy (*Salomon Transcripts*) that he regarded the present opportunity as the last; if the Chevalier failed to seize it, he might make himself Cardinal, for he never would be King; he must use all the means he had, and hope that fortune will supply the deficiency; and again the next day that he wished that the King had many millions and an army, but it was both for his honour and his interest to do the best with what he had, and Providence would provide for the rest.

On the 16th Berwick wrote again to James giving the substance of his reply to de Torcy the day before, and added that he thought nothing should be altered in the measures resolved upon at Marly the week before, unless orders to the contrary came from James, or Ormonde bade them defer beginning "the lawsuit" (*p.* 374). De Torcy wrote to him on the same day, expressing the concern of Louis XIV if so favourable an opportunity should be missed (*Salomon Transcripts*).

On 2 July James had written to Bolingbroke by a person who had been sent to him from England by Ormonde, urging him to meet him at Commercy without delay (*p.* 372). Bolingbroke on receiving the letter immediately repaired to Commercy, where the interview described in his letter to Sir W. Windham (*pp.* 39-43) took place, and received from James the seals of Secretary of State, and thence proceeded to Paris. Before he had arrived there, James had received, about the 14th, a verbal message from England by Father Callaghan, an Irish friar, on which he at once decided to start from Bar on the 28th and to embark from Dieppe on the 30th. Aug. 10 he appointed to be the day for the general rising (*p.* 375). Callaghan himself was the bearer to Mr. Inese of James' letter announcing his resolution. Inese on Callaghan's arrival brought him to Bolingbroke, who caught him in several contradictions and concluded that, if he was not a spy, he was at best one of those little fellows who thrust themselves into business (*p.* 377).

Berwick on the 19th argued against taking any precipitate step. Haste in so important a business was not always good

speed, and all depended on taking right measures at the beginning, which could not be done if James departed without hearing more from Ormonde (*p.* 375) to whom the money had been sent only on Tuesday the 16th (*p.* 376). He added that his own health was indifferent. James persisted in his resolution and hoped that Berwick's health would soon be re-established, and reminded him of what he owed to James himself, and to his own reputation, and of his promises to the Scotch (*p.* 376).

De Torcy on the 22nd wrote to James (*Salomon Transcripts*), that by a letter from Berwick received the previous day he had heard that James had decided to postpone his departure, till he received positive answers on certain points about which he was consulting Ormonde. He had approved of the decision, with which Louis XIV was the more satisfied, because it was clear by a letter from d'Iberville, that Ormonde was asking for some postponement.

He was therefore astonished on hearing that day from Bolingbroke, that everything had been changed. Bolingbroke himself was much grieved at the news.

There are opportunities, he continued, which occur but once in a life-time. Taking time to settle all the steps required to reach the goal with certainty is not to delay one's advance. The precautions taken for this purpose have now become useless. The secret has been discovered, and the Elector's agent (Stair) has said, "que son maître laisseroit faire pour tous enlever d'un coup de filet."

New batteries must be prepared, and James must do nothing rash, but must combine prudence with courage.

Bolingbroke on the 23rd wrote his first letter to James, pointing out the mischiefs that his service laboured under and the causes of them and the remedies that appeared to be necessary and practicable.*

Louis XIV, on hearing of James' resolution, summoned Berwick to Marly on the 24th (*p.* 377), who saw Bolingbroke and Mr. Inese on the way. The last had received a letter from Menzies of the 18th (N.S.), informing him that C. Kinnaid had started that day

* Many of Bolingbroke's letters are printed in full or in part in the Appendix to Vol. I, of Lord Mahon's *History*. In such cases merely a reference has been given in the text, and any mistakes there may be corrected.

from London with full instructions. Bolingbroke and Berwick agreed to send over Bevil Higgons immediately, to press Ormonde and his friends to give a final answer specifying the time, place, &c. He was not to return without a positive reply. If Kinnaird brought a determination, Higgons' journey would do no harm; if there were any doubts, he might clear them. They all agreed on the necessity of waiting for a more particular account. In any case James would have been stopped, for six men-of-war were at Dieppe. Louis XIV was mightily concerned lest wrong measures should be taken, but was satisfied on Berwick's assuring him that authentic persons were expected daily from England, on whose report a resolution might be taken (*pp.* 377, 378).

James on the 26th agreed with Bolingbroke's reasons for present delay and approved of the remedies proposed in his letter of the 23rd. He enclosed a warrant creating him an Earl as a mark of his favour (*p.* 379). Kinnaird had arrived at Bar with the memorial dictated by Lord Mar on 5-16 July and approved by Ormonde and Lord Lansdown, and the additional instructions from Lord Mar, dated the following day. These documents are printed in full on pages 520-526, and deserve the most careful perusal. They represent the state of things in England and Scotland, the scheme the three lords considered most advisable, should James decide to make the attempt, and the minimum of assistance in officers, arms and money that he must bring with him to ensure any reasonable prospect of success. For the reasons therein given it was advised that the attempt should be deferred till the end of September. Kinnaird was dispatched to Paris with these documents on the 17th. When the memorial arrived Bolingbroke and Berwick, to use the language of the former, regarded it as their gospel, they received it joyfully and steered their course exactly by it.

Berwick on 2 Aug. wrote that he had written to Sir Patrick Lawless to try if the King of Spain would furnish troops, and to represent to him the reasons that disengaged him from his treaties with the Elector of Hanover (*p.* 382).

As soon as Bolingbroke received the memorial he dispatched Cameron to Scotland, in order not only to prevent any precipitate measure being taken, but to keep up the spirit there and explain the delay of James' departure. He also summoned Berwick to

Paris, and he and Berwick went over the memorial together and examined every other point that occurred to them. They agreed to show to the Court of France how certain the enterprise would be, if supported with forces, and to insist in the name of James and in the names of all those from whom Bolingbroke had authority to speak that they should be granted. Bolingbroke had an interview with de Torcy and took his advice concerning the best use to be made of these papers for James' service. De Torcy desired to be fully instructed in the whole state of the affair, and undertook with these arms to make the proper efforts at the proper times, producing or concealing as at different times and with different characters would best conduce to the great end. Bolingbroke then sent to de Torcy the letter printed in Mahon, *Vol. I, Appendix, p. xv*, enclosing the memorial abstracted on *p. 526*, which summarized the two papers from Lord Mar, and gave the facts in them as favourable a turn as he could to James' prospects. The bearer, Monsieur Delafaye, who had assisted Bolingbroke in drawing up the letter and memorial, was instructed to explain and enforce the contents to de Torcy by word of mouth (Bolingbroke to James, *p. 383*). In the same letter he urged upon James the necessity of delay till things were ripened in England.

The Duke of Ormonde, who had been obliged to leave England, arrived in Paris before the 7th. Bolingbroke found de Torcy more warm than ever in James' favour, entering into all the reasons for Louis XIV's assisting James in the most effectual manner, and insisting on nothing but their own bad condition. Berwick was sent for again, and no plain answer was to be expected till his arrival (*p. 387*). He arrived on the 9th, and had that night a long conversation with Ormonde and Bolingbroke. The following day he saw Louis XIV, de Torcy, and all the other chief ministers (*p. 388*), and on the 12th he, Ormonde, and Bolingbroke dined with de Torcy at his country house at Chaville (*p. 390*). During the last two or three days, however, the health of Louis XIV had suddenly changed for the worse. Under these circumstances no decisive resolution was to be expected, but Bolingbroke drew up the memorial, which will be found on *p. 528*, which he read to the others. He stated that there was no want of good inclinations in the King himself and his advisers, but owing to the state of the King's health and the disorder of the finances, the utmost help to be expected from

France was 10,000 arms, which with those already provided would make 20,000, and vessels to transport James and them to whatever place might be decided upon for a landing. No troops, no money, no officers, and no appearance that might not be disavowed on the part of France. At the same time, to supply this deficiency expedients were thought of, namely, to procure troops from Sweden and money from Spain. Louis XIV had written with his own hand to his grandson, the King of Spain, requesting him to supply money. This memorial was dispatched to England by Charles Kinnaird, but, in case he should be arrested, Bolingbroke requested de Torcy to put the memorial into cipher and to send it to d'Iberville with instructions, in case of Kinnaird's arrest, to give it to Mar, Lansdown or Windham. Should all these have left London, it was to be given to Menzies. Kinnaird in fact did not go, being too much alarmed when it came to the point (*p.* 404). About this time, distant overtures were made to both Ormonde and Bolingbroke by the Duke of Orleans, in the case of the latter through Madame de Tencin, and hints were thrown out of a marriage between one of the Duke's daughters and James. James advised that all prudent means should be taken to engage the Duke, but doubted if the proposed marriage would be acceptable in England or proper for himself (*p.* 393). Besides, he had then other views. If the Duke would enter heartily into his cause, and only engage him to marry his daughter after he should be restored by his means, James thought everything should yield to this.

Bolingbroke continued to press de Torcy, pointing out the dangers to France from England's becoming a province of Germany, and the certainty of war, if the Jacobites made no attempt or failed. A tenth part of the troops and money supplied by the States General to the Prince of Orange in 1688 would be sufficient to ensure success (*p.* 396).

On the death of Louis XIV, which took place on 1 Sept., Bolingbroke at first wrote hopefully of the intentions of the Duke of Orleans (*pp.* 408, 409). Berwick also received from him great protestations of friendship (*p.* 412). Moreover on the very day of the King's death the Prince de Cellamare, the Spanish Ambassador to France, informed Berwick that his master had agreed to grant James 400,000 crowns. On account of the difficulty of negotiating bills that sum would be sent in specie, which would occasion some delay. (It

did not actually arrive till early in December.) The ambassador had also been furnished with a power to treat with Berwick, and the latter desired James to send him a full power to conclude a treaty with the King of Spain (*p.* 412). At the same time another copy of the memorial of 13 Aug. was dispatched to England with the explanations Kinnaird was to have given concerning the troops hoped for from Sweden (*see ante*, *p.* lxxviii) and the money expected from Spain. Had there been any dispute about the Regency the Whigs would have had a fair game, but there had been none, and the Regent was under no engagement against the Jacobites, and thought of English affairs as the late King did. James intended to get ready to come as soon as possible to some part of Great Britain, probably to Scotland, though he would probably come with very few and with but little money. In that case his friends should lose no time in sending advices as to the place of his landing, &c., but, if they did not wish him to come yet, they must determine their immediate conduct and regulate his. If they resolved to begin immediately, they must send orders to all parts to rise immediately, and might depend that James would come or perish in the attempt. Menzies was to communicate these papers with the utmost caution only to such as were absolutely in the secret and at the head of affairs. No answer had yet been received to the former memorial (*p.* 413).

This was delivered to de Torey to be forwarded to England in the same way as the first memorial had been, but de Torey, after keeping it three weeks, returned it, on the ground that he dared not send it. A duplicate sent by way of Holland was intercepted and opened, of which Menzies, to whom it was addressed, had notice, and therefore would not call for it. The result was that the Jacobites on both sides of the water were kept very much in the dark, and accused each other of neglect (*pp.* 421, 534).

About the middle of September Bolingbroke repaired to Bar to receive James' final orders (*p.* 417). James had long been anxious for an interview with Ormonde, which had been postponed for various reasons.

Bolingbroke wrote on 21 Sept., after his return, detailing his plans for James' passage to Scotland. He had given instructions that a vessel should be prepared at St. Malo, and suggested that the vessel at Havre should sail, ostensibly for Gottenburg, but,

if she found herself unobserved, she should anchor off the Vlie, whither James should repair in the deepest disguise. But he had thought of another employment for the same ship. The Prince de Cellamare had stated that he could not pay the Spanish money without the Regent's consent, as he could not have done so without the late King's consent during his life. He had promised, however, to write to Madrid for a revocation of these orders, and to propose that the money might be sent to Passages or some other harbour in the north of Spain to be transported directly to Scotland. Bolingbroke therefore suggested that the Havre ship should be sent thither, and that James should embark there (*p.* 421).

At the same time Ezekiel Hamilton was sent to England with another memorial which he had learnt by heart. The purport of it was, that things had changed for the worse since the last memorial had been sent. The Regent had determined to keep the measures he had entered into with Hanover and the Whigs, before the King's death. He had ordered the ships at Havre, which had been loaded with arms and ammunition for the intended expedition, to be unloaded, and had promised not to allow them to sail. His connivance with the measures James might take was very uncertain, but his opposition to them was certain, if the secret got wind in the least. Sweden had flatly refused to send troops, and the money from Spain had become very dubious, and, in any case, would not be sent for a long time. Notwithstanding, James was determined to attempt to get to Great Britain. The rising must be general throughout the island, so as to distract the enemy's forces, if success was to be hoped for. His friends in England should, therefore, lose no time in planning the execution of their designs, in concerting measures with his friends in Scotland, and in giving him notice of their proceedings and of their sense of things (*p.* 421).

Orders were sent for having a ship in readiness at Dunkirk also, and James expressed his satisfaction that four ships were secured, declaring his preference for the Spanish project (*p.* 428).

On 7 Oct. Bolingbroke wrote that affairs had taken a more favourable turn at Court. He ventured to say that a stop had been put to the engagements that he had feared were in agitation between the Regent and King George. James might now

expect an absolute connivance on the part of the former, and even a concert as to how his servants should act to secure the Regent's winking at their proceedings. The difficulty lay no longer in the Regent's disposition but in the manner of keeping the secret, which the several Councils the Regent had instituted made very great. It was insisted that this should be kept a secret even from James himself (*p.* 431).

About 8 Oct. the Duke of Ormonde had an interview with James (*pp.* 431, 433) and received from him the instructions given on *p.* 531, in which James announced his intention of embarking from Spain, unless the speedy arrival of Ezekiel Hamilton with a pressing message inviting him to England decided him to take the shorter route. Immediately afterwards another interview took place between James and Bolingbroke at Bar, which Bolingbroke left on the 14th (*p.* 434). Minutes of the resolutions they agreed on are given in the Appendix, *pp.* 532, 533. Mr. Campion and Mr. Courtenay were to be sent immediately to the West of England to inform the King's friends of his resolution to land somewhere near Plymouth. They were to deliver to Sir W. Windham or to whomever they should find at the head of the undertaking, the King's letter and his order to the officers commanding at Plymouth, and send the King notice of their transactions and of the place he was to go to. The Duke of Ormonde was to follow and place himself at the head of those ready to rise. James was to set out four days after the Duke. The moment he had sailed, Bolingbroke was to follow the King's private orders as to his own passage, and all the King's servants, officers and others were to make the best of their way after him. James Murray and Cameron were to go to Scotland by the ship ordered to the Texel with the new blank commission to Mar and the King's letter to him. Ezekiel Hamilton was to return to London and express to the clergy how much the King depended on them for his restoration. Dr. Sacheverel was to join James, unless he could be more useful in London, and the Bishop of Derry and Lord Ikerrin were also to meet James on his landing.

James had been exceedingly anxious that Berwick should take the command in Scotland. On Oct. 7 Berwick pointed out that he was not his own master (*p.* 430). On the 13th James sent him a commission to be captain-general and commander-in-chief

of all his forces in Scotland with an order to repair thither immediately in the most private and speedy manner he could (*p.* 533). Berwick had on the 20th, before he had received the commission and order, written to James a letter, which is not among the Papers, explaining the reasons for his irresolution in not following him (*p.* 451). On the 21st he wrote to Bolingbroke, expressing his mortification at not being able to obey the King's commands, and his resolution to try what his conscience and honour would permit (*p.* 441). Finally on 3 Nov. he wrote to James that he had ever since consulted men of sense and able lawyers and casuists, but had found the reasons against his leaving France without the Regent's leave so strong that he was forced to ask his pardon for disobeying his commands, assuring him that, could he obtain that leave, he would at once repair to his person or his army (*p.* 451). The obstacle was that Berwick, being naturalized in France and a Marshal in the French army, could not obey James without the Regent's permission. Berwick in a letter to James, dated 12 Feb., 1716, gave a full explanation of the reasons of his refusal, and declared he was ready even then to depart, whenever the Regent would allow him (*p.* 500).

James was bitterly offended at his refusal. He declared to Bolingbroke, that Berwick only made use of the pretext of his (James') business to introduce himself, his own affairs would prosper thereby and James' go to sixes and sevens as they had done these seven years in his hands. He would write to Berwick no more, and must suffer the humiliation of courting a disobedient subject, and a bastard too, rather than risk anything in the main point (*p.* 465). James, it might be thought, should have been the last person in the world to taunt Berwick with the stigma on his birth.

Bolingbroke wrote on the 18th, after his return to Paris, that Mr. Murray had been sent to James with the 2,000 *pistoles* and the seals as ordered in the instructions of the 10th, that Campion and Courtenay had gone, the former to Cornwall and the latter to Devonshire, and that the Duke of Ormonde would be ready to start on the 21st. These gentlemen were detained on the French coast by contrary winds and violent storms (*p.* 446), and the Duke did not leave Paris till the 24th (*p.* 447). Bolingbroke had explained to M. d'Effiat that one of the ships at Havre, being that intended for the Texel, was about to sail, when the

Commissary so frightened the crew that they mutinied and refused to sail. This, he said, was a breach of the absolute connivance so often promised. He urged the necessity of declarations and letters being ready to be dispersed in England the moment of James' arrival, and therefore desired James to let him have the letters to the Fleet and Army and the declaration which he himself when at Bar had submitted to James, if he approved of it, and promised to send letters for the Universities and for the City of London and asked that they should be returned, when he would have them printed. He was detaining Ezekiel Hamilton that he might convey these papers to London and have them reprinted there (*p.* 434). At the same time James drew up a circular letter to be addressed to the Emperor and the other Princes and States of Europe (*p.* 436).

Abstracts of the letters to the City, to the Universities, and to the Fleet and Army will be found on *p.* 438.

Two days later Bolingbroke wrote that he was really hopeful he would retrieve the loss sustained by the late King's death and by the first untoward demonstrations of the Regency against the interest of James, at least so far as to have the French coast to a certain degree open. If affairs on the other side of the water should mend, and due care be taken to traverse Stair and to strike in the heat of every favourable incident, the French Court might possibly be engaged for James even further than they thought in any case to go. The use, he considered, that might be made of the disposition of the French Court was the sending arms and other necessities required by James' friends, for which money would be wanted, and he had therefore begged Queen Mary to press Cellamare for a decisive answer, especially as the ship for Passages was actually on her voyage thither. He reported that Mar was increasing in strength, but had not advanced so far as they had thought. Scarsdale and others had been arrested. He urged James to omit no precaution for disguising his person and concealing his departure and route (*p.* 439). On the 21st Ormonde wrote that he intended to set out for Caen two days later. On the evening of the 17th he had had a private interview with the Regent, who excused himself for not having granted him an audience before, on account of the great measures they were obliged to keep with the people on the other side of the water, but made great professions of his concern and friendship

for James, to whom he agreed to give a good number of arms and ammunition. This interview was to be kept an absolute secret, the Regent having desired that even Bolingbroke should not know of it (*p.* 440.)

On the 21st James sent Bolingbroke his draft of the Declaration, in which he had made some few alterations with some small additions to make it relative to his former Declaration of July. On pages 448-449 will be found a portion of the said Declaration and a draft showing the material alterations in it. These documents fully bear out Bolingbroke's statement (*Letter to Sir W. Windham, Works, edition of 1777, p.* 94) that "the whole tenor of the amendments was one continued instance of the grossest bigotry; and the most material passages were turned with all the Jesuitical prevarication imaginable." A comparison of the dates will also show the correctness of Bolingbroke's statement that James had sufficient time to submit the Declaration to the Queen to be corrected by her confessor and the rest of her council. Bolingbroke on 2 Nov. stated to James his strong objections to countersigning the Declaration (*p.* 450), in particular on the ground that no promise was made in it in favour of the Church of Ireland, and that even the promise relating to the Church of England was very ambiguous, and liable to more than one interpretation. James in his reply of the 9th regretted that Bolingbroke did not like the few alterations he had made, but said it was then too late to change it, and that Bolingbroke's name could not be taken out of the copy he had with him, but, if he could send him another without his name, he should be satisfied in not being mentioned. He asserted that the omission of the Church of Ireland was merely to make the declaration conform to another declaration in which that Church was omitted, and that he thought England was sufficient for both (*p.* 455).

On 24 Oct. Bolingbroke advised James, that, instead of setting out on the news of Ormonde's departure from Paris, he should wait till Bolingbroke sent a courier to inform him of Ormonde's departure from La Hogue, and that he must wait as privately as possible, when he did arrive at St. Malo, till he received the necessary advices (*p.* 446), and again urged the necessity of keeping his journey an entire secret (*p.* 447).

On 2 Nov. Bolingbroke wrote that he had arranged with Col. Nugent that twenty or thirty officers and soldiers of his

regiment, which was then at Avranches, men of trusted fidelity, should be at James' disposal to accompany him, if he thought proper (*p.* 451).

Two days later he wrote the bad news that the secret of the rising in the West had been betrayed by Maclean, the Duke of Ormonde's secretary, and that the government had thereby been able to seize persons and places in such a manner as to defeat all their designs (*p.* 452). He had heard that, notwithstanding, the Duke had embarked at La Hogue. He was unable to land and returned to St. Malo, where he found James.

James had left Lorraine on 28 Oct., and travelling rapidly and with the greatest secrecy reached St. Malo on the night of Friday, 8 Nov. (*pp.* 455, 456). On that day Bolingbroke wrote, advising that if Ormonde had landed and was able to make a head James should immediately cross to the West of England. He added that Berwick on the other hand pressed extremely that he should go to Scotland (*p.* 453). In a second letter of the same date he stated that Marshal d'Huxelles had informed him of a demand by Lord Stair that James should be stopped, but that the Marshal had said everything possible should be done to give James time, but desired he should lose none. In Bolingbroke's opinion the French Court wanted no good will, and the least foundation would serve to build up James' interest with them (*p.* 454).

The next day, however, Bolingbroke's views were entirely altered by the receipt of dispatches from Mar. He advised that if James had not already sailed for England, nothing but the impracticability of the navigation should hinder him from going to the North West of Scotland (*p.* 455).

On the 11th James wrote that it had been decided that he should forthwith, wind and weather permitting, sail for the coast of Scotland, and that Ormonde should again sail for England (*p.* 456). He accordingly proceeded to Cape Frehel, where he waited for ten days, the wind being contrary (*pp.* 460, 480).

In a very long letter begun on 24 Nov. and finished on the 28th (*p.* 461) James informed Bolingbroke of the change in his plans. The seamen considered it impracticable to go to Scotland either round Ireland or by St. George's Channel, and he had therefore resolved to go to Dunkirk under the name of Mr. du Puis and embark there. He started on 1 Dec. (*p.* 471). Ormonde

had sailed from St. Malo on the 27th, but was still detained on the 1st at the Isle of Bréhat. James did not think much of his capacity. Our good hearty Duke, he wrote, wanted a good head with him (p. 459) and he complained that he had a crowd of people with him, who were inconvenient in all respects. They were continually whispering notions and jealousies into his ears, and he, James feared, trusted them too much, everybody knew everything and would play the minister. Indeed James' letters from St. Malo give a vivid picture of the confusion and want of secrecy that prevailed among his friends there. In one letter (p. 458) he describes the state of things as a strange, confused chaos.

On 12 Dec. James had received the news of Ormonde's having been obliged to return (p. 473). His last letter before embarking was dated the 27th. In it he alluded to some attempt on Ireland as a *pis aller*, but a new attempt on England, without succours or a new concert, he regarded as desperate. He feared that, if Ormonde should go to Scotland as a volunteer, it would offend Mar (p. 480). Finally on 22 Dec.-2 Jan., 1715-6, he wrote from Peterhead to announce his arrival in Scotland (p. 482).

We must now go back a little to trace the events in Scotland before the arrival of James, so far as they are referred to in these papers, which, it may be observed, give but scanty notices of them. For instance, there is nothing about the rising in the South of Scotland and the North of England, which ended at Preston, except the commission to Mr. Forster as major-general (p. 448). Most of the Scotch papers are in two separate bundles for 1715 and 1716, but some are in the bundles which contain the other correspondence.

The Scotch papers down to the arrival of James consist for the most part of the correspondence of Col. John Gordon of Glenbucket, baillie to the Marquis of Huntly, and papers of Lord Lovat which have somehow got among the Stuart Papers, though at that time Lovat was taking an active part against the Jacobites. Except for two unimportant notes from Lord Huntly to General Gordon (p. 349, 369), the papers in the Scotch bundle do not begin till September, the first being a commission to Col. John Gordon to raise Lord Huntly's men, dated 1-12 Sept. (p. 417). During the next few days there are several letters to him from Lord Mar, sending directions about raising men and ordering him to join

him at the rendezvous at Mulen in Athole (*pp.* 418-420, 427), and also two from Lord Mar to Glengarry (*p.* 422).

Several letters of the beginning of November (*n.s.*) relate to Col. John Gordon's operations in Fife (*pp.* 450, 453, 456-458).

A letter of 11-22 Nov. from Lord Sutherland to Lord Lovat announces his intention of marching south to attack Inverness (*p.* 460).

On *p.* 469 is a list of the killed and prisoners at Sheriff Muir. The invasion from the North headed by Lords Sutherland and Lovat and by the Grants was so threatening that on Nov. 18-29 Col. John Gordon was sent to raise all the men he could in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire to join James' army at Perth, but with orders to use his utmost endeavours to suppress and disperse all he should find appearing in those counties and northwards against James' interest (*p.* 470). Several letters early in December to Col. John Gordon relate to his endeavours to raise men (*pp.* 474, 475), and three from Gordon himself describe his success in holding the line of the Spey against Lord Sutherland and the Grants and Frasers, his refusal of the proposal sent him by Grant of Wester Elchies that both parties should retire to their own houses till the spring, and the backwardness of the people in joining him (*pp.* 476-479).

On 22 Dec.-2 Jan. orders were sent from Stirling to Lord Lovat desiring him, and those with him, to raise as many men as they could, to prevent their neighbours from rejoining Lord Mar, and to attack them should they march south (*p.* 482). On the other hand, Lord Huntly wrote to desire the Macdonalds and Camerons of Lochaber to raise their men and march with the utmost dispatch (*p.* 483), and the first letter of James after his arrival was to Lord Huntly, to urge him to join Lord Seaforth, and to lose no time in reducing Inverness (*p.* 484).

His next care was to write to the Pope and to Cardinal Gualterio (*pp.* 484, 485), to announce his arrival in Scotland and to press his Holiness to forward, without delay, the remainder of the 100,000 crowns he had promised. With supplies of every kind, he felt confident he should by the spring be in a position to take the offensive, without them they would soon be overwhelmed. He also wrote to the Duke of Lorraine, requesting him to forward his letter to the Emperor, if he considered it

suitable, and alluding to his projected marriage with the daughter of Prince Charles (*p.* 485).

A long letter to Lord Bolingbroke, begun on 2-13 and finished on 5-16 Jan., gave a full account of the indifferent circumstances in which James found his affairs, which he hoped would move the Regent to assist him. It was absolutely necessary that a competent supply of arms should be sent without delay, and also the five Irish regiments. James asked if Ormonde could not get into England or Ireland. Could the Regent send him with troops into England at the same time the Irish regiments came into Scotland, it would end the dispute very soon. This letter was forwarded by Gen. George Hamilton, who had become unpopular with the Highlanders because he had commanded the wing that ran away at Sheriff Muir. James had, therefore, decided to send him to the King of Spain to ask for assistance, and, on his way, to give the Queen and Bolingbroke a full account of affairs in Scotland (*p.* 485).

James on his arrival at Scoon, where he resided till the evacuation of Perth, issued two proclamations dated 10-21 Jan., one requiring all persons fit to bear arms to repair forthwith to his camp and the other appointing a day of thanksgiving for his safe arrival (*p.* 486).

He soon had news of the loss on a sandbank off the coast of Fife of the ship which had conveyed Sir John Erskine, Lord Tinmouth, the Duke of Berwick's son, and Mr. Bulkeley and a large sum in gold (*p.* 488).

No detachment of sufficient strength could be spared from Perth, but Lord Mar hoped that, if they appeared to give up the ship and the gold for lost, some of their people might try to recover the gold at the next spring tide.

General Echlin was sent to assist Lords Huntly and Seaforth in reducing Inverness and James' enemies in the North, and it was hoped that Lord Seaforth notwithstanding his former conduct would act vigorously (*p.* 487), and Lord Huntly was again urged to do his utmost to finish the campaign in the North, and to join the army at Perth, from which not a man could be spared (*pp.* 488-490). Huntly, however, prolonged his truce with Lord Sutherland (*pp.* 489, 491, 501), which was still in force on 2-13 Feb. In a letter of that date to Lord Lovat he invited him to join James' party (*p.* 500), but on 11-22 Feb.

he wrote again that all his men were dispersed, his house was garrisoned with his consent and he himself was in concealment (*p.* 510), and three days later that he had submitted to the Government, having received with their allowance from the Duke of Argyle assurances of life and fortune for himself and his friends before he left Perth (*p.* 511). No wonder he turned a deaf ear to all the importunities of James. On the 18-29th he and Lord Rollo each signed a formal document, submitting themselves to the mercy of King George, and promising to go forthwith to London to throw themselves at his feet, and desiring the good offices of the Earl of Sutherland on their behalf (*pp.* 516, 517).

On 20-31 Jan. James addressed a letter to Charles XII (which was never sent), regretting that the letters sent with Sir J. Erskine, containing particulars of his Majesty's favourable disposition towards him, had been lost in the shipwreck, and begging him to send over some troops to complete the work of his restoration (*p.* 492).

On 22 Jan.-2 Feb. orders were issued for burning Blackford, Auchterarder and other villages, in order to delay the march of the enemy (*pp.* 495, 496), there being such a storm and such deep snow as had never been known (*pp.* 491, 507). These orders were executed during the next few days (*p.* 498).

From Lord Mar's orders to the Commander of the garrison of Dunkeld (*p.* 495) it appears that he contemplated a retreat as early as 23 Jan.-3 Feb., though the next day he spoke of advancing against the enemy (*p.* 497). The retreat from Perth began on 31 Jan.-11 Feb. By James' letters of 3-14 Feb. from Montrose to Bolingbroke and the Regent (*p.* 504) he appears to have still intended to remain in Scotland and to resist as long as possible. In the latter letter dispatched by Sir J. Erskine he implored his immediate assistance. If a sufficient supply of arms, ammunition and money were sent immediately, and a diversion made in England, all might be easily retrieved. But the next day he altered his resolution and embarked secretly with Lords Mar and Drummond. His reasons appear to have been the rapidity of Argyle's march and the fact that Inverness being still in the hands of the enemy caused it to be impossible to make the stand there that had been intended (*p.* 508). Before James left, he appointed General Gordon commander in chief with power to

capitulate, and issued a letter of adieu to Scotland (*p.* 505). A letter to the Duke of Argyle was also prepared, requesting him to apply certain sums to relieve the inhabitants of Blackford and the other burnt villages, but it appears from an endorsement in James' hand that it was never sent (*p.* 505).

The last mention of James' army is the letter dated 15-26 Feb., Ruthven in Badenoch, from General Gordon and other Jacobites of note to the Duke of Argyle, requesting to know the resolutions of the Government and whether they might expect an indemnity for the past and protection for their lives and fortunes in the future (*p.* 512).

James and Lord Mar landed on 21 Feb. at Gravelines (*p.* 509), and Mar immediately wrote to Capt. H. Straton, the principal Jacobite correspondent in Scotland, to explain the reasons for their departure, and requesting him to inquire about the papers he had left in Scotland (*p.* 508). James on his landing appointed Mar a Gentleman of his Bedchamber.

On his arrival at Paris he wrote a long letter to the King of Spain, explaining the reasons of his leaving Scotland, the condition of affairs there, and his hopes for the future, and begging him to grant him an asylum in his dominions and to continue to give him some pecuniary assistance to supply his own wants and those of his followers (*p.* 514).

Unfortunately all Lord Bolingbroke's letters to James and Mar, while the former was in Scotland, are missing, except one of 31 Jan. (*p.* 493). In this he alluded to something that Mr. Lloyd, the bearer, was to communicate, about which the utmost secrecy was to be observed, and mentioned that a ship was to be soon dispatched with a very large quantity of arms and ammunition to the North-West of Scotland. This was the ship commanded by Capt. Tulloch mentioned in Lord Seaforth's letters of 10-21 and 18-29 Feb. (*pp.* 510, 516).

Berwick, on 12 Feb., assured Mar that neither he nor Bolingbroke had neglected to do everything in their power to send assistance to Scotland (*p.* 500).

General Hamilton arrived in Paris on Wednesday, 5 Feb. He had interviews with Queen Mary, Berwick and Bolingbroke. He told the latter, in the presence of Lieut.-General Dillon, that, when he had left Perth, there was not above 7 cwt. of powder in

the magazine there. When the Regent was informed of this by Dillon, he was so much concerned that James' person and the nation should be exposed to such danger that he ordered 60 cwt. to be shipped immediately, but no arms could be obtained from him.

The Count of Castel Blanco complained to Hamilton, that, having obtained a warrant from the Regent for the delivery of the arms and ammunition belonging to James which had been seized at Havre on his giving bail not to send them to England or Scotland, though he would have run all risks and sent them off two months ago, he had been countermanded, by whom Hamilton does not mention. He was going to Havre the next day to have them shipped off to the amount of 8,000 arms and 500 cwt. of powder (*pp.* 502-504).

On James' arrival at Calais he immediately gave orders for two ships to go to Peterhead and Frazerburgh to bring off his adherents (*pp.* 509, 511), and they sailed on 24 Feb. (*p.* 511).

The allusion to an attempt on Ireland in James' letter of 27 Dec. has already been noticed. In that of 2-13 Jan. to Bolingbroke (*p.* 485), after asking if Ormonde could not get into England or Ireland, he suggested that Dillon might be useful in the latter country. To this he probably alludes in his letter of 26 Feb. (*p.* 536), where he observes that Dillon was not yet gone. Capt. Richard Bourke in a long letter to Bolingbroke of 25 Feb. (*p.* 511) made some suggestions about a descent in Ireland, and Capt. Pippard, another Irish officer, mentioned on the 28th (*p.* 514) that he had received a letter from Mr. Brinsdon, Bolingbroke's secretary, so apparently there was some intention of making a diversion in Ireland, but James' return from Scotland put a stop to anything of the kind that might have been contemplated.

There are several allusions to the dangers James might run of being kidnapped or assassinated. Soon after he had taken up his residence at Bar, Berwick hoped that he had taken steps for being informed of any parties that might come into his neighbourhood, and that a guard had been placed in the castle (*p.* 257).

In April, 1714, Berwick advised him, when he went to church or on a walk to go a little softly, that his people might have time and legs to accompany him, and suggested that three or four

guards should attend him when he went out of his house (p. 312). In a paper of memoranda in Queen Mary's hand, probably of August, 1715, though possibly it may be a year earlier, of what she was to speak of to the King, one head is to beg him to take care of his person and not suffer any strangers to stay at Bar that could not give a good account of themselves (p. 409). In October, 1715, the Regent gave Bolingbroke a description of one Kelly, who was going to Bar to assassinate James (pp. 445, 452). A letter from London of probably the same year mentions three persons, Elliot, who was said to be under Lord Stair's protection, Douglas, son of Sir William Douglas, and Macdonald, as engaged in the same design (p. 481). Query whether this Douglas was the same as the person of that name who is mentioned in letters of James and Bolingbroke of 6 and 15 Aug. (pp. 386, 390)?

In the same letters a John Ogilby is mentioned, who, according to John Menzies, the principal Jacobite correspondent in England, intended to visit Paris and Bar. James speaks of him as having formerly enough the air of a spy. This is the Captain John Ogilvie who occurs so frequently as Le Brun or Gassion in the Harley Correspondence at Welbeck, published in the Appendix, Part IV, of the Fifteenth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission. He also figures in an article by Mr. Lang in the *Cornhill Magazine* for October, 1897. As early as 1710 James had suspected he was a spy, and Lord Middleton suggested to de Torey that he should be sent to the Bastille (Macpherson, *Original Papers*, Vol. II, pp. 155, 156). Macpherson, by the way, confounds him with a very different person, James Ogilvie, of Boyne, from whom he prints a letter on p. 154.

This Capt. John Ogilvie will appear prominently in the next volume, as he acted as the bearer of the confidential communications that passed between Lord Oxford and the Jacobites at Avignon in the autumn of 1716.

In Dec., 1703, at the time of Lovat's conspiracy, he had been arrested when he landed on the Sussex coast with Major Richard Boucher. He was twice examined before a Committee of the House of Lords (*Lords' Journals*, Vol. XVII., pp. 364, 498), but was released after six months' imprisonment, so he had some reason for saying he owed his life to Queen Anne. (*Report of Historical MSS. Commission*, p. 160.)

Of Plunket, the Jacobite agent mentioned several times in this volume, from whose letters there are many extracts in Macpherson, Berwick had an indifferent opinion. He terms him "but a second hand gamester, or rather a tool used by others who impart all he discovers to Oxford" (p. 275), and Oxford informed de Torey he did not trust him in anything, only he employed him formerly in finding out some projects of Prince Eugene's, and advised de Torey not to trust him (p. 282).

There is one glimpse in a letter of Berwick's (p. 267) of Anthony Hamilton, *quantum mutatus* from the gallant of the brilliant Court of the Restoration, fifty years before.

Peerages conferred by James II and James III.

The following is an account of the above so far as they are to be found in the present volume. In some cases a creation is not entered in the Entry Books but appears by other evidence. The following is a list of those that appear in the Entry Books. E., S. and I. denote that the peerage is an English, Scotch or Irish one:—

1689, $\frac{3}{13}$	Jan.	Donna Victoria Montecuculi	Countess of Al-
		Davia.	mond for life. (S.)
„	25 March.	Earl of Tyrconnell - -	Marquis and Duke
			of Tyrconnell. (I.)
„	2 April.	John Bourke - - -	Baron Bourke of
			Bophin. (I.)
„	3 April.	Thomas Nugent - -	Baron Nugent of
			Riverstown. (I.)
„	20 April.	Sir Valentine Brown -	Baron of Castleross
			and Viscount Ken-
			marr. (I.)
„	1 May.	Lieut-Gen. Justin McCarty	Baron of — — and
			Viscount Mount-
			cashell. (I.)
„	1 May.	Sir Alexander Fitton - -	Baron Fitton of
			Gosworth. (I.)
(The seventh Irish peerage, Mount Leinster, created while James was in Ireland, is not noticed in these papers.)			
„	9 July.	Henry, Lord Dover - -	Earl of Dover,
			Viscount of the
			Chiefly, Lord Ger-
			main of Reystown
			and Baron of Ips-
			wich. (E.)

1692, 17 April.	Earl of Melfort	-	-	Duke of Melfort, Marquis of Forth, &c. (S.)
1696, 13 Jan.	Henry Fitz-James, natural son of James II.			Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Roch- ford and Baron of Romney. (E.)
1698, 12 April.	Signor Virgilio Davia	-		Earl of Almond, Viscount Money- die and Baron Davia. (S.)
1708, 19 Feb.	Nathaniel Hooke	-	-	Baron (? Baron Hooke). (I.)
1715, 22 Oct.	Earl of Mar	-	-	Duke of Mar, Marquis Erskine, Earl of Kildrum- mie, Viscount Garioch, Lord of Alloa, Ferriton and Forrest. (S.)

Besides the above, the following creations appear from notices in letters and warrants. On 26 July, 1715, James wrote to Lord Bolingbroke, enclosing a warrant which raised him to the rank of Earl of Bolingbroke (*p.* 369).

On 1 June, 1689, a warrant was addressed to the Duke of Powis (*p.* 43). A Dukedom had therefore been conferred on him before that date. On 14 Jan., 1692, a letter is addressed to Sarsfield as the Earl of Lucan. In a document by James II, dated 20 Feb., 1693 (*p.* 77), Sir Edward Herbert is styled Lord Portland.

On 17 Oct., 1701, a warrant is addressed to the Earl of Middleton as the Earl of Monmouth and Middleton, and another to the Earl of Perth as Duke of Perth (*p.* 162).

In a letter of 8 March, 1701 (*p.* 158), John Caryll, Queen Mary's Secretary, is mentioned as Mr. Caryll, and in one of 28 March, 1702 (*p.* 173), as Lord Caryll. A peerage had therefore been granted him between these dates.

The most remarkable of these peerages is the creation of Giovanni Battista Gualterio, the brother of Cardinal Gualterio, to be Earl of Dundee, in the peerage of Scotland, which appears from the letters of James and Queen Mary of 25 Jan., 1706 (*pp.* 204,

205), to have been made about that date. These letters and those noticed on pp. 225, 232, 236 place the fact of such a creation beyond doubt. It is extraordinary that, if James was minded to raise an Italian to the peerage, he should have selected the title of Claverhouse, the most gallant and able of his father's adherents, especially as, but for the forfeiture of the title (which of course was not recognized at St. Germain's), the Viscounty was still in existence. In 1708 this Gualterio was also appointed a Knight of St. Andrew (p. 225).

Besides the above creations a Lord Inniskillin is mentioned on pp. 45, 150, 152. This was doubtless a Lord Maguire of Enniskillen, the forfeiture of the peerage in 1644 not being recognised by James II.

By the declaration of James III, dated 11 May, 1712 (p. 244), that Robert Sempill, captain in Lord Galmoy's regiment, the grandson of Hugh, Lord Sempill, was the sole heir male of the said title of the said lord whose fourth son, Archibald, father of the said Robert, was the only one who left any living male child, it appears that at St. Germain's this barony was considered as one limited to heirs male of the body and not to heirs general, and that therefore Robert was recognized as the holder of the original peerage. The supposition in the *Complete Peerage*, Vol. VII, p. 113, that a new barony was conferred on this Robert by James III is therefore probably erroneous. This Robert was the father of the Lord Sempill, who was a prominent partisan of Charles Edward in 1744 and 1745.

Ciphers.

The following is a list of the cipher names used by the Duke of Berwick in his correspondence with James. It will be observed that the initial of the borrowed word is generally the same as that of the real word in French, thus Alençon = Angleterre = England. The reason is that this cipher is the same as that used by the French Foreign Office for corresponding with their representatives in England. In the few exceptions to this rule, such as Mansard = Colclough, the reason probably is that the name was not in the French cipher, and Berwick consequently invented a name himself. Many of the cipher words have the real word keyed in the numerical cipher or written over them in the original letters. In such cases the real word is printed in Italics. Others are keyed

in the copies of the letters made by Mr. Pulman, and in the copies of the letters which occur in his sketch of the history. I suppose that for some of them at least he had a key, as it is only on this supposition that I can account for his being able to interpret the cipher. Some, however, either he could not interpret or omitted the decipher in his transcript, while to some he had no key, as he gives a wrong interpretation of them. The names interpreted by Mr. Pulman are printed in small capitals. Finally those which I have guessed myself are in ordinary type.

Abram	John Menzies.
Agincourt	<i>Money.</i>
Albert	QUEEN ANNE.
Alençon	<i>England.</i>
Alexandre	The ARMY.
Allain	GERMANY.
André	SIR W. ELLIS.
Arthur	The ENGLISH.
Beauchamp	
Belley	<i>Duke of Berwick.</i>
Berry	
Cambel	<i>The Czar.</i>
Cambition or Cambriton	<i>Prince de Cellamare.</i>
Canaple	HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Cary	MR. CARTE.
Cassel	HOUSE OF LORDS.
Coventry	COLOGNE.
Craford	CARD. GUALTERIO.
Dorat	Lieut.-general Dillon.
Dundas	
Duval	QUEEN MARY'S JOINTURE.
Edeling	PRINCE EUGENE.
Elbeuf	<i>Scotland.</i>
Elmore	The Emperor.
Enster	<i>The Scotch.</i>
Errington	The EMPEROR.
Estampes	<i>Spain:</i>
Farnham	<i>Colclough.</i>
Fisher	Sir John Forester.
Foster	FLANDERS.
Frampton	The FRENCH.
Fredeling	France.

Goddard	War.
Gournay	Duke of Marlborough.
Grassin	A CIVIL WAR.
Hamel	HAMILTON.
Harford	
Harvey	Holland.
Hatton	Sir T. Hanmer.
Hemsted	SIR T. HIGGONS.
Hicky	<i>Mr. Hooke.</i>
Horne	THE ELECTOR OF HANOVER.
Hunter	Sir T. Hanmer.
Janot	M. D' IBERVILLE.
Janson	<i>Mr. Inese.</i>
Jesper	The Irish.
Johnson	Mr. Inese.
Jolie	<i>Lady Jersey.</i>
Jonuelle	The Jacobites.
Juliers	IRELAND.
La Mothe	LONDON.
Laumarie	Lorraine.
Lawyer, the	DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
Malbranche	DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
Mansard	<i>Colclough.</i>
Matthews	Your Majesty.
Mirau	EARL OF MAR.
Molsun	LORD MULGRAVE, <i>i.e.</i> ,
	DUKE OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Moreau	HIGHLANDER.
Mortagne	LORD MIDDLETON.
Moulin	
Oleron	EARL OF OXFORD.
Orbec	<i>Duke of Ormonde.</i>
Osmond	<i>Duke of Orleans.</i>
Packington	<i>Portsmouth.</i>
Parker	M. DE PONTCHARTRAIN.
Pecour	Prior.
Pemberton	<i>Phillips.</i>
Pequin	PENSION.
Pery	Protestantism.
Pierre	PLUNKETT.
Plessis	Duke of Perth.

Porray	THE PEACE.
Porter	EARL POULETT.
Pralin	
Preston	THE POPE.
Pritchard	THE POPE.
Prothose	PRINCESS, <i>i.e.</i> Queen Anne.
Puisieux	THE PARLIAMENT.
Rancé	<i>Queen Mary.</i>
Raucourt	<i>James.</i>
Reding	ROME.
Rethel	<i>Louis XIV.</i>
Richamond	<i>King of Spain.</i>
Robinson	<i>James.</i>
Rocheguyon	<i>Queen Mary.</i>
Rolland	RELIGION.
Romain	THE RESTORATION.
Rose	<i>Louis XIV.</i>
Sably	<i>St. John. (Bolingbroke.)</i>
St. Paul	DUKE OF SHREWSBURY.
Sanders	KING OF SICILY.
Semple	THE SUCCESSION.
Souleyve	SECURITY.
Spencer	<i>King of Sweden.</i>
Stanley	MR. STAFFORD.
Stoner	KING OF SPAIN.
Sturton	SWITZERLAND.
Talon	M. DE TORCY.
Tanton	<i>The Tower of London.</i>
Tarante	
Tilmond	THE TORIES.
Trevers	<i>Tunstall.</i>
Urbin	
Valcourt	VOYSIN.
Valmont	UTRECHT.
Varennes	SHIPS.
Vernam	<i>Marshal Villeroy.</i>
Vernins	MARSHAL VILLARS.
Walker	THE WHIGS.
Walters or Waters	ABBÉ GAULTIER.

Of the above names the following occur in the transcript of the letter of 6 Jan., 1715, in Mr. Pulman's narrative "M.

Harford's namesake, M. Beauchamp, M. Molsun, M. Moulin, M. Porter," with the interpretation "Lord Harcourt, the Bishop of London, Lord Mulgrave (*i.e.* the Duke of Buckinghamshire) and Lord Powlett." It will be observed that there are five cipher names and only four deciphers, which makes it uncertain which name corresponds to which. From other passages Molsun=Mulgrave and Porter=Poulett. I am inclined to conjecture that Moulin=Mordaunt *i.e.* Lord Peterborough. According to Mr. Pulman, Berry=Bromley, the Speaker and Secretary of State. I am, however, unable to believe that the Berry who figures in these papers and in Macpherson as a Jacobite confidential agent could have been a person in Bromley's position (though Bromley is described as almost openly attached to James' party) especially as, when Berwick had occasion to mention Bromley (*p.* 342), he does not call him Berry, but spells the name in the numerical cipher (*p.* 342). I have therefore left Berry uninterpreted. Of the other names Dundas, Pralin, Tarante and Urbin or some of them may possibly be real names. It appears from a letter of d'Iberville's of 21 March, 1715, among the *Mackintosh Transcripts* in the British Museum that "Jonuelle" certainly means "Jacobites." Dorat, which I formerly thought meant Mr. Dicconson, I now believe to be more probably Lieut.-General Dillon. Berwick also uses a simple numerical cipher.

In most of the letters between James and Bolingbroke the following cipher is used, which from a remark on *p.* 387 seems to have been that of Sir Thomas Higgons, James' former Secretary of State. The words keyed in the originals are printed in *Italics*, and those interpreted by Mr. Pulman in small capitals.

Abram	JOHN MENZIES.
Anastasia	JAMES.
Andrew	JAMES.
Anna	JAMES.
Anthony	JAMES.
Barbara	QUEEN MARY.
Benet	QUEEN MARY.
Boulanger	BOLINGBROKE.
Boynton	BOLINGBROKE.
Cambell, Mr.	Cameron.
Charles	<i>Duke of Ormonde.</i>
Christopher	DUKE OF ORMONDE.

Edward	<i>Sir W. Windham.</i>
Farnham	Colelough.
George	BOLINGBROKE.
Gregory	Bolingbroke.
Harry	<i>Louis XIV</i> , afterwards the REGENT.
Humphrey	<i>Louis XIV</i> , afterwards the REGENT.
Lacey	DUKE OF LORRAINE.
Lady Mary	ENGLAND.
Laurence	<i>King George.</i>
Lawyer, the	DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
Leonard	KING GEORGE.
Margaret's country	<i>England.</i>
Martha	<i>England.</i>
Maryland	<i>England.</i>
Mills	Marlborough.
Nelly	SCOTLAND.
Nicholas	SCOTLAND.
Oliver	<i>Cornwall.</i>
Overbury	DUKE OF ORLEANS.
Ralph	<i>Duke of Berwick.</i>
Richard	DUKE OF BERWICK.
Samuel	DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
Stoner, Mr. and Mrs.	King and Queen of Spain.
Talon	<i>M. de Torcy.</i>
Thomas	KING OF SWEDEN.
Titchbourne	TUNSTALL.
William	DUKE OF ATHOLL?

Of the above Anastasia and Boulanger occur as signatures to letters in the handwriting of James and Bolingbroke respectively. A simple numerical cipher is also used.

In two letters of 2 and 6 Aug. (pp. 382, 385) James uses a different cipher.

Farby, Mr.	Duke of Berwick.
Field, Mr.	
Freeman, Mr.	England.
Storie's, Mr.	Scotland.
Stratton, Mr.	
Walters, Mr.	M. de Torcy.
Webb, Mr.	Louis XIV.

Finally in letters of 29 Sept., 24 Nov., and 12 and 25 Dec., James uses a cipher the same or almost the same as that he used in writing to his mother and Mr. Inese. The words interpreted by Mr. Pulman are printed in small capitals.

Andrew	Queen Mary.
Boynton	BOLINGBROKE.
Charles	M. de Torcy.
Donnart	Dunkirk.
Edward	Louis XIV, afterwards the Regent.
Euphemia	Louis XIV, afterwards the Regent.
Evans	England.
Gournay	MARLBOROUGH.
Henry	the Highlanders?
Hunter	the Highlanders.
Jenings	M. d'Iberville.
Jenny	
Jonston	
Katharine	Scotland?
Kemp	King of Sweden.
Ker	King of Spain.
Lee	letters?
Lory	
Matthew	Duke of Berwick.
Martell	LORD MAR.
Mary	Duke of Berwick.
Mantles	Money.
Narbon, Mr.	
Onslow	DUKE OF ORMONDE.
Ottway	Duke of Orleans.
Patrick	JAMES.
Paul	James.
Peter	JAMES.
Scravenmor	T. Southcot.
Stanley	ship.

He also once or twice uses Orbec for Ormonde, which is the word used in the Berwick cipher.

I conjectured that Scravenmor in the letter of 29 Sept., the only place in this volume where it occurs=Ezekiel Hamilton, but in letters of the following year in this cipher Scravenmor=

T. Southcot, who was apparently the head of a religious community at Paris. It appears from a letter of the following year that Jennings=d'Iberville.

A third cipher occurs in a few letters and papers of James, his mother and Mr. Inese. None of the names in this cipher are keyed. I have put a query to the interpretations about which I feel doubtful.

Abram or
Abraham

Andrew

Anthony

Belson

Benet

Berry

Bointon

Casimir

Charles

Darby

David

Daniel

Dominic

Edward

Euphemia

Farnham

George

Gournay

Knight, Mr.

Mary

Matthew

Melvill, Mrs.

Oldeson, Mrs.

Oliver

Onslow

Ottway

Peter

Porter

Sably

Thomas

Titus

Trevers

Walters

William

J. Menzies.

Queen Mary.

Queen Mary.

Duke of Berwick.

Queen Anne?

Bolingbroke.

M. de Torcy?

M. de Torcy.

Mr. Dicconson.

Duke of Lorraine.

Duke of Lorraine.

Duke of Lorraine.

Louis XIV.

Louis XIV.

Colclough.

Bolingbroke?

Marlborough.

James.

Duke of Berwick.

Duke of Berwick.

Earl of Oxford?

Duke of Ormonde.

Duke of Orleans.

James.

Earl Poulett?

Bolingbroke

Abbé Gaultier.

Abbé Gaultier?

Tunstal.

Abbé Gaultier?

Mr. Inese.

I am now inclined to think that Casimir, which on p. 298 I took to be Lord Middleton, is M. de Torey. I now think the interpretation given in the note to the cipher names on p. 305 is wrong, and that Oliver means Lord Oxford, Thomas, Gaultier, Titus, Gaultier or d'Iberville, and Benet some person not Queen Mary, probably Queen Anne. That Thomas in James' letter of 24 Feb., 1714, on p. 301 is Gaultier appears from a passage in a letter of 6 Feb. from Gaultier to James in the *Mackintosh Transcripts* in which he says "J'espère que l'affaire de M. du Val (the jointure) sera bientôt finie."

James' letter of 1 March 1714 (p. 305), also proves that Charles in this cipher is M. de Torey, as the allusion is to a letter of 26 Jan. from Gaultier to him.

I feel pretty sure that Porter and Walters in this cipher also mean Lord Poulett and Gaultier from a comparison of Queen Mary's letter (p. 313) with the Duke of Berwick's on p. 318, and also from the fact that on 3 March, 1714, James had sent Gaultier a letter for Lord Poulett with others for Oxford and Bolingbroke (*Mackintosh Transcripts*).

I now doubt if George in this cipher means Bolingbroke (p. 399), and in the same letter Darby means Dicconson, as appears from a letter of 1716 that will be printed in the next volume.

As for Berry see the remarks on the Berwick cipher.

Several of the names in this cipher in the letter of 25 Aug., 1715 (p. 402), are keyed with the corresponding names in Bolingbroke's cipher, of which the meaning is known.

There are also two letters in cipher to Tunstal and the Duke of Mar (pp. 241, 388), for which there are keys in the book of keys to ciphers made by Mr. Pulman.

Another letter on p. 507 has also keys to the cipher names in another cipher.

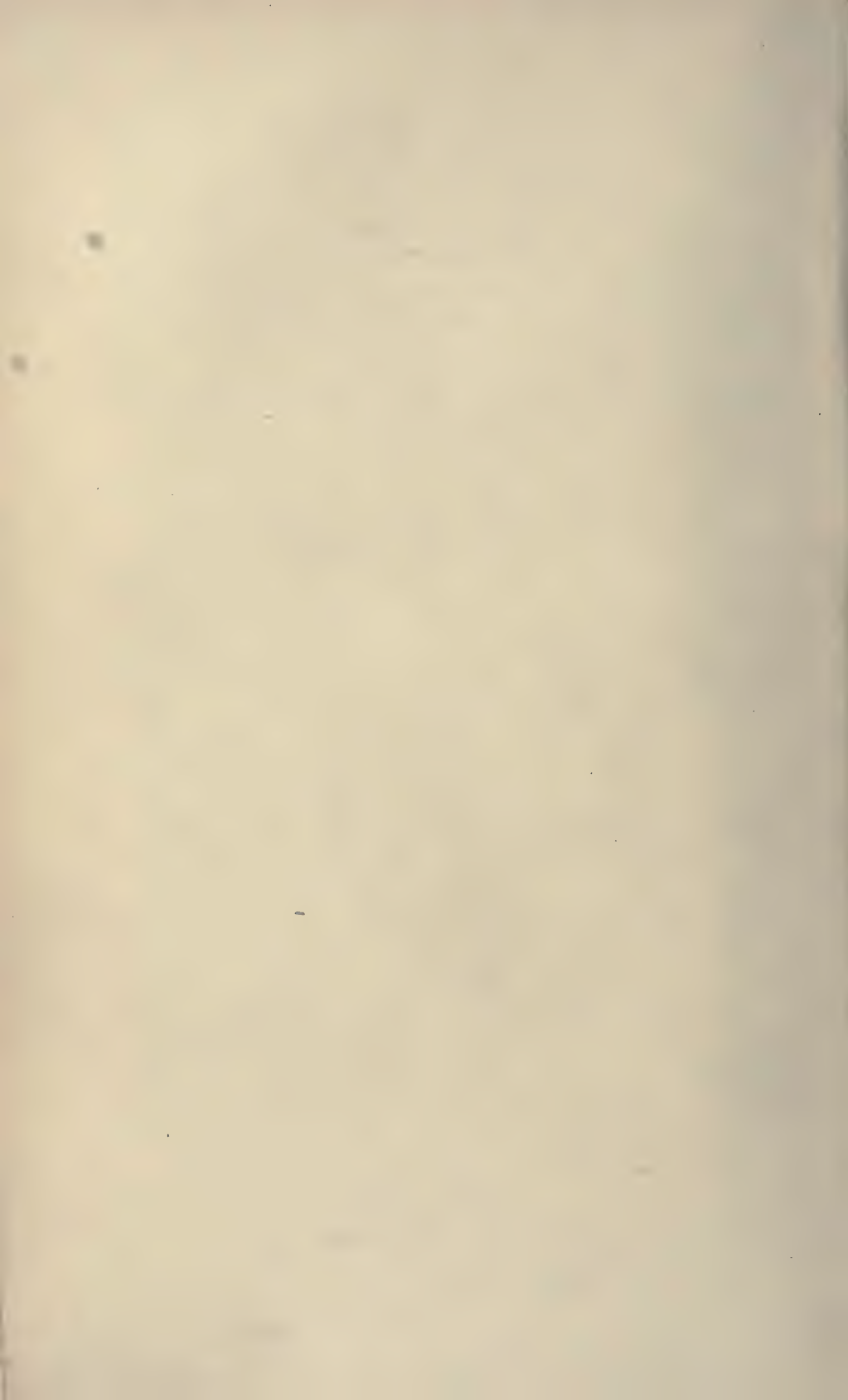
When a cipher name is repeated in a document, the interpretation is put only after the first place where it occurs.

All the dated documents down to Queen Mary's letter of 6 Sept., 1689, on p. 46 were written from Great Britain or Ireland and are consequently dated Old Style. The great majority of the subsequent documents were written abroad, and are therefore dated New Style. When one dated Old Style occurs after p. 46, the date according to the New Style is added, and the document is

placed accordingly. Otherwise, for instance, James' letter from Peterhead announcing his arrival, being dated Old Style, would have preceded that from Calais before his departure which is dated New Style (*pp.* 479, 482).

I have already expressed my obligations to Mr. Horner, to Mr. Hall and to Professor Salomon. I must also thank Mr. Holmes, the Librarian at Windsor Castle, for his kindness when I visited Windsor to examine the papers and for the assistance he has given me.

This Calendar and Introduction have been prepared by Mr. F. H. Blackburne Daniell, and the Index by Mrs. S. C. Lomas.



THE STUART PAPERS

AT

WINDSOR CASTLE,

BELONGING TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

MATTHIAS, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA, Governor General of the Netherlands, and the representatives of the STATES-GENERAL.

1579, Feb. 25. Antwerp.—Engagement to pay 179,028 florins 3 batzen to Colonel Gotthard de Wollmershausen and his disbanded regiment of cuirassiers, being the arrears of their pay, by three equal instalments, at Michaelmas 1579, 1580, and 1581, with note of a similar engagement of the same date to Capt. Otho de Wollmershausen to pay him 47,147 florins for his expenses in maintaining 100 cuirassiers. 4 pages. *French translations from the German originals.*

The STATES-GENERAL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES to COL. GOTTHARD DE WOLLMERSHAUSEN and two other colonels.

1581, July 23. The Hague.—Apologizing for their failure to pay them their arrears, caused by the war, and the defection of the provinces of Hainault, Namur, Artois, Lille, Valenciennes, Douai, and Orchies, who were bound to contribute *pro rata*, and promising that their first care will be to pay them as soon as they find it possible. *French. Copy.*

CHARLES I. to the EARL OF GLAMORGAN.

1644, April 1. Oxford.—Appointing him generalissimo and entrusting him with several patents from a Marquis to a Baronet to dispose of, &c. (This is the well-known commission which is printed in Collins' *Peerage*, Vol. I. p. 234.) At the foot of this copy is:—

Copia vera. Attested by (L.S.) Locus Magni Sigilli
me this tenth of Aprile, Glamorgan's affixi.

1644. sic sub^r Glamorgan's seal

the words "Glamorgan's seal" being in a different ink and hand from the rest of the document. *Endorsed*: "This doth agree with the Earl of Glamorgan's commission under the great Seal of England, and His Majesty's sign-manual with which we have compared it. Sic sub^r Rob. Brudenell, Minshul, 1644."

I EDWARD SOMERSET alias Plantaginet Lord Herbert Baron Beaufort of Caldicot Grismond Chepstow Ragland and Gower Earl of Glamorgan his Majestys General in England and Ireland

and Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter Do by these acknowledge and Testify, that by virtue of His Majestys Commission with particular command and warrand under His Majestys own hand, I have Disposed and Given unto Sir Richard Minshull of Burton in the County of Bucks Knight, and sworn faithful servant to His said Majesty, a Patent for creating him Viscount Minshull of Lemster in the County of Hereford, for and in consideration of his deserts, and timely service performed unto His Majesty, whereof I myself have been witness and may deservedly Recommend him the said Sir Richard Minshull unto posterity worthy of the honor given him by the said Patent, bearing date the third day of Aprile, In the twentyeth year of His Majestys reign, with a Copy of His Majestys Commission authorizing me thereunto, I have likeways Attested to him this tenth day of Aprile 1644.

Signd Seald In
presence of

sic sub^r Glamorgan.

Endorsed:

Copy.

Declaration by the Earl of Glamorgan with regard to his delivering a Patent Creating Sir Richard Minshull Viscount Minshull.

QUEEN CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA.

1665[-6], Jan. 3. Oxford.—Patent appointing Philip Howard to be her High Almoner.

CHARLES II.

1667, June 13. Whitehall.—Promise that in case the Duke of Albemarle and his son, Lord Torrington, should die without heirs of their bodies, he would then create his near kinsman, the Earl of Bath, Duke of Albemarle and Lord Monck, and grant the house and park of Theobalds, formerly granted to the Duke of Albemarle in tail, to the said Earl and the heirs male of his body, and if this should not happen till after the King's death he recommends the effectual performance of his said royal promise to his lawful successors as before expressed according to the reasonable request of the said Duke, the restorer of the King's crown and dignity, and consequently of the whole royal family, which was so wonderfully brought to pass by the valour, loyalty, and wise conduct of that famous general and particularly in that happy conclusion of that memorable treaty for the restoration, wherein the said Earl was alone and no other person entrusted by the King as appears by the commission and warrants given him at Brussels, dated 2 April, 1660. *Copy.*

1670[-1], March 15.—Outer blank sheet of a letter of which the rest is gone.

Extract from the will of MARC ANTONIO FOPPA.

1673, June 11.—Containing provisions for the gift of dowries to the marriageable girls of the parish of S. Biagio della Fossa. *Italian.*

JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK
(PHILIP HOWARD).

1675-6, Jan. 31. Whitehall.—Acknowledging his letter of 21 Dec. last, and congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *Seals.*

QUEEN CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1676, July 31. London.—Condoling with him on the recent death of the Pope. *French. Seal.*

ACT of the PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

1681, Nov. 3. Edinburgh.—Explaining in what sense the oath and test, appointed by the sixth act of his Majesty's third Parliament to be administered to the clergy, was to be taken. (Printed in "*The Scotch Mist Cleared Up*," ch. 4, which is reprinted in "*State Tracts*," London, 1689, p. 222.) *Copy.*

The KING to the DUKE OF YORK and the PRIVY COUNCIL
OF SCOTLAND.

1681, Nov. 15. Whitehall.—Approving of the above Act. *Copy.*

LOUIS, DAUPHIN OF FRANCE, to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1682, Sept. 22. Versailles.—You could not have better shown me how much you have shared in the joy I have had at the birth of my son than by testifying to me it was a blessing you have always wished me, with many others. *Seals.*

CHARLES II. to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1685, Jan. 26. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his good wishes for the New Year, and assuring him that he may rely on the continuance of his kindness and affection. *Holograph.*

Account of the death of CHARLES II.

[1685, Feb. 5.]—"The Phisitians having declared the 4: day of his Ma: sicknesse that there was no hope left of his recovery, two of the Bishops came to his bedside, and sayd the office of the visitation of the sick, and when they came to that part ont where the sick person is exorted, not commanded, to make an auricular confession one of them the Bis: of Bath and Wells made a short exortation to the King, and after having asked him whether he

hartely repented him of his sins, upon his answering he did, pronounced the words of absolution, and then having ended that office, asked the King and exhorted him, to receive the Sacrament, and he not then making any answer to him the Bish: prest him againe to w^{ch} he replyd he would think out, and being urged againe severall tymes by the Bish: he sayd tyme enough, the Duke stood all this while by his Ma: bedside and seing his Ma: was so prest by the Bish: and that he would not receive of them, desired the company to stand a little from the bed, ^A and then asked the King (after having sayd what was fitt upon such an occasion) if he would have a Preist, to come and reconcile him and give him the Blessed Sacrament, and received his commands to fetch one, and went immediately out of the chamber into the next roome and finding ^B never a Catholeke man there but the C. de Castel Mellor sent him to gett one and tho other Preists were sent to, it happened so, that none could be then gott but F. Huddleston a Benediction, the same person that had been so instrumental in his Ma: escape after the Batt: of Worcester, so sone as the Duke had, by the assistance of Will Chiffins gott him into a little clossett, by a back way, next to the bed Chamber and told his Ma: he was there, the King commanded every body to leave the roome but his Brother, w^{ch} all did but the E^s. of Bath and Feversham, whom the Duke desired might remaine there tho' Protestants, telling his Ma: it was not fitt for him to be left quit alone with him in the condition he was in, so sone as the roome was cleerd of all but them two the Duke told them the meaning of it and called in F. Huddleston, whom his Ma: received with great joy and satisfaction, made his confession to him, was reconciled, received the blessed Sacrament, had the Extreme Unction, and certainly never any body did performe all with greater resignation, Christianity, and courage then his Ma: did, in so much that the poore Father was ravished with it, when this was all performed the company was called in, and for those few houers after his Ma: lived and had his sences, he expressed the greatest kindnesse and tendernesse to the Duke that can be immagined, ^C and died unconcerned as became a good Christian, and with a resolution becoming a king."—Alternative to the passage marked from A to B above, and passage to be inserted at C. I. "And then sayd to him that he was overjoyd to find he was of the same mynd he was when he spake to him some few days before in his clossett when he was pleased to shew him a paper he had writen of contraversy, and then asked him if he would have him send for a preist to come and reconcile him, for God's sake answered the king, brother do, and added will not you expose yourself to much in doing it, to w^{ch} the Duke answered, Sir if it were to cost me my life I'l gett you one, and went out imediately about it, and finding." II., "and amongst other things asked the Duke pardone aloud, so that all that were present heard it, for having so often used him so very ill, and exprest with all tendernesse and concerne the sence he had of the D: resignation and manner of bearing them and that in such termes of esteeme and tendernesse as cannot be exprest."

Another Account of THE SAME.

(Both these narratives are in the handwriting of James II. throughout and were used by the compiler of his Life for the account printed by Clarke, *Life of James II. Vol. I. pp. 746-749*).

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE BOUILLON, at Paris.

1685, March 9. Whitehall.—Two letters thanking him for his letter of congratulation on her accession. (The first is printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 24.*) *French. Letter Book, p. 13.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESSE DE BOUILLON, at Paris.

1685, March 9. Whitehall.—Thanking her for her letter of congratulation on her accession. *French. Ibid. p. 14.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUISE DE LEDE, at Brussels.

1685, March 9. Whitehall.—Thanking her for her letter of congratulation on her accession. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTE DE SOISSONS, at Paris.

1685, March 26. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his congratulations on her accession. *French. Ibid. p. 15.*

QUEEN MARY to the INTERNUNCIO AT BRUSSELS.

1685, March 26. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his letter of congratulation, and requesting him to testify to his Holiness her extraordinary sentiments of respect and veneration for him. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 28.*) *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS D' ANGEAU, at Paris.

1685, March 26. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his letter of congratulation on her accession. *French. Ibid. p. 16.*

QUEEN MARY to la PREVOSTE of the Nunnery of BERLAYMONT,
Brussels.

1685, March 30. Whitehall.—Expressing her conviction that she has felt real sorrow at the King's death. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF DENMARK.

1685, April 2. Whitehall.—I am too well persuaded of your interest in what concerns me, not to have placed an entire belief in what Monsr. Crenschild added by word of mouth to the letter with which your Majesty had charged him, and I beg you to believe I shall always reciprocate this proof of your friendship, and also that I feel real sorrow at the death of your mother, the Queen. *French. Ibid. p. 17.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1685, April 2. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his letter on the death of the late King. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 32.*) *French. Letter Book, p. 17.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1685, April 2. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his congratulations on her accession. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 32.*) *French. Ibid. p. 18.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUCHESS OF TUSCANY.

1685, April 2. London.—Thanking her for the interest she has shown in the unexpected change there both as to the King's death and the writer's accession, and assuring her that she does not doubt of the satisfaction with which she has heard of the late King's reconciliation with the Church before his death. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 30.*) *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1685, April 13. London.—“La part que vous prenez a la grande perte que l'Europe a fait par la mort du Roy deffunt, et ce que vous m'avez escrit la dessus, me marque suffisamment combien vous vous interessez en tout ce qui regarde nostre maison. Les liaisons que vous y avez, et ce que le Comte de la Trinité a ajouté de vive voix a la lettre dont vous l'aviez chargé, m'engagent d'autant plus a vous temoigner avec combien de satisfaction j'ay receu ces agreables assurances de vostre amitié. je laisse audit Comte a vous faire le detail de ma reconnaissance . . . vostre bien bonne seur et tante.” *Ibid. p. 19.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF SAVOY.

1685, April 13. London.—Similar letter to the preceding. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS DOWAGER OF SAVOY.

1685, April 13. London.—Thanking her for what the Comte de la Trinité has said in her name on the unexpected revolution there. *French. Ibid. p. 20.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS LOUISE OF SAVOY.

1685, April 13. London.—Requesting her to believe she is always very sensible of the obliging marks of her affection. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS DOWAGER OF BRUNSWICK
LUNEBURG, at Hanover.

[1685, April 13.]—“L'attachement particulier que depuis si longtemps vous avez temoigné pour tout ce qui regarde nostre

Maison et les liens qui sont entre nous, me sont des pressants motifs pour estre entierement persuadée de la sincerité de ce que vous m'avez escrit tant au sujet de la mort inopinée du Roy mon beau frere que de mon elevation au Thrône." *Letter Book*, p. 21.

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF POLAND.

1685, April 13. London.—The assurances your nephew Prince Radziville has given me by your express order confirm my conviction of your particular interest in all that concerns me, and I hope he will on his return acquaint you with how much affection I have received this last pledge of your friendship. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her aunt, the DUCHESS OF MIRANDOLA.

1685, May 14. London.—Assuring her that she is fully persuaded of what she says in her letter on the subject of her elevation to the throne. *French. Ibid. p. 22.*

QUEEN MARY to her aunt, the DUCHESS OF GUASTALLA.

1685, May 14. London.—Assuring her that she is fully sensible of what she has written on the subject of her elevation to the throne, informing her of her regret at the news of her long illness, and hoping that she will soon be better. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF MANTUA.

1685, May 25. London.—Assuring her that she is fully persuaded of the truth of her obliging expressions on the subject of her elevation to the throne. *French. Ibid. p. 23.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF DENMARK.

1685, June 1. Whitehall.—Hoping he will give complete belief to what Sir G. Sylvius, whom the King is sending as Envoy, will say in her name. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF DENMARK.

[1685, June 1.]—Availing herself of Sylvius' going to Denmark to request the continuance of her friendship and to assure her of her own. *French. Ibid. p. 24.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF CARIGNANO.

1685, June 20. London.—Thanking him for what he has said about the death of the King and her accession. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1685, June 20. London.—Thanking her for the interest she has taken in the King's death and in her accession, and adding that she feels regret at the inconveniences she has suffered in

the affair of her marriage, but that being accommodated, hoping she is at her ease at present. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.* p. 66.) *Letter Book*, p. 25.

QUEEN MARY to the EMPEROR.

1685, June 26. London.—Expressing her gratitude at what Count Martinitz has said to her in his name on the subject of her accession. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the EMPRESS.

1685, June 26. London.—Thanking her for her interest in her elevation to the throne, as expressed in the letter given by Count Martinitz from her. *French. Ibid.* p. 26.

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE FORESTO D'ESTÉ, at Modena.

1685, July 3. London.—Thanking him for his letter on the subject of her accession. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE and GOVERNORS OF GENOA.

1685, July 13. Whitehall.—“Ce que le sieur Augustin Palavicino a ajouté de vostre part a la lettre que vous nous avez escrite tant au sujet de la mort du Roy nostre frere, que de nostre elevation au Thrône s'accorde si bien avec la bonne correspondance qu'il y a depuis si longtemps entre cette couronne et vostre serenissime Republique, que nous avons de justes raisons de vous en faire nos remerciements.” With memorandum in margin that this answer ought not to have been writ by her Majesty. *Ibid.* p. 27.

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF FRANCE.

1685, Aug. 22. Windsor.—Her strong persuasion of the interest he takes in all that concerns her makes her easily believe what Marshal d'Humieres has said to her by his order concerning the success of the King's arms against the rebels. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her nephew, the DAUPHIN.

1685, Aug. 22. Windsor.—Thanking him for what he has written and for what Marshal d'Humieres has said by his orders about his joy at the defeat of the rebels who had taken up arms in Scotland and England. *French. Ibid.* p. 28.

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF ORLEANS.

1685, Aug. 22. Windsor.—Thanking him for what the Comte de Tonnerre has said to her on his part about the happy victory over the rebels. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

[1685, Aug. 22.]—The joy expressed in your letter at the happy success with which the arms of the King have been blessed against the rebels declares your sincere affection for the confirming of the Crown in our family. *French. Letter Book, p. 29.*

QUEEN MARY to DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO AGURTO, Governor General of the Netherlands belonging to the Catholic King.

1685, Aug. 22. Windsor.—Congratulating him on his appointment to that government, vacant by the death of the Marquis de Grana. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF PORTUGAL.

1685, Sept. 1. Windsor.—Committing these lines to Dom Joseph de Farreya, his Envoy Extraordinary, on his departure, to show the continuance of her sincere friendship, which he will express more fully by word of mouth. *French. Ibid. p. 30.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1685, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Replying to his letter of condolence on the death of the late King. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1685, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Thanking him for his congratulations expressed by the Marquis de Val-Parayzo on the change in her condition. *French. Ibid. p. 31.*

QUEEN MARY to her niece, the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1685, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Replying to her condolences expressed by letter and by the Marquis de Val-Parayzo on the death of the late King. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1685, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Thanking her for her congratulations by the Marquis de Val-Parayzo on her accession. *Ibid. p. 32.*

QUEEN MARY to MARC-ANTONIO JUSTINIANO, DUKE OF VENICE,
and to the REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

1685, Sept. 25. Windsor.—Thanking them for their letter, being convinced of the sincerity of their sentiments especially as regards the great revolution caused by the King's death. *French.* With memorandum in margin that this answer ought not to have been writ by her Majesty, and note that this memorandum and that of the following letter are in the hand of the late Lord Caryll. *Ibid. p. 33.*

QUEEN MARY to the STATES-GENERAL.

1685, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Taking advantage of the return of their Envoys Extraordinary, who have represented to her the interest the States-General take both in the great loss to Europe in the late King, and in their succession to the Crown, to express her gratitude for the proofs of their affection. With memorandum in margin similar to the last. *French. Letter Book, p. 34.*

QUEEN MARY to the ELECTOR OF TREVES.

1685, Oct. 24. London.—Thanking him for his joy expressed by his Envoy Extraordinary, the Baron de Løè, at the complete defeat of the rebels in England and Scotland. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 78.*) *French. Ibid. p. 32.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE and also to the PRINCESS OF
CASTIGLIONE.

1685, Dec. 22. Whitehall.—Thanking them respectively for their letters on her accession. *French. Ibid. p. 35.*

QUEEN MARY to her aunt, the DUCHESS OF MIRANDOLA.

1685, Dec. 22. Whitehall.—Expressing her regret that she cannot comply with her desires touching the Priorship of England for her son, the King having resolved to dispose of it to one of his own subjects. *French. Ibid. p. 36.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MIRANDOLA.

1685, Dec. 22. Whitehall.—Similar letter on the same subject. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to MADAME DE PALESTRINA.

1685, Dec. 30. Whitehall.—Condoling with her on the death of her husband. *French. Ibid. p. 37.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF PALESTRINA.

1685, Dec. 30. Whitehall.—Condoling with him on the death of his father. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL LAURIA.

1685, Dec. 31. Whitehall.—Replying to his good wishes for the coming year. *French. Ibid. p. 38.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SPADA.

1685, Dec. 31. Whitehall.—Similar letter to the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her nephew, the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1685, Dec. 31. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on the birth of a daughter, which she hopes is an earnest of a long succession of blessings designed by heaven to his family. *French. Letter Book, p. 39.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL BARBERINI and CARDINAL ROSPIGLIOSI.

1686, Jan. 2. Whitehall.—Thanking them for their good wishes for the New Year. *French. Ibid. pp. 39, 40.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE LOUIS D' ESTÉ.

1686, Jan. 4. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his Christmas good wishes. *French. Ibid. p. 40.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1686, Jan. 4th.—Returning his good wishes for the coming year.—“You have been very just in what you writ to me concerning Count d' Adda, for by his comportedment he very well deserves your recommendation, and my favourable reception. I must also no less approve of your judgment in the advantageous character you gave me of our Bishop, for his proceedings hitherto afford me just cause to believe that our country in time will feel the good effects of his presence amongst us.” *Ibid. p. 41.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF CHAILLOT.

[1686, Jan. 4.]—Concerning the death of the Prince de Conti, and promising her influence with the King that she may receive the 1,000 Jacobuses for the purpose proposed. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 85.*) *French. Ibid. p. 46.*

QUEEN MARY to MADAME ROSPIGLIOSI.

1686, Jan. 6. Whitehall.—Returning her good wishes for the New Year. *French. Ibid. p. 41.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF MANTUA.

1686, Jan. 6. Whitehall.—Returning her good wishes for the New Year. *French. Ibid. p. 42.*

QUEEN MARY to her aunt, the DUCHESS OF GUASTALLA.

[1686, Jan. 6.] Whitehall.—Thanking her for her Christmas good wishes, expressing her joy at the news she sent of her recovery from a fever, which must have been very dangerous at her advanced age, and hoping that her resolution of living with her daughter at Mantua will prolong her days, by the companionship and mutual consolation each will give the other. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

1686, Jan. 8. London.—She cannot let the opportunity of the dispatch of an Ambassador Extraordinary to his Holiness pass without presenting her filial respects and expressing her joy at the great devotion of his Majesty to the Holy See and to the person of his Holiness on the one hand, and on the other at the esteem and affection always shown by his Holiness towards his Majesty. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.* p. 86.) *Italian. Letter Book*, p. 43.

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF CARIGNANO.

1686, Jan. 9. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his Christmas good wishes. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1686, Jan. 13. Whitehall.—Reciprocating her good wishes for the New Year. *French. Ibid.* p. 44.

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

1686, Jan. 13. Whitehall.—With all confidence I again present my prayers with those of the King in favour of my uncle, Prince Rinaldo, not doubting at all that our repeated intercession for one so worthy will be able to prevail with the fatherly mind of your Holiness, which is always disposed to gratify the homage of his most obedient children. I certainly would never have solicited this business with such eagerness for the interest of blood alone, had I not been fully convinced that I was therein promoting as least as much the service of the Holy See as the honour of my family, in as much as a Prince, who since his most tender years has voluntarily consecrated himself to the altar, and who has no other aim, and never will have any other interest but to serve the Church well, cannot fail to do honour to the Sacred College, and at the same time to his benefactor. *Italian. Ibid.* p. 44.

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1686, Jan. 13. Whitehall.—Assuring her that her testimonies of affection will never be troublesome to her, and that her recollections of her will make her ready to avail herself of every opportunity that may occur to show her how dear her interests are to her. *French. Ibid.* p. 45.

QUEEN MARY to MARC ANTONIO GIUSTINIANO, DUKE OF VENICE,
and to the REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

1686, Jan. 18. Whitehall.—Thanking them for their expressions of friendship in their letter of last August and repeated by word of mouth by their Ambassadors Extraordinary. *French. Ibid.* p. 45.

QUEEN MARY to the DUKES OF GRAVINA, PAGANICA, and
BRACCIANO.

[1686, Jan.]—Thanking them for their letters of December, sending her their good wishes for the New Year. *French. Letter Book, pp. 46, 47.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT MARTINOZZI.

[1686, Jan.]—Thanking him for his good wishes in his letter of December. *French. Ibid. p. 48.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS D' ESTE.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his Christmas letter. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTE D' ARCHINTA.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his Christmas letter. *French. Ibid. p. 49.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARCHIONESS D' ESTE.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—Thanking her for her letter of December containing good wishes for the New Year. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF BRACCIANO.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—Thanking her for her Christmas letter and good wishes. *French. Ibid. p. 50.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—Availing herself of the return of the Chevalier Capponi to send this letter as a fresh proof of her affection, and hoping he will accept all that the Chevalier will say on her part as a mark of her very particular esteem for his person. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUCHESS DOWAGER OF TUSCANY.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—Availing herself of the return of the Chevalier Capponi to renew the assurance of her friendship, and to thank her for the obliging marks of her attachment in the letter he delivered from her. *French. Ibid. p. 51.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CIBO.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—Requesting him to use his influence for the promotion of Prince Rinaldo to the Cardinalate. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 91.*) *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CIBO.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—“Ce que vous m'avez representé dans la vostre d'Octobre passé de l'affection paternelle de nostre Saint Pere envers moy, et encore de vos propres inclinations si zelées pour mes interests, a esté si bien retouché de vive voix par le Comte d'Adda, que rien ne se peut ajouter au plaisir qui me naist tant que de l'un que de l'autre sujet. Parmy tant de graces dont je suis redevable a la Divine Majesté, celles cy me seront toujours des plus cheries, d'avoir dans la personne de sa Sainteté un pere si benigne, et dans la vostre un amy si fidele.” *Letter Book*, p. 52.

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1686, Feb. 20. Whitehall.—Repeating her former instances concerning the promotion of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo d'Este, which business the King has made a principal part of his Ambassador, Lord Castlemaine's, instructions. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.* p. 91.) *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CRESCENTIO.

1686, Feb. 25. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his Christmas letter. *French. Ibid.* p. 53.

QUEEN MARY to the INTERNUNCIO AT BRUSSELS.

1686, March 2. Whitehall.—Expressing her satisfaction for what he has done at the requests of her mother for the interests of the Ursulines at Malines, and for having used her name for their advantage, requesting him to continue his cares for them, promising on her part to assist them by all the good offices she can with the ministers of his Catholic Majesty, and thanking him for the holy body he has sent her. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.* p. 95.) *French. Ibid.* p. 54.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF MODENA.

[1686, March.] Whitehall.—Thanking him for his good wishes for Christmas and the New Year. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to DON ALFONSO D'ESTE, at Modena.

[1686, March.]—Thanking him for his Christmas good wishes. *French. Ibid.* p. 55.

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESSE DE VAUDEMONT, at Brussels.

1686, March. Whitehall.—Thanking her for her letter, expressing her sorrow at the suffering caused her by the long illness of the Prince de Vaudemont, hoping he will soon be well, and requesting her to send her soon the books of devotion she has promised. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.* p. 96.) *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the COUNTESS OF ST. ANGELO, at Cesena.

1686, March. Whitehall.—Thanking her for her good wishes for the New Year. *French. Letter Book, p. 56.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIGNOR CAPRARA, at Rome.

1686, March. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his praises on the performance of her duty to her most dear and honoured mother, though she does not venture to claim them as due to herself. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 97.*) *French. Ibid.*

“A brief account of some circumstances occurring at the death of our late Sovereign Lord, KING CHARLES II, in regard to religion, attested by Mr. JOHN HUDLESTON.”

1686, April 8.—(Printed in “*State Tracts*,” London, 1692-3.) Signed “John Hodleston, of the Order of St. Benedict.”

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

1686, April 19. London.—The Procurator-General of the barefooted Trinitarian fathers for the redemption of slaves at San Carlo alle quattro fontane having requested me to interpose my reverent offices with your Holiness, that he may deign to extend throughout the Catholic Church the office of the glorious saints Giovanni de Matta and Felice de Valoys, the founders of the said order, which has been already granted for Savoy, Spain and Portugal, France and Italy, and it appearing to me that the glory of God would be greatly promoted by the increase of honour rendered on earth to His saints, I lay myself afresh at the feet of your Holiness as intercessor for that favour, that these blessed saints may become intercessors for me with the Divine Majesty. *Italian. Letter Book, p. 57.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

1686, April 19. London.—Requesting on behalf of the nuns of the nunnery of St. Francis de Sales in the city of Modena that he may give orders to the Congregation of Rites that the name of that saint may be placed in the Calendar among the other saints with a double feast. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 104.*) *Italian. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

1686, April 19. London.—The Prioress and Carmelite barefooted nuns of the nunnery of Regina Celi at Rome having entreated her to interpose her reverent offices with his Holiness that he may allow to be referred to the Congregation of Rites the cause of the canonization and beatification of Sister Chiara Maria della Passione, in the world Donna Vittoria Colonna, the foundress of the said nunnery, earnestly recommending their demand to his Holiness. *Italian. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESSE DE VAUDEMONT, at Brussels.

[1686, April.] Whitehall.—Assuring her of her admiration of the great merits of the Duke of Lorraine, and that even without that her affection for the Princess would always make her take up warmly whatever concerned the interests of her family, but remarking that the affair is very delicate, and advantage must be taken of favourable circumstances and hoping a propitious time will soon occur when the intervention of the King and the other Princes of Christendom will effect the restoration of the House of Lorraine. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 98.*) *French. Letter Book, p. 58.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESSE DE VAUDEMONT.

[1686, April.]—Thanking her for her two letters, of which the first accompanied that of the Duke of Lorraine to the King, whose good offices she promises on the Duke's behalf, and also for the books, which she mentions in her second she is sending her, and desiring further particulars of "la Devote de Gant," of whom she has given her an account. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 115.*) *French. Ibid. p. 59.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL COLONNA, at Rome.

[1686, April ?] Whitehall.—Thanking him for his good wishes in his letter of March, which show a zealous affection for the welfare of the crown of England, and as she recognizes that it is only by God's mercy she is seated where she is, hoping that the same favour will furnish her with the means and the will to pursue His interests for the increase of His glory. *French. Ibid. p. 60.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL ALTIERI, at Rome.

[1686, April ?]—Similar letter, thanking him for his assurances of goodwill in his letter of March. *French. Ibid. p. 61.*

QUEEN MARY to the EARL OF CASTLEMAINE.

[1686, May ?] Whitehall.—Thanking him for his affection and diligence in her concerns as shown in his letter of 13 April, and promising to send him her picture by the first opportunity. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 105.*) *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS DE GASTAÑAGA, Governor
of the Catholic Low Countries.

[1686, June ?] Congratulating him on his appointment to that government, announced in his letter to her by the Comte de Salazar. *French. Ibid. p. 62.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF ORLEANS.

1686, June. Windsor.—Condoling with him on the death of his mother-in-law, the Dowager Electress Palatine. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.* p. 101.) *French. Letter Book*, p. 62.

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

1686, June. Windsor.—Similar letter on the same subject. *French. Ibid.* p. 63.

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS DE GASTAÑAGA.

1686, June. Windsor.—Recommending the bearer, the Comtesse de Montecuculi, to his good offices. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL MELINI.

1686, July 6. Windsor.—Thanking him for the joy expressed in his letter of May, at the happy events in their kingdoms for the advantage of the Catholic religion. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.* p. 110.) *French. Ibid.* p. 64.

QUEEN MARY to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBALL, at Paris.

[1686, July ?]—Expressing her satisfaction at his account of his late conference with the Abbé Rizzini, and with his observations on the matter of it, and desiring him not to proceed in it, till he receives further order from her. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CASANATI.

[1686, July ?]—Assuring him of her pleasure in receiving the proofs of his friendship given in his letter of last May. “Il est Vray que nostre Seigneur a fait eclater d’une maniere presque miraculeuse sa divine misericorde dans la preservation du Roy, et dans les heureux commencemens qu’il a donné a la propagation de nostre sainte Foy. C’est pourquoy il est de nostre devoir de joindre nos prieres a nos remerciemens afin que cette meme bonté daigne de soutenir et achever son ouvrage” . . . *French. Ibid.* p. 65.

QUEEN MARY to the EARL OF CASTLEMAINE.

1686, July 6. Windsor.—Regretting he has met with greater difficulties in accomplishing the business than could with reason have been expected in the place where he is, but expressing satisfaction at his diligence and conduct, and desiring him to continue his instances with his Holiness in the most effectual manner he can, especially in the business relating to her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, and recommending to him the Count de St. Angelo. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.* p. 110.) *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL NERLI.

1686, July 6. Windsor.—Expressing the joy with which she learns what interest he takes in the propagation of the holy faith in these kingdoms, and also in the welfare of herself and the king. *French. Letter Book, p. 66.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTE DE CODEBO.

1686, July 6. Windsor.—From her opinion of his merit, and the interest she takes in everything belonging to her mother, congratulating him on the birth of his grandson. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL MARESCOTTI.

1686, July 6. Windsor.—Thanking him for the good wishes in his letter of May. *French. Ibid. p. 67.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS DE GASTAÑAGA, at Brussels.

1686, July 6.—Requesting him to give Don Louis de Costa some employment suitable to his quality and merit. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARPEGNA.

1686, July 6. Windsor.—“Vostre lettre de May m'a fait assez connoître combien vous vous interessez dans cette protection si visible de la personne du Roy que Dieu a fait eclater en tant de rencontres, et en consequent dans l'esperance qu'on a de voir refleurir nostre Sainte Religion dans ces royaumes. Vous m'instruisez par vos louanges combien il est de mon devoir d'y contribuer de ma part par tous les moyens dont sa Divine Majesté se daignera de m'en fournir.” . . . *Ibid. p. 68.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF THE URSULINES.

1686, Sept. 4. Windsor.—Thanking her for her letter of August, and promising soon to give order to Sir R. Bulstrode, the Resident, to solicit their interests with the Governor, in order that they may enjoy the same privileges as are ordinarily granted to other nuns, and assuring her that according to her mother's intentions she will take every opportunity to do good to her and her community. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL ALTIERI.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Expressing her sentiments at the interest he takes in her joy at the promotion of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid. p. 69.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL RANUZZI.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Sacred College. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her niece, the DAUPHINESS, at Versailles.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Congratulating her on the birth of her third son. *French. Letter Book, p. 70.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CIBO.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—There is no one in the world who has more reason to congratulate me on the promotion of my uncle, Rinaldo d'Este, to the Purple than yourself, for no one has contributed so much to the successful completion of that affair. It is true I expected no less from the good disposition his Holiness has always shown towards me, and the very sincere affection with which you have always embraced the interests of my house. The very difficulties which occurred in that negotiation, have served only to enhance the value of your prudent conduct, and to render me more sensible of my extreme obligation to you therein. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Expressing her warmest gratitude for the elevation of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo d'Este, to the sacred Purple. *Italian. Ibid. p. 71.*

QUEEN MARY to the DAUPHIN, at Versailles.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Congratulating him on the birth of his third son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—“His Holyness has been pleased to yeld at last to those just requests which the King and I have made him in behalf of my uncle, Prince Rinaldo. Less I could not have expected from so benign a father, who herein has no less done himself right and honoured the Sacred College with so worthy a choice, than he has obliged me and my family. As I should never have failed in my duty to his Holyness, had he denied my request, so in granting it (notwithstanding all suggested difficultys) he has layd a stronger obligation upon me of encreasing (if possible) that profound respect which is due and shall allways be paid by me to his Holyness.” *Ibid. p. 72.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL NEGRONE.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the EARL OF CASTLEMAINE.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Acknowledging his letters of 3 Aug. and 2 Sept. of which the first shews his great zeal and industry in the King's service and hers, the second acquaints her with the

happy success of his endeavours in the desired promotion of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, adding that difficulties, when overcome, as they heighten the pleasure of success, so they increase the value of their services, who have the courage and address to make their way through them, and declaring her satisfaction at his whole proceeding. *Letter Book, p. 73.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL BARBERINI, at Rome.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Replying to his congratulations on the promotion of her uncle to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CAVALIERI.

[1686, Sept. 16.]—Congratulating him on his promotion to the Purple. *French. Ibid. p. 74.*

QUEEN MARY to LOUIS XIV.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Congratulating him on the successful *accouchement* of her niece, the Dauphiness. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF MODENA.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Replying to his congratulations on the promotion of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid. p. 75.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF PALESTRINA, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Replying to his congratulations on the promotion of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, to the Purple. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF PALESTRINA, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Similiar letter to the last. *French. Ibid. p. 76.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CORSI, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his promotion to the Sacred College. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL ROSPIGLIOSI, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his congratulations on the promotion of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, to the Purple. *French. Ibid. p. 77.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE ANGELIS, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8.—Congratulating him on his promotion to the Purple. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CRESCENTIO, at Rome.

1686, October 8. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his letter of congratulation on the elevation of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, to the Cardinalate. *French. Letter Book, p. 78.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL ASTALLI, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL BARBARIGO, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid. p. 79.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL MATTEI, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARPEGNA, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his assistance in the elevation of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid. p. 80.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SLUSIO, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her cousin, CESARE D' ESTE, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Expressing her satisfaction at his enjoying at last the fruits of her mediation with the King of France for his return to Modena, and hoping he will use his restoration, which he owes to the good graces of her brother, only to render to him the services of a most faithful servant. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 122.*) *Ibid. p. 82.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CIBO, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Recommending the interests of Prior Benedetto Riccini, that by his intervention the Abbé Andreas di Napoli, procureur-general of the congregation of Monte Cassino, may favour his promotion at the next chapter to succeed in the abbey of St. Peter at Modena, vacant by the death of the Abbot Fontana, but this recommendation is conditional on the election of the person in question being agreeable to her brother, the Duke of Modena. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to an ABBESS.

1686, Nov. 10. Whitehall.—Thanking her for the relic lately received from her, than which no gift can be more agreeable to

her from the devotion she has always felt towards Saint Theresa, foundress of the order to which the Abbess belongs. *French. Letter Book, p. 83.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF THE BENEDICTINES AT DUNKIRK.

1686, Nov. 10. Whitehall.—As she is satisfied that the duty of good subjects, namely, expressing their zeal and loyalty by constant prayers for the happiness of their Sovereigns, is performed as it ought by those of her community, promising always to have a regard towards them, and that she shall be very glad upon any occasion to do them good. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF THE ENGLISH BENEDICTINES AT GHENT.

1686, Nov. 10. Whitehall.—Attributing it to the fault of her secretary in not sooner reminding her, that she has not sooner taken notice how acceptable their prayers and good wishes mentioned in her letter about Christmas last have been to her. Her community has long been remarkable for their loyal affection to the Royal family. *Ibid. p. 84.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1686, Nov. 10. Whitehall.—Recommending the bearer, Don Horatio Foliarini, who has for many years, with good edification, performed his priestly function in the chapels of the Venetian and Savoyard Residents. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to LOUIS XIV.

1686, Nov. 29. Whitehall.—Availing herself of the departure of Mr. Skelton, who is sent by the King to reside with his Majesty, to renew the assurances of her friendship. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 124.*) *French. Ibid. p. 85.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL COLOREDO.

1686, Nov. 30. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTE DE ST. ANGELO, at Rome.

1686, Dec. 6. Whitehall.—Your letter of October is full of things that give me much satisfaction. In the first place nothing could be more agreeable to me than your news of the complete recovery of my mother, and that she is able to go to the country to re-establish her health. As to your request to the King that you may have the honour of belonging to his Household as Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, I shall have much pleasure in supporting your wishes. *French. Ibid. p. 86.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTESSE DE MAMIANI.

1686, Dec. 6. Whitehall.—You are right in believing that you could not have chosen a more agreeable occasion to write to me than to inform me of the complete recovery of my mother. I shall always be grateful to you for your great care and tenderness to her during her illness, for the affection that I owe her obliges me to regard such services as done to myself. *French. Letter Book, p. 87.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1686, Dec. 6. Whitehall.—Congratulating her on her news in her letter of October of her pregnancy. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIGNOR BARBERINI, Clerk of the Apostolic Chamber at Rome.

1686, Dec. 16. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his appointment to that office. *Ibid. p. 86.*

QUEEN MARY to the EMPEROR, at Vienna.

[1686, Dec?].—Sending her condolences on the death of the Empress Dowager. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 127.*) *French. Ibid. p. 88.*

QUEEN MARY to the EARL OF CASTLEMAINE.

[1686, Dec?].—Acknowledging his letter of 16 October. As to Count St. Angelo he makes great acknowledgements of your friendship and kindness to him on all occasions, and particularly in your late proposal to the King for his being admitted a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. I think it reasonable his request should be granted, and accordingly order will be given to have it expedited according to form. I do not at all wonder at the civility shown you by my mother, but I am very glad she has had the opportunity of expressing her zeal to the Crown of England on a subject of your character and merit. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SPINOLA, at Lucca.

1687, Jan. 12. Whitehall.—“Vostre lettre . . . me fait assez voir avec combien de zele vous vous interessez en tout ce qui regarde le bonheur de cette couronne d’Angleterre. C’est ce que je devois bien attendre d’un Prelat de vostre caractere, qui n’a rien plus au cœur que l’augmentation de la gloire de Dieu, et l’avancement de nostre sainte foy, et de plus ce sont de tels souhaits que les vostres qui auront la force, comme j’espere, d’impetrer de sa divine Majesté un heureux accomplissement de tous nos vœux.” . . . *Ibid. p. 89.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF SANTA CECILIA.

1687, Jan. 12. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his Christmas good wishes. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE GRAVINA.

1687, Jan. 12. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his Christmas good wishes. *French. Letter Book; p. 90.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF GHENT.

1687, Jan. 12. Whitehall.—Thanking her for her letter of New Year's Day. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE CESARE D' ESTE.

1687, Jan. 12. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his letter of December, which wished her a happy New Year. *French. Ibid. p. 91.*

QUEEN MARY to her aunt, the DUCHESS OF GUASTALLA.

[1687, Jan ?]—Thanking her for her Christmas good wishes, and, as regards Madame de la Corgne, promising that she shall experience the effects of the Duchess' recommendations on all occasions where she can with justice favour her interests. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF MANTUA.

[1607, Jan ?]—Thanking her for her Christmas good wishes, and promising that her recommendation of Madame de la Corgne will be useful to her on all occasions where she can favour her interests. *French. Ibid. p. 92.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

[1687, Jan. 14.]—Repeating her request that the office of the saints, Giovanni di Mata and Felice de Valoys, founders of the Trinitarian Order of Scalzi for the redemption of slaves of the Convent of San Carlo alle quattro fontane, may be celebrated with a double rite through the whole Church. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 128.*) *Italian. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE BOUILLON.

[1687, Jan ?]—Thanking him for his Christmas good wishes. *French. Ibid. p. 93.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MASSA.

[1687, Jan ?]—Thanking him for his congratulations on the promotion of Prince Rinaldo d' Este to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

[1687, March 29.] Whitehall.—Availing herself of the departure of Sir W. Trumball to reassure him of her feelings of

esteem and affection towards him. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.* p. 129.) *French. Letter Book, p. 94.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUCHESS DOWAGER OF TUSCANY.

[1687, March 29.] Whitehall.—Similar letter to the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the INTERNUNCIO AT BRUSSELS.

1687, May. Whitehall.—Expressing her satisfaction at his news of the success of the nuns of Malines in their claims from the Court of Spain, to which she is sure his charitable care has much contributed. *French. Ibid. p. 95.*

QUEEN MARY to LOUIS XIV.

[1687, May?]—"Quelque grande qu'a esté ma joye au sujet du Cardinalat conféré a mon oncle, le Prince Rinaldo d' Este, il me faut toujours avouer qu'elle est fort augmentée par la part que vous y prenez a mon egard. Il y a longtemps que j'ay esté convaincûe que vous n'aviez pas d'indifference pour ce qui me touche, et cette obligeante inclination ne pouvoit pas eclater dans une occasion qui fut plus a mon gré" *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS DE LICHE.

[1687, May?]—"Je ne pouvois laisser d'estre bien satisfaite de la maniere tres honneste dont vous avez traité mon frere, le Duc de Modene, quand il se divertit a Naples, et même de temoigner ma satisfaction a Don Pedro de Ronquillo, Ambassadeur de sa Majesté Catholique en cette Cour. C'est d'ou vous avez pris occasion d'encherir sur vostre premiere civilité en me remerciant par vostre lettre d'Avril de la declaration que j'en avois faite de mon agrement. . . ." *Ibid. p. 96.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIEUR DAVIA, Internuncio in Flanders.

[1687, May?]—Congratulating him on the news contained in his letter of April, of his appointment to the office of Internuncio. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE DE LITENSTEIN (?LICHTENSTEIN).

[1687, May?]—Thanking him for his letter of April, delivered to her by Father Kearney, wherein he gives marks of his zeal for this Crown, and of his particular respect towards her. *French. Ibid. p. 112.*

QUEEN MARY to the EMPEROR.

[1687, Aug. 4.]—Availing herself of the return of Count Kaunitz to thank him for the letter delivered to her by the Count, and to assure him of her affection for all that concerns him. *French. Ibid. p. 182.*

QUEEN MARY to the EMPRESS.

[1687,] Aug. 4. Windsor.—Availing herself of Count Kaunitz's return to renew the assurances of her friendship, and to thank her for her letter delivered by the Count. Misdated 1697. *French. Letter Book, p. 183.*

QUEEN MARY to her aunt, the DUCHESS OF GUASTALLA.

[1687,] Aug. 15. Windsor.—Replying to the condolences in her letter of July on the death of her mother. Misdated 1697. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL BARBERINI.

1687, Aug. 15. Windsor.—Thanking him for the tenderness with which in his letter of July he concedes with her on the death of her mother. *French. Ibid. p. 184.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL COLOREDO.

1687, Aug. 15. Windsor.—Replying to the condolences in his letter of July on her mother's death. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF SANTA SUSANNA.

1687, Aug. 15. Windsor.—Replying to the condolences in his letter of July on the death of her mother, whom she requests him to remember in the most efficacious manner both at the altars and in his oratory, for which she thanks him in advance. *French. Ibid. p. 185.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1687, Aug. 15. Windsor.—Replying to his condolences on her mother's death, and promising herself that the grief he so kindly expresses on her behalf will not be unprofitable to her, but be accompanied with such pious remembrances both at the altar and in his oratory as may be of the greatest service and advantage to her, of which her confidence is so great that she dares already give him her thanks for it. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF MANTUA.

1687, Aug. 15. Windsor.—Replying to her condolences on her mother's death. *French. Ibid. p. 186.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

[1687, Aug. 15.]—Replying to his letter of condolence on the death of her mother. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 142.*) *Italian. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

[1687, Aug. 15?]—Thanking him for his kindness towards her mother during her last illness, of which she has heard from Monsignor Caprara, the duty having now devolved on her of doing what her mother would have done, if God had spared her life. *Italian. Letter Book, p. 187.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIGNOR BARBERINI, Clerk of the Apostolic Chamber, at Rome.

[1687, Aug ?] Replying to his condolences on her mother's death. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTESSE DE MAMIANI.

[1687, Aug ?]—I am persuaded of the sincerity with which you share in my grief, for if I have lost the best mother in the world you have lost one of your best friends. All we can do is to submit to God's will and implore His infinite mercy for our relief and for that of the deceased. I shall always feel consideration for your merit and your services to my dearest mother during her life. *French. Ibid. p. 188.*

QUEEN MARY to [TIRSO GONZALEZ], General of the Jesuits.

[1687, Aug ?]—"Parmy tous ceux qui ont pris part a ma douleur . . . il faut avouer que vous l'avez fait de la maniere qui m'a donné le plus de soulagement, car vostre condolence n'a pas esté infructueuse ni a mon egard, ny a celuy de ma mere. Vous m'y instruisez comment je dois acquiescer a la souveraine volonté de Dieu qui fait tout pour le mieux, principalement de ceux qui le servent avec fidelité, et vous y ajoutez aussi pour le secours de son ame une offrande fort charitable des prieres de vostre compagnie, de sorte que j'ose presque me persuader que nostre bon Dieu vous ait designé au Generalat justement a ce temps la pour estre le dispensateur des tresors de sa misericorde au profit de la deffunte. C'est donc avec beaucoup de raison que je dois me rejouir de cette election, non pas moins pour mon interest particulier, que pour le bien de vostre ordre en general." *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS PAMPHILI.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to her letter of condolence of July on her mother's death. *French. Ibid. p. 189.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF PALESTRINA.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to his condolences on her mother's death. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIEUR VALENTI, at Paris.

[1687, Aug ?]—Promising him the same favour and protection as he had received from her mother during her life for the

services he had rendered her, and adding that as regarded the rent of the salt at Oleron, &c., he would soon receive the necessary directions from Monsignor Caprara, to whom she had committed the management of these affairs. *French. Letter Book, p. 190.*

QUEEN MARY to LOUIS XIV., at Versailles.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to his condolences on her mother's death expressed in his letter, and verbally by the Marquis de Torey. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DAUPHIN, at Versailles.

[1687, Aug ?]—To the same effect as the last. *French. Ibid. p. 191.*

QUEEN MARY to the DAUPHINESS, at Versailles.

[1687, Aug ?]—To the same effect as the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF ORLEANS, at Versailles.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to his letter of condolence on the death of her mother. *French. Ibid. p. 192.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, at Versailles.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to her letter of condolence on the death of her mother. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL D' ESTRÉES, at Rome.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to his condolences on the death of her mother, the Duchess of Modena. *French. Ibid. p. 109.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS DE GASTAÑAGA, Governor General of the Catholic Netherlands, at Brussels.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to his condolences by the Comte de Balsassina on the death of her mother. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to —————

[1687, Aug ?]—On the same subject as the last. *French. Ibid. p. 110.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE RICHELIEU.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to his condolences on the death of her mother. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL NERLI.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to the condolences in his letter of July on her mother's death. *French. Ibid. p. 111.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS DE RICHELIEU.

[1687, Aug?]—Replying to her condolences on her mother's death. *French. Letter Book, p. 111.*

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to the condolences on her mother's death, contained in her letter and expressed by word of mouth by the Marquis de Bedmar. *French. Ibid. p. 120.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

[1687, Aug?]—Similar letter to the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL LAURIA.

1687, Oct. 31. Whitehall.—Thanking him for the image of the Virgin he has sent her, and requesting the continuance of his prayers. *French. Ibid. p. 112.*

QUEEN MARY to the EMPEROR.

[1687, Dec ?]—Expressing her congratulations on the coronation of his son as King of Hungary, which she has also charged the Earl of Carlingford to convey by word of mouth. *French. Ibid. p. 118.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF HUNGARY.

[1687, Dec?]—Congratulating him on his accession. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II., p. 155.*) *French. Ibid. p. 119.*

QUEEN MARY to the EMPRESS.

[1687, Dec ?]—Congratulating her on her son's coronation. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to SIR JOHN KNIGHTLEY.

[1687 ?]—Thanking him for his present of a picture, and saying that she will take it very kindly if he continues his good intentions of making his heir a gentleman of his name and family, who serves in the regiment called hers, and for whom she has a particular good will and liking. *Ibid. p. 181.*

QUEEN MARY to her niece, the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

[1687 ?]—At the request of the Marquis de Cataneo, Envoy Extraordinary of her brother, the Duke of Modena, at the English Court, recommending to her his son Count Philip Cataneo, that by her powerful mediation he may obtain a company of artillery at Milan, or should none be vacant at present, that he may be provided with the cavalry company called that of Ramos. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to various CARDINALS.

[1688, Jan ?]—Eleven replies to their Christmas letters of good wishes. *French. Letter Book, pp. 113-118.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1688, Jan. 13.—Thanking him for his good wishes on the occasion of the late holy season of Christmas, and declaring that, as to what he mentions concerning the Ursulines, it was her desire and resolution to follow as near as she can the will and intentions of her mother, and in order thereto she knows no more probable way than to refer that matter to the conduct of Monsignor Caprara, whom she knows to be a person of great integrity and most intimately acquainted with her mother's intentions, nor can she doubt that his proceedings will be very just and suitable to the will of the deceased. *Signed, "Maria R."*
Seals.

LORD PERTH to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1688, Feb. 3. Edinburgh.—For excuse for my silence these months past I shall only tell you that I had so little good news that I chose to be silent rather than afflict you with the prospect of affairs here. I long ago desired my brother to transmit the accounts I gave him relating to this country to you, and so cannot but think you know all I could have said, but if you do not consider it a trouble to have things from me immediately I shall not fail in future to write at least once a month. Since my last letter one might have hoped a considerable progress would have been made in the advancement of the Catholic interest, but we have advanced little or nothing. We have indeed got the Abbey of Holyrood House Church (which joins the palace here, the nave is only up, for the quire fell under John Knox's fury) to be the chapel of the Order of St. Andrew, and, when we have got it, we cannot find whom to give it to. It cost me a pull to take it from the parochin, but now all is quiet upon the point, and I have made bold to ask as a favour from the Trades of Aberdeen the church which belonged to the Trinitarians, and by methods I used have got it with their consent. It is to be put into the hands of a clergyman, to be equally for the use of the Clergy and the Regulars. The Jesuits are to set up their College in a house which formerly lodged the Chancellors; it joins the palace too. Their schools will be opened next week or the week after. Some little jealousies have been working betwixt them and the clergy, but by some endeavours I employed, by which I lost some of the favour of both sides, things keep in a tolerably peaceable condition. Of late we have got over six or seven monks from Germany, some of them very good men, and like to prove able missionaries. They would fain be on the same foot as the others, but this you know best how to order, for your zeal and pious care of these countries needs no solicitation for the good of the Church here, and your prudence needs no insinuation to give you

aim, nor am I so presumptuous as to offer anything of that kind save by way of information. There have been very few conversions of late. Some few ministers, exemplary men, have come in, many of the ordinary sort, but few in towns. The ministers and University men are so wild and furious and talk with that confidence in a very bad cause, that the people take their assertion for full proof of their veracity. Some debates have been amongst the people in the Government. The Duke of Hamilton (who must still be complaining) has been exercising that querulous faculty on very frivolous occasions, but, the truth is, his business is to obstruct the Catholic interest, which, I believe, will very fully appear now very soon. Others here would have us believe they are our friends, who really are our more dangerous enemies, especially some in the army, the hundredth man in which is not a Catholic, and we have scarce any officers of that persuasion; not that they are not to be had, but with all the art imaginable the King is diverted from any such design, as might bring in the army to us. This is the true state of our affairs. Next week I shall give you a more particular account, which will explain this. 4 pages. *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1687-8, March 5. Whitehall.—Renewing her recommendation of Father Ferrari, Vicar of the Holy Office in the City of Modena, that he may be promoted to an Inquisitorship by the Cardinal's mediation in her name to the Congregation of the Holy Office. *Letter Book, p. 97.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE DE CASTIGLIONE.

[1688, May.]—Congratulating him on the marriage of his eldest son, the Prince de Feroletto, with the Princess Fulvia Pico. *French. Ibid. p. 98.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESSE DE CASTIGLIONE.

[1688, May.]—On the same subject as the last. *French. Ibid. p. 99.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE DE FEROLETO.

1688, May. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his marriage. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESSE DE FEROLETO.

[1688, May.]—Congratulating her on her marriage. *French. Ibid. p. 100.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

[1688, May.]—As the King is sending an Envoy to your Holiness Lord Thomas Howard, of the House of Norfolk, I could not let pass so favourable an opportunity of repeating my most

affectionate respects to the Holy See, which is for me not only a religious obligation, but a debt of gratitude for the truly paternal tenderness shown me by your Holiness on every occasion, and principally on the present, since I ought to recognize that in great measure the favour which Heaven grants us of having such a good hope of offspring to inherit these kingdoms is due to the holy and efficacious prayers of your Holiness. . . . *Italian. Letter Book, p. 100.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF DENMARK.

1688, June. Whitehall.—Though I doubt not that Mons. Lente, Envoy Extraordinary to this Court, will on his return assure you of the continuance of my perfect friendship towards you, I could not let him leave without adding these lines to confirm what I have asked him to testify to you about my feelings of esteem and affection towards you. *French. Ibid. p. 101.*

QUEEN MARY to LOUIS XIV.

1688, July 10. St. James'.—"Quelque grande qu'a esté ma joye a la naissance de mon fils vous l'avez neantmoins augmentée en y prenant tant de part. C'est ce que j'ay prié le sieur Comte de Grammont a son retour de vous représenter de ma part, et que j'espere que vos bons souhaits me seront aussi propices pour la conservation de ce don que le Ciel ma fait, qu'ils ont esté pour me le faire obtenir. Je n'ay pas lieu de vous souhaiter un bonheur de la même espece, la bonté de Ciel y ayant heureusement prevenue tous mes vœux. . . ." *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to PERE DE LA CHAISE.

1688, July 10. St. James'.—Requesting his influence that the Abbé Rizzini may be provided with a benefice in France at the first distribution that may be made, because he has so well served the House of Modena, and will serve it as Envoy to the French Court, and has besides done her in particular very good services. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II. p. 111.*) *French. Ibid. p. 102.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF ORLEANS.

1688, July 10. St. James'.—Replying to his letter of congratulation on the birth of her son, delivered her by the Chevalier de Liscouet. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE BOUILLON.

[1688, July 10.]—Replying to his letter of congratulation on the birth of her son. *French. Ibid. p. 103.*

QUEEN MARY to MADemoisELLE D'ORLEANS.

[1688, July 10.]—Replying to her letter of congratulation on the birth of her son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DAUPHIN.

1688, July 10. St. James'.—Replying to his letter of congratulation on the birth of her son, delivered her by the Comte de Grammont. *French. Letter Book, p. 104.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESSE DE GUISE.

1688, July 10. St. James'.—Replying to her congratulations on the birth of her son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

1688, July 10. St. James'.—Replying to her letter of congratulation on the birth of her son, delivered her by the Chevalier de Lisouet. *French. Ibid. p. 105.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE CESARE D' ESTE.

[1688, July ?]—Replying to his congratulations in his letters of July on the birth of her son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to a LADY UNNAMED.

[1688, July ?]—Replying to her congratulations on the birth of her son. *French. Ibid. p. 106.*

QUEEN MARY to a CARDINAL.

[1688, July ?]—Replying to his congratulations on the birth of her son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to ———

[1688, July ?]—Four replies to four letters of congratulation, probably from Cardinals, on the birth of her son. *French. Ibid. pp. 1, 2.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF DENMARK.

[1688, July ?]—Replying to his congratulations on the birth of her son, expressed both in his letter, and verbally by Count Reventlow, his Envoy Extraordinary. *French. Ibid. p. 3.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1688, July 31.—Replying to his letter of congratulation on the birth of her son. *Ibid. p. 107.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

1688, Aug. 3. London.—Replying to his letter of congratulation and thanking him for his prayers, which have been so efficacious and desiring the continuance of them. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II., p. 244.*) *Italian. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE.

[1688, Aug?].—Your demonstrations of joy on this happy occasion “have abundantly confirmed me in those thoughts, which I have long had of your loyalty and zeal. And I must also needs entertain a very good opinion of those persons of quality in the parts where you reside, who in so full an assembly so solemnly expressed their joy for the great blessing bestowed upon this Crown and nation.” *Letter Book*, p. 108.

JAMES II.

1688, Nov. 17.—Original will of. (Printed in Clarke, *Life of James II.*, Vol. II., p. 643.)

QUEEN MARY to the DAUPHIN.

1688, Nov. 26. Whitehall.—Availing herself of the departure of Lord Waldegrave as Envoy Extraordinary to the French Court to assure him of her desire to be for all her life his very affectionate sister and aunt. *French. Letter Book*, p. 4.

QUEEN MARY to the DAUPHINESS, the DUKE and DUCHESS,
and MADEMOISELLE D'ORLEANS.

[1688, Nov. 26.].—Four similar letters on the same occasion. *French. Ibid.* pp. 4, 5, 6.

JAMES II. to POPE INNOCENT XI.

[1688, Dec?].—Expressing his regret at the departure of the Archbishop of Amasia, the Nuncio, who has performed in a praiseworthy manner his duty in England, and has been acceptable to the King, on account of both his excellent abilities and the integrity of his life which has escaped censure even from the enemies of the Catholic name. *Latin. Ibid.* p. 12.

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

[1688, Dec?].—I must not omit the opportunity of the return to Rome of the Archbishop of Amasia without rendering my most humble thanks to your fatherly kindness in having employed in the nunciature of our realms a subject so worthily qualified. In the management of the charge committed to him by your Holiness he has won not only the love and praise of all the good, but also the esteem and kindness of the very enemies of the Holy See, so that his departure would have caused me great grief, had I not been persuaded that in the present conjuncture of affairs his presence with your Holiness would be more useful to the Church of God, especially in supplying more clear lights about all that has occurred in these late revolutions. *Italian. Ibid.* p. 121.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CIBO.

[1688, Dec. ?]—Availing herself of the Nuncio's return to express the great satisfaction his behaviour in that post has given her, which he has discharged with general applause, even from those who are by no means friends of that office. He will also express to you from me the feelings with which I have received the expressions of your zeal for the welfare of this Crown on the occasion of the misfortunes which have lately happened. *French. Letter Book, p. 122.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF FRANCE.

[1688, Dec. 11.] Calais.—Announcing her arrival there. *Endorsed* "Chaillot, 1701." (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.*, p. 416. An English translation printed in Strickland, *Lives of the Queens of England, Vol. IX.*, p. 264.) *French. Copy, the original in the British Museum. Noted as purchased at a sale at Puttick's, July, 1858.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE BOUILLON.

1689, Jan.—Thanking him for his letter of December, and expressing her regret that she had been obliged to leave his wife in England, on account of the suddenness and secrecy of her departure. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.*, p. 481.) *French. Letter Book, p. 8.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI., by Mr. Porter.

[1689, Feb. 1.]—Divine Providence having permitted (as I hope for some greater good to follow) the enemies of the Church by means of conspiracies and treasons to compel this whole Royal family to seek refuge and safety outside our kingdoms, to what asylum could we more justly flee than to the feet of your Holiness, to be consoled and helped in so disastrous a conjuncture? After such frequent and signal proofs in the past of your fatherly kindness and tenderness towards this Crown, I rest most assured that you wish to move heaven and earth for our assistance, and use all proper means for restoring the Catholic religion and ourselves to our British lands, it being the chief object of our prayers that our kingdom may become again that of Jesus Christ. Having then in the person of your Holiness an advocate so interested for our welfare, I can feel no doubt of a happy result, and that by your means the Catholic Princes will unite in opposition to these machinations of a heretic league, in order to re-establish the Catholic faith, and consequently the lawful king in the English monarchy. . . . *Italian. Ibid. p. 6.*

JAMES II. to POPE INNOCENT XI., by Mr. Porter.

[1689, Feb. 1.]—If hitherto we have never missed informing your Holiness of our prosperity, with how much better right in our affliction ought we to address the father of the Christian

flock, who has always specially beloved us, to share our grief and to help to console us? Very bitter and indeed intolerable would have been the grief arising from such a calamity, had not the latter been caused by the crime of others, and our own zeal for the promotion of the Catholic religion (if in this matter our very enemies are to be believed). For indeed that Orange usurper has used no other charm to corrupt the minds of our subjects and the loyalty of our armies and to win them over to his side from the loyalty due to us than (to use their own words) they should take their stand like men against the increase of Popery and defend the doctrines of the Protestants by law established. As therefore not only our own cause, but that of religion is concerned herein, we have no small hope that divine Providence will shortly restore our fortunes, and (what we desire still more) the true faith in our British lands. This assuredly can come to pass only by a well arranged and firmly established peace among all the Princes of the Catholic name. If the sight of our misfortunes can accomplish so desirable an object, we shall think them fortunate since they have been of such advantage to Christendom, and therefore we should wish your Holiness especially to be convinced of it, that the Prince of Orange may not by a well disguised pretext of public advantage lead astray even some of the Catholic Princes to share his crime, for though to such of his confederates he openly proposes only the overthrow of the excessive power of the French Empire, without, as he professes, touching the position of the ancient religion, yet what he promises to himself and his accomplices of the heretic sort is far different, namely, that the kingdom of France, where now the main strength of the Catholic party lies, being overthrown or weakened, their own abominable heresy should prevail throughout Christendom. No words are needed to prove the truth of this, his own actions speak for themselves. From the moment he set foot on English ground, what did we see but churches plundered and demolished, the very houses of the Ambassadors of Catholic Princes pillaged, and almost all the orthodox, whether laymen or bishops and priests, thrown into prison, with the spoiling of their goods and the destruction of their houses? Let foreigners who happened to be then in England, and let the Nuncio himself relate what they saw with their own eyes, and what they experienced to their own peril and loss. Nor is this madness confined to England, with equal fury and no less destruction it has invaded Scotland, where every sort of cruelty (reading *crudelitatis* for *credulitatis*) is practised on men of the Catholic name by the partisans of Orange. This usurper is now planning the same atrocities, the same ruin of our holy religion in Ireland, for which he is preparing forces by sea and land. What a loss to Christianity, unless Providence brings to nought such wicked designs! For in that island the Catholic flock, after suffering so many and such grievous evils for the sake of religion, are ten times more numerous than the Protestants living there. We have thought that all this should be laid before you. What remains we have entrusted

to James Porter, Vice-Chamberlain of our Household, to set forth to you in person. *Latin. Letter Book, p. 9.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE BOUILLON.

[1689, Feb.]—Your letter of last month was kind, not only regarding the interest you take in our misfortunes, but also from your very salutary instructions about the Christian manner in which I ought to bear them. God has given me the grace of submission to His holy will without any regret for what concerns myself, but at the same time I must confess I always feel much uneasiness concerning the King and our son in that unhappy revolution. But I hope with you, that Divine Providence after trying our faith in Him by such a dreadful storm, where everything had to be thrown overboard to save our persons, will in the end make it good to us, especially since His glory, and His holy faith appear to be concerned therein, and our cause has the happiness to be united to His. Such prayers as yours at the altars and in your oratory will hasten that happy restoration. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II., p. 494.*) *French. Ibid. p. 7.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI., by the Courier.

[1689, Feb?]—The fatherly kindness of your Holiness as shown in your last letter is the only balsam, which could, if not heal the wound completely, at least sooth the pains of our misfortunes. We can indeed expect perfect health only from the divine Physician, who has cured the world with his own blood. Nothing, except employing your Holiness as an instrument, can move the hearts of the whole Catholic world to make peace among themselves, and with one accord to make head against the insults of heresy, which is now triumphant, and that wished for union is the only means, by which we can hope that the Catholic faith and our Royal House should again set foot in England. As your Holiness desires so eagerly the re-establishment of both, I am sure that with your accustomed prudence and pastoral watchfulness you wish to do everything possible to remove the obstacles and to employ all the means suitable for attaining an end so profitable to the Church of God, and so glorious to your Pontificate. *Italian. Ibid. p. 11.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL COLONNA.

[1689, Feb?]—You have always shown so much interest in everything concerning this Royal House, that I cannot at all doubt the sincerity of the regret you express concerning the strange revolutions which have occurred in our kingdoms, nor your joy that it has pleased God after such a fatal shipwreck to preserve our persons. It is true that our loss, when regarded closely, seems very dreadful, but He who has permitted it, and for whose sake we suffered it, when He wishes, can easily make it good. It is for us to wait with patience His good pleasure, but to hasten His mercy to relieve us speedily, there are no better means than such prayers as yours. *French. Ibid. p. 122.*

QUEEN MARY to —————.

[1689, Feb?]—Similar letter to the last. *French. Letter Book, p. 123.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CIBO, by the Courier.

[1689, Feb?]—The courier who brought me yours of February must not return without this to thank you for the interest you take, as well in the misfortunes which have befallen us from unheard of treasons and rebellions, as in the mercy of Heaven in saving the persons of this Royal House in such a dreadful storm. I am fully persuaded that God will not long leave unpunished such enormous wickedness, and that he will not be slow to relieve those who suffer in so good a cause. This hope is the more confirmed, since his Holiness has engaged himself with a truly fatherly zeal and tenderness, and since a minister so devoted to our interests as you are is at his side. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF MONACO.

[1689, Feb?]—Your letter apprises me that it is with the same feelings of zeal and affection you have always shown for what relates to me you are concerned in the losses we have just suffered in the late English revolutions, and also in our good fortune in preserving our persons in such a dreadful storm. I confess that the joy of having the King and our little Prince of Wales in safety almost makes me forget all the rest, but I hope the Divine mercy will soon remember those who suffer in His cause, and that the same justice will not long leave unpunished such enormous crimes. I shall be very glad to see you in these parts as you make me hope by your letter. *French. Ibid. p. 124.*

QUEEN MARY to —————.

[1689, Feb?]—Similar letter to the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to [TIRSO GONZALEZ], General of the Jesuits.

[1689, Feb.]—"Je vois par la lettre que vous avez eu la charité de m' écrire pour me consoler des maux qui sont arrivez a nostre Couronne, que vous y prenez part en bon amy et en tres bon Religieux. Il me semble de le pouvoir dire sans vanité, que l' amitié et même la partialité que j'ay a toute heure conservée a l' egard de vostre compagnie, ne meritoit pas moins de vostre part, et d' ailleurs je laisse a tout le monde d' en juger, si la haine de la Religion n' a pas esté la cause de la trahison et de la revolte de nos sujets, et si nous n' avons pas perdu nos Royaumes, pour y avoir taché d' avancer celui de Jesus Christ. C' est pourquoy je ne scaurois pas assez m' estonner de l' estrange politique de ces Princes même se professants Catholiques, qui se laissent surprendre a des imaginations si fauses et si peu Chretiennes que de vouloir dire que la Religion n' a eu point de part a nos

souffrances, et qui ensuite n'ont pas laissé de nous traiter en ennemis professez par des outrages malhonnestes dès le moment que l' usurpation heretique s'estoit emparé de nostre Thrône. En verité c'en estoit un peu trop que d'ajouter des calomnies et des injures aux malheurs dont il a plû a la Divine Providence de nous eprouver. Mais j'espere que nostre bon Dieu ne restera pas longtemps d'ouvrir les yeux et de toucher les cœurs a ces Princes pour ne les laisser pas sacrifier les interets de la foy a la mauvaise politique qui leur vient d'estre suggerée par quelques Ministres preoccupez, et qui n'ont que la mine d'une veritable Religion." . . . (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.*, p. 492.) *Letter Book*, p. 125.

JAMES II. to the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

1689, March 25. Dublin.—Warrant for a grant to Richard, Earl of Tyrconnel, Viscount Baltinglass and Baron of Talbotstown, of the dignity of Marquis and Duke of Tyrconnel, co. Tyrone. *Entry Book 3*, p. 1.

JAMES II. to SIR ALEXANDER FITTON, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

1689, March 25. Dublin.—Warrant for issuing writs for a Parliament to be held in Dublin, 7 May next. *Ibid.* p. 2.

JAMES II. to the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

1689, March 28.—Warrant for issuing commissions to inquire into rebels' or absentees' estates, and to make return thereof to the Commissioners of the Revenue. *Minute.* *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

1689, April 2.—Warrant for a writ for calling John Bourke, second son of William, late Earl of Clanrickard, to sit in the House of Lords as Baron Bourke of Bophin, co. Galway, in which writ the said title is to be limited to him and the heirs male of his body. *Ibid.* p. 3.

JAMES II. to SIR ALEXANDER FITTON, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

1689, April 3. Dublin.—Warrant for a writ for calling Thomas Nugent, second son to the late Earl of Westmeath, to sit in the House of Lords as Baron Nugent of Riverstown, co. Westmeath, in which writ the said title is to be limited to him and the heirs male of his body. *Ibid.* p. 15.

JAMES II. to the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

1689, April 5.—Warrant for issuing commissions of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery to such able and knowing persons as he shall think fit into such of the counties as he shall judge necessary. *Ibid.* p. 3.

JAMES II.

1689, April 8. Dublin.—Warrant for a licence for Bruno Talbott, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be absent from Ireland, till next Michaelmas term, and for appointing John Cusack to be his deputy in his absence. *Entry Book 3, p. 4.*

JAMES II. to the COMMISSIONERS OF THE REVENUE.

1689, April 8.—Whereas we have thought fit for the better encouragement of trade to signify our pleasure that all restraint and embargo be taken off from ships trading out of Ireland, and whereas we are informed that several of our subjects inhabiting this kingdom have laid hold on that our favour not so much to carry on the good ends proposed thereby as to transport themselves and families into parts beyond the seas to the great depopulation of this realm and hindrance of trade therein, Our will and pleasure therefore is that you take care that none of our subjects inhabiting this kingdom, except such as are entertained on board trading ships as mariners, transport themselves out of this kingdom into any part beyond the seas without licence first obtained from us. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY OR SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, April 20.—Warrant to prepare a grant of the dignity of Baron of Castleross and Viscount Kenmarr, co. Kerry, to Sir Valentine Brown, Bart., and the heirs male of his body. *Ibid. p. 5.*

JAMES II. to the COMMISSIONERS OF THE REVENUE.

1689, April 24.—Warrant to take over the management of the Post Office, to retrench the salaries of those employed therein as they shall judge most suitable in the present state of affairs, and to recover the arrears due on account of the profits of that office. *Ibid. p. 8.*

JAMES II. to SIR R. NAGLE, Attorney-General.

1689, April 25.—Warrant for a grant to Matthew Kennedy, LL.D., of the office of Master in Chancery in Ireland. *Ibid. p. 5.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY OR SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, April 27. Dublin Castle.—Warrant for a commission constituting Sir Patrick Trant, Bart., Francis Plowden, John Trinder, William Dickenson, and Richard Collins to be Commissioners of the Revenue with a salary of 1,000*l.* *per annum* each, and recalling the present commission for managing the revenue as also the pensions of 500*l.* to Sir William Talbott and of 60*l.* to Charles Pleudell *per annum* respectively thereby granted, with a clause for James Nihill to be agent or solicitor to the said Commissioners with the same salary or pension as was payable to John Topson appointed agent or solicitor in the present commission. With

note that 6 May, 1689, a new commission was given to the said Commissioners of the Revenue with the clause of Nihill's being agent left out. *Entry Book 3, p. 6.*

JAMES II.

1689, April 27.—Warrant for Richard Butler, LL.D., to be Master in Chancery. Minute. *Ibid. p. 7.*

JAMES II. to FRANCIS COGHLAN, High Sheriff of the King's County.

1689, April 29. Dublin Castle.—Warrant for a reprieve for one month from the expiration of their last reprieve to Sir Lawrence Parsons of Birr, Bart., James Roscoe, and Jonathan Darby, lately indicted at Philipstown for rebellion and sentenced to death. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, April 29.—Warrant for a grant of the office of Clerk of the Crown and Peace and of the office of Prothonotary and Clerk of Common Pleas in the Court of King's Bench in Ireland and also the office of keeping all the records thereof to Randle McDaniel during pleasure. *Ibid. p. 8.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 1.—Warrant appointing Dr. Michael Plunkett to be Master in Chancery. Minute. *Ibid. p. 9.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, May 1.—Warrant for a grant of the dignity of Baron of ——— and Viscount Mountcashell, co. Tipperary, to Lieut.-General Justin McCarty and the heirs male of his body. *Ibid. p. 10.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 1.—Like warrant to that to Thomas Nugent, calendared *ante p. 39*, to Sir Alexander Fitton, Chancellor, to to be Lord Baron Fitton of Gosworth, co. Limerick. Minute. *Ibid. p. 16.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 6. Dublin.—Appointment of John Kearny to be clerk of the House of Commons in Ireland. *Ibid. p. 10.*

JAMES II. to SIR JOHN SPARROW, Clerk Controller of the Household.

1689, [May 6?] Dublin.—Warrant for admitting Nathanael Gautherne to the place of Clerk of the Kitchens and Spicery. *Ibid. p. 19.*

JAMES II. to SIR JOHN SPARROW, Clerk Controller
of the Household.

1689, May 6.—Like warrants to Richard Crump to be Yeoman of the Pantry and Ewry, Francis Miner to be Yeoman of the Pastry, Jeremiah Broomer to be first Yeoman of the Kitchen, Charles Macarty to be Yeoman of the Butteries and Yeoman of the Chaundry, Thomas Atkins to be Master Cook in ordinary to his Majesty's person, James Menzies to be Yeoman of the Silver Scullery, and John Read to be Yeoman of the Confectionary. Minutes. *Entry Book 3, pp. 18, 19.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY OR SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, May 8. Dublin.—Warrant for a grant to James Nagle of the office of Serjeant-at-Arms in Ireland to attend the Speaker and the House of Commons. *Ibid. p. 11.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY OR SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, May 9.—Warrant for a pardon to Richard Close, Vernon Parker, &c., for high treason. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to WILLIAM, DUKE OF POWIS, Lord Chamberlain
of the Household.

1689, May 13.—Warrant for admitting and swearing Walter, Lord Dungan, eldest son of William, Earl of Limerick, to be a Gentleman of the Bedchamber. *Ibid. p. 12.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY OR SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, May 14.—Warrant for a grant of the Mastership of the Ordnance in Ireland to Lieut.-General Justin McCartie. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 14.—Like warrant for Col. William Mansel Barker to be Lieutenant of the Ordnance. Minute. *Ibid. p. 13.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 14.—Commission to John Shee to be a Commissary of the Musters in Ireland. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 16.—Warrant to Richard Talbot, of Malahide, to be Auditor-General of Ireland. Minute. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to RICHARD NAGLE, Attorney-General.

1689, May 16.—Warrant, after reciting that William, Lord Castle Connell, was indicted and outlawed of high treason on account of the rebellion that broke out 23 Oct., 1641, and

that, the outlawry being reversed, the said indictment is in being, for entering a *nolle prosequi* on the same, in consideration of his faithful services at home and abroad. *Entry Book 3, p. 13.*

ORDER.

1689, May 16.—To Sir Richard Kearny, Ulster King at Arms, that the Barons of Ireland and their heirs for ever shall bear or use a circle of gold with six pearls equally distant from each other on the said circle for a coronet to be marshalled with their arms. *Ibid. p. 14.*

ORDER.

1689, May 22.—To Mr. Labady to take possession of a large house in College Green, wherein Viscount Charlemont formerly lived. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 25.—Protection to John Otway, of Ballyneclogh and Cloghanane in cos. Limerick and Tipperary, with his houses, families, tenants, &c., with exemption to him from having officers and soldiers quartered on him, and with licence to him to pass and repass to fairs and markets to dispose of his goods without let or hindrance. *Ibid.*

ORDER.

1689, May 29.—That the Earl of Thomond be not molested in his estate by the Commissioners for inquiring into rebels' or absentees' estates, his loyalty and affection, his old age and incapacity to attend his Majesty being well known. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 31.—Warrant for a grant to Thomas Arthur of the offices of Clerk of the Hanaper and Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Chancery in Ireland. *Ibid. p. 21.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1689, May.—Warrant for a grant of the offices of Clerk of the Crown and Peace of Munster to Donnogh, Earl of Clancarty. *Ibid. p. 15.*

JAMES II. to WILLIAM, DUKE OF POWIS, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

1689, June 1. Dublin.—Warrant for swearing John Prieur to be a Page of the Bedchamber. With note of the like warrant to Charles Forestier. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, June 3. Dublin.—Whereas several merchants and other inhabitants of Belfast have quitted their homes either by the instigation of persons ill affected to us, or out of fear, and taken up arms, or seduced by sly and false insinuations from the allegiance they owe to us, by means whereof they are very much impoverished and they and their families reduced to great wants in strange places, to the depopulation of the said town and lessening of trade therein, we having received information that the said persons are by woeful experience convinced that they have been thus misled and frightened from their duty by persons for the most part desperate in their fortunes and disaffected to us, and that they heartily repent of having been imposed on and resolve to return to their habitations and trade, if they receive our assurance of pardon for the past and protection for the future, and we being willing to reclaim our subjects by mercy and to show we rather delight to forgive than to punish, hereby promise a general pardon and indemnity to all such as have a twelvemonth past inhabited the said town, and that within 40 days return to their habitations there, with full pardon of all pains and forfeitures which they might be liable to on account of having committed the said crime of high treason and that the said persons may quietly and peaceably enjoy their estates, houses, &c., within the said town or elsewhere, they on their arrival severally taking the usual oath of allegiance before the Sovereign or other Magistrate for the said town, and all officers civil and military are to take notice of this our pleasure. *Entry Book 3, p. 16.*

JAMES II.

1689, June 6. Dublin.—Directing that all officers commanding troops whether in camps or garrisons own Mr. Auffroy, who has agreed to furnish the troops with ammunition-bread for the remainder of the present year, as general overseer of the same, and shall take care that the magazines in the towns and villages adjacent to the said camps and garrisons be delivered to him without his paying anything therefor or thereout, this being the agreement with him. *Ibid. p. 17.*

JAMES II.

1689, June 7. Dublin.—Commission to George Anderson to be master and commander of the yacht *Swiftsure*. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, June 8. Dublin.—Warrant for a pardon to John McMahon for high treason. *Ibid. p. 18.*

JAMES II. to the COMMISSIONERS OF THE REVENUE.

1689, June 11.—Warrant for an embargo on all vessels from the ports of Dublin or Drogheda. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to the COMMISSIONERS OF THE REVENUE.

1689, June 18.—Order to deliver to Mr. Labadie such one of the colts seized in the Earl of Westmeath's park as he shall choose, to be made fit by him for the King's service. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. 18.*

JAMES II. to the ALDERMEN AND COMMON COUNCIL MEN OF DROGHEDA.

1689, June 22. Dublin.—Directing them to continue Thomas Peppard as mayor for the ensuing year. *Ibid. p. 19.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY OF SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, June 26.—Warrant for a grant of the Clerkship of the Pipe in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland to Francis Stafford. *Ibid. p. 20.*

JAMES II.

1689, June 29.—Warrant for admitting and swearing Arthur Magennis to be querry to the King. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, June 30.—Warrant for a grant to James Nagle of the office of Cursitor or Clerk and Engrosser of all original writs issuing out of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. *Ibid. p. 22.*

JAMES II.

1689, July 1.—Warrant for the appointment of the Duke of Tyrconnel, Henry, Lord Dover, Bruno Talbot, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Stephen Rice, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to be Commissioners of the Treasury in Ireland. Minute. *Ibid. p. 20.*

JAMES II.

1689, July 4.—Warrant for a grant to Lord Inniskillin of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Fermanagh, in which grant he is to have full power to suppress all insurrections, unlawful assemblies and meetings, robbers, thieves and Tories, and all other malefactors that shall commit or go about to commit any crime whatsoever against the King or his authority within the said county. *Ibid. p. 21.*

JAMES II.

1689, July 5.—Warrant for a grant to Lord Dungan of the office of Prothonotary of the common pleas of the Exchequer in Ireland. Minute. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to ———

1689, July 9.—Warrant for a grant of an Earldom of England to Henry, Lord Dover, with the title of Earl of Dover, Viscount of the Chieffly, Lord Germain of Reystowne and Baron of Ipswich. *Entry Book 3, p. 21.*

JAMES II.

1689, July 17. Dublin.—Commission to Gregoire Fitzgerald to be consul at Nantes, Croisic, and all other ports and creeks belonging to the harbour of Nantes. Noted [as sent] with a letter to the Most Christian King. *Ibid. p. 22.*

JAMES II.

1689, July 23.—Warrant for a grant to William Dorington of the office of Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, Aug. 9.—Commission to John Porter to be consul at Rouen, Honfleur and Havre de Grace. *Minute. Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, Aug. 16.—Commission to Nicholas Geraldin Theobald to be consul of St. Malo's and the ports and creeks belonging thereto. *Minute. Ibid.*

JAMES II. to SIR MICHAEL CREAGH, Paymaster of the Army.

1689, Aug. 16. Dublin.—Warrant for payment to the Earl of Melfort, Principal Secretary of State, of 500*l.* for secret service. *Ibid. p. 23.*

JAMES II. to LORD WALDEGRAVE.

1689, Aug. 25. Dublin.—As the necessity of his affairs has required him to send the Earl of Melfort to represent the state of his affairs to the Most Christian King, willing and requiring him to assist him in all the King's affairs and to consult with him in what can be for the King's service. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE ENGLISH
DOMINICANS AT BRUSSELS.

1689, Sept. 6. St. Germain's.—Requesting her to entertain Sir Richard Bulstrode, who has served the King with so much loyalty and fidelity, and is now so great a sufferer in his cause, and his family to the number of eight persons, for six months at the rate of 10*l.* a piece one with another for that term, and promising to discharge that pension, and assuring her she shall esteem her compliance as a particular obligation on the King and herself to favour her and her nunnery in a more particular manner as soon as God shall put them in a condition to do it. *Signed.*

QUEEN CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA to POPE ALEXANDER VIII.

1689, Dec. 2. London.—Felicitating him on his election.
French. Copy.

QUEEN MARY to POPE ALEXANDER VIII.

[1689, Dec ?]—I cannot restrain myself a moment from congratulating myself with the whole Catholic world on the promotion of your Holiness to the Pontificate, and at the same time representing to you, with my filial obedience, my extreme joy at so great a blessing granted to the whole Church, and especially, as I hope, to that of England, which was growing, but was, as it were, smothered in its cradle by an heretical usurpation. Under any other circumstances I should not have done well to anticipate the King, my lord, but my joy is too impatient, and he is too far away for me to confine myself to the usual forms. I therefore beg your Holiness to accept these first fruits of our duty until, by the favour of Heaven and the benign influences of the Holy See, we shall be able to offer fruits riper and more in proportion to the zeal of the offerers and the exalted rank of the receiver. Let your Holiness deign to take under his fatherly protection the King, my lord, who is at this moment exposing his life and all that he has, to maintain the Catholic faith against the fury of heresy, together with the Prince of Wales who was granted me by Heaven, to increase, as I hope, in His own time His glory. . . . *Italian. Letter Book, p. 127.*

QUEEN MARY to DON PIETRO OTTOBONI.

[1689, Dec ?]—Acknowledging his letter, and hoping to feel the effects of his being minister with regard to the interests both of religion and the Royal House for the re-establishment of both in their kingdoms. *French. Ibid. p. 128.*

FRANCESCO D'ESTE, DUKE OF MODENA, to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, March [5-]15. Modena.—I have left the Prince Cardinal at liberty, and this is all I can say and do to serve the Queen, to keep free from all engagements, whilst, if he should say that he accepts, it is certain that I would bring on myself a quarrel with the Emperor, considering the contents of the diploma, which her Majesty will see, and the present circumstances. Indeed the Cardinal finds himself in great straits on account of the said diploma, which comprehends all, and I know he would wish to gain time to see if the present circumstances can give place to a better disposition of his interests. I think, therefore, in the answer to her Majesty, you should confine yourself, perhaps, to terms which cannot displease the Queen, but I should not wish you to speak of that proposition you mention, of not being able to separate his interests from mine, not understanding what he wishes to

be inferred, if it is not that he would wish that I might be with him to relate his reasons, since he might have motives for not embracing the protection, to which I should not be able to adhere, it being improper for me to do so, after I have left him at liberty, desiring to show that mark of respect to the King, and to give also more merit to what I have done to serve the Queen with leaving him at liberty. If he should afterwards make to her Majesty a declaration different from the only one known to me I beseech her Majesty to advise me thereof, that I may tell her in that also my sentiments and make it appear to her, that my disposition will be always for serving her in everything that can depend on me, entreating her likewise to have with her prudence every favourable reflection on whatever may be to my advantage in order to keep me well affected to the Crowns. I am certain of the love with which she deigns to regard an only brother, and the welfare of these States, yet let her also be certain that had I not been bound by that diploma I would have made all declarations to correspond with my eagerness to serve her, depending wholly on the protection with which she honours my house with acts of such clemency and kindness. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

The CARDINAL OF ESTE to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, March [20-]30. Modena.—Acknowledging his letter of the 8th enclosing those of the Cardinal of Forbin and Estre (Estrées), remarking on the great kindness of both towards him, and hoping that by the grace of God the good reports of Irish affairs may continue and that the coming campaign will have a glorious theatre of most fortunate successes of his Britannic Majesty, assisted so powerfully by that great monarch, and requesting him to communicate all the news thereof to him. *Italian.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the SAME.

1690, April [3-]13. Modena.—The Prince Cardinal continues to wish me to join him in representing the motives, which he has, either for accepting the protection or not, and I persist in my unwillingness to mix myself up in such an affair which concerns him, in order not to displease anyone. I hope that this may not be disapproved of by his Most Christian Majesty, and that his prudence will recognize that I have done what I could, when I left the Cardinal at liberty in that matter, and will consider my condition, the position of my states, and the present circumstances. I trust therefore her Majesty the Queen will have pardoned me and will approve of my resolution of temporising. *Italian.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1690, April [10-]20.—The Prince Cardinal now appears every day resolved to dispatch Borri and we shall be glad to see this suspense at an end, which has displeased us not a little, reflecting

on the displeasure the Queen might have felt at such a long delay. Your other letters of the 5th fill us with the greatest comfort by the news of the successful disembarkation of the convoy from France on the coasts of Ireland. Such a reinforcement to the King's arms ought not only to make all Ireland subject to him but give him passage to his other kingdoms to reduce all to their duty to their lawful king. So happy a success must give a prosperous beginning to the coming campaign. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, [April 24–] May 4. Modena.—The Prince Cardinal continues to defer his answers, and Borri waits for them, not allowing us to give opportunely the reasons we ought that her Majesty the Queen may know his resolutions at last, it being no small consolation to us, that her Majesty is persuaded that the evil does not proceed from us, and, since her Majesty does not approve of the dispatch of another courier, we shall omit doing so. Concerning a passport for Prince Cesare, and hoping that her Majesty's cold is well. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

CESARE D' ESTE to the SAME.

1690, [April 24–] May 4. Modena.—Expressing his satisfaction that his sister, the Princess of Carignano, has regarded his requests with such benignity and requesting the Abbé to place the enclosed in her hands. *Italian.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the SAME.

1690, May [1–]11. Modena.—The Prince Cardinal finally assures us that he will be ready to send back Borri, from which we shall see what he will do, and, if it does not happen, we shall be able to suspect with reason that he amuses [us] with words, and in actions pays but little regard to our suggestions. We should wish to know that the Queen was in more perfect health, which we desire for her, but she must guard against too much application, and sometimes allow herself some recreation. With the same fervent wish we expect some good news of Irish affairs, and that it may please the Divine Majesty, as we pray from our heart, to favour the forces and the most just cause of that King. We are sensible of the idea of the Queen, which is mentioned, that France on the occasion of the descent of the troops into Italy, may be able to oblige the other princes of that country to declare themselves, but we for our part trust we shall not be disturbed, and that the protection of the Queen there will be able to preserve us and keep us from all engagements to one side or the other, beseeching her therein to employ all the ways suggested by her love and great prudence. The Governor of Milan has sent by the post Count Vitaliano Borromeo to communicate to me the descent of the French in Italy, and he

requested power to make some levies on the borders of my state. On the first point I thanked him for his confidence, and on the second I excused myself, in order to keep myself far from everything that might give the least displeasure to France, and that would be contrary to the devotion and respect I profess to that Kingdom. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

CESARE D'ESTE to [the ABBÉ RIZZINI.]

1690, May [7-] 17. Parma.—Borri having been dispatched by the Prince Cardinal departs soon, and I entrust him with these for you assuring you of my wonted affection. Here at Parma they are enjoying the public festivities at the marriage of the Prince, and the Duke of Parma is pleased to see me and treat me as a Prince of the house. *Italian.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1690, May [14-] 24. Parma.—I write the enclosed to the Princess of Carignano, to whom you will be pleased to present it, with the usual expressions of my respect. As to the "*scorruccio*" you may do what other Ministers of your rank will do and when I return to Modena the necessary orders will be given to provide for the wants. *Italian.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the SAME.

1690, [May 22-] June 1. Modena.—We always experience no ordinary pain when we understand that the Queen's health continues unsatisfactory. The respectful affection we have for her and our interest in her preservation engages all our sentiments to fear that her many employments may one day injure her health. Your zeal has not omitted to represent that truth to her on every occasion, and has entreated her in my name to have all the regard she can for herself. We have your letters of the 10th and 17th ult., which last arrived with the extraordinary from Spain, and we see how much news is sent in particular concerning the descent of the French arms into Piedmont, and on this no positive judgement can be formed here, while it is not yet known what resolution the Duke of Savoy intends to take. We were entertained some days at Parma enjoying the sight of those festivities, and that Duke showed so lively a desire to take up again the treaty for the adjustment of the differences between the Duke of Mantua and myself, that I let myself be induced to consent to it, being confident he would be able to conduct matters in a proper form throughout, and therefore, it having been agreed to place ourselves both in his hands, the evening of the 25th, while we were together in the grand theatre of Parma to enjoy the opera, the Princess bride invited the Duke of Mantua and myself to approach her at the same time, and begged me to wish to see myself in her good graces, and to treat with the said Duke, and not knowing how to refuse the Princess what she asked and agreeing with the expressions of the Duke, the same moment I

had an interview with him. The Duke of Parma meanwhile will take the necessary informations to decide on the pending differences and points which now remain for his interposition. My chief motive for agreeing to this has been to follow the prudent counsel of the Queen. *Italian.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, June [5-]15. Modena.—Your letters of the 24th ult. bring more distinct news from Ireland and other parts. As regards Italy you will already have had advice of the resolution taken by the Duke of Savoy, from which troubles in this province are inevitable. Count Philip Archinto is here, sent by the Governor of Milan with letters positively demanding assistance and an union of arms for the defence of the Princes of Italy, who are invaded by foreign forces. The demand is made by him in the Emperor's name, he exhibiting letters to that effect from his Cæsarean Majesty, from whom he has authority as commissioner to convene all the Princes for that purpose. We have replied in polite and general terms, avoiding all engagements, keeping ourself as far as we can at liberty, whereby more and more appears our sincerity to the Court where you are, and the continued devotion in this house towards his Majesty. Therefore experiencing similar demands so frequently, we do not know if they will be satisfied at Milan with our answers, or if they will in time proceed to other attempts, wherefore we ask the Queen for her most prudent advice in the like cases, and in the meanwhile we should think it well to enlist some small number of people to reinforce our places, since the other neighbouring Princes are doing so, while our main intent would be to put ourselves in some state of defence without making anyone jealous, in order to have the quiet which alone we desire. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

CESARE D' ESTE to the SAME.

1690, June [5-]15. Modena.—Thanking him for his letters. The affairs of Savoy are known here, and these accidents are much disliked, on account of the regard this house always has for that of France. Therefore I request you to give me all the news you can, for which I shall be much bounden to you. We have a season but little like summer, but there is no sickness on that account, and the Prince is in excellent health. Pray present my respects to the Princess of Carignano, and entreat her in my name to suspend her resolutions, till I can take a turn into Piedmont and see the Princess, my sister. *Italian.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the SAME.

1690, July [4-]14. Modena.—Yours of 14 June is arrived, those of 31 May and 7 and 21 June, which ought to have arrived according to the regular course of the ordinary posts being still wanting, and therefore, observing the little security there is by

the usual way of Milan, we resolve to send this by Genoa and to try if by that way they will have better fortune, until the security of their transmission by the ordinary way is contrived. We understand by yours of the 14th the arrival of Borri, and we see the contents in substance of the answer given by the Cardinal about the protection, which indeed has wholly surprised us, such news having arrived as we should never have imagined. In any case we have the consolation that the Queen is satisfied with us, and is persuaded that we have not omitted to do our part within such limits as were permitted in the present very delicate circumstances. Therefore we trust that her prudence in giving the replies will take care to do it in such a manner that the Most Christian King remains satisfied and well disposed to us, and will at least assist and recognize our particular eagerness for satisfactions to him in the ways at present possible, there being contributed on our side all I could in such difficult times. Our declaration has not stopped the attempts of the Austrians to demand demonstrations and assistance from us, not without mixing protests and other threatening expressions. We till now keep ourself clear and at liberty, but as this demeanour of ours might bring down on us some strange accident, so being in the dark about the sentiments of the other Princes of Italy and especially about those of the Pope and Venice, we entreat the Queen not only to give what lights she can, but also to assist us with her advice and with her influence with the Most Christian King in the way which shall appear to her prudence to impart them to us for every contingency that may happen, taking care always to keep us out of all engagements in the present conjunctures. News from your parts and especially of English affairs which are so close to our heart is ardently desired by us, and the want of it makes us live in no small anxiety, and therefore employ the route of Genoa, sending duplicates, and securing important matters with the cipher. As regards our marriage we also see the difficulty of all methods and we cannot but attribute it to our small fortune. *Two copies. Italian. Partly in cipher.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, July [17-]27. Modena.—All your letters are at last arrived, though in disorder and after some delay. The last are of the 3rd and 5th instant, and therefore understanding from Milan that the transit by the ordinary couriers may be believed to be secure, pray resume the former method of directing our letters by that way, since it is the speediest of all. We have had the letter, which you hint the Queen had written to us, and we feel ourself always more deeply obliged to her favours and to her expressions of affection, and shall answer her, if not by this ordinary, by the next without doubt. As to our marriage, on the one hand we are aware of the necessity and convenience of settling it, but on the other we see the difficulties in the troubles of the present circumstances. We therefore apply to you and are disposed to it as far as possible.

The Cardinal has his own private maxims and his own objects which he is not inclined, as far as may be seen, to accommodate to ours, and this obliges us sometimes to leave him to his own sentiments since we do not succeed in moving him, as he is too much in love with his own opinions. We, as head of the House, probably see its needs better, and it appears to us he ought for that reason to be with us, but since he cannot agree with our intentions we find no other remedy but to leave him to his own, and in such a case we do not believe ourself able to answer the resolutions he might be taking, believing that he seeks his own advantages without conferring them. Yet it is not that we would not be ready to serve him and assist him in his wants, as we have done hitherto, and we shall always do with goodwill. We have in preceding letters advised you of the continued inducements that come to us from the side of the Austrians, and understanding that the Marchese Obizzi, the Emperor's envoy, is at hand, we are always suspecting embarrassing proposals. We therefore esteem it the more necessary to have at hand the passport for Prince Cesare in order to be able to dispatch him to your parts in case of urgency, and to have the advice and directions of the Queen, which are so necessary for our guidance in such difficult circumstances, it being our intention, if possible, to continue to keep ourself free, weak as we are, without displeasing or offending anyone, and to give on our part all the proofs we can of our devotion to the Crown of France, and principally to contribute, as far as possible, to the service of the Queen and the restoration of her proper greatness and fortune. Fail not therefore to employ yourself therein with all secrecy and adroitness, and arrange to have the said passport unlimited for using it at all times and by all routes which may be judged best at the time, and we promise ourself that his Majesty will willingly agree to that from the necessity which may come on us from hour to hour to be able to turn thither for advice and for concerting the methods of defending ourself against the proposals that are feared, and continually come to us with threats of resorting to force. Send me quickly and distinctly your advice on these particulars, but secure it well with the cipher and spare no attention regarding the keeping of the secret. A report has arrived of an advantage gained by the French fleet over those of England and Holland. God grant it prove true for the benefit of the King of England. You will have by this ordinary from the Treasurer Zerbini a hundred doubloons. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

JAMES II. to POPE ALEXANDER VIII.

1690, July [21-]31. St. Germain.—We have committed to the Earl of Melfort, our Principal Secretary of State and our Ambassador to your Holiness, the charge of explaining to you the present condition of our affairs and the reasons that obliged us to return to France. *Latin. Letter Book, p. 129.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the ABBE¹ RIZZINI.

1690, [July 24.-] August 3. Modena.—Expressing his delight at the confirmation of the news of the naval victory, which he hopes will tend to the restoration of his Britannic Majesty, and expecting with impatience a more detailed relation of it, which he hopes may prove even greater than the first news reported. With the Queen we are delighted at it, and pray that so happy a beginning on the part of the French may be followed by still greater and more complete successes of the British King in Ireland, such as we may expect from the grace of God, and his own valour and the justice of his cause. Understanding that negotiations for an agreement are going on between France and the Duke of Savoy, and that it may be hoped in such a case the troops of the Emperor in Germany already on the march to Piedmont may be countermanded, and one may remain on that side with less apprehension of quarters the next winter, but in the opposite case one cannot but apprehend it, considering the reasons they have for it, and we in such a case continually find ourself without the most prudent advice of the Queen and in evident peril of the country being inundated by foreign troops, we therefore beseech the Queen to let us know how we should behave in such a case, since our limited understanding is unable to discover a way of escape equal to the necessity, it being certain that if the troops of Germany betake themselves to quarters they will cause great damage to this state, and France will remain displeased at it, and if we shall wish to resist them, not having forces to do it, we shall irritate them to greater acts of violence and to put forward other requests to our more serious injury, Prince Cesare has not gone to Turin on account of the reflections which have been made here, but yet it would have been well if he had gone because his person might have done many good things at that Court to keep it free from engagements. The easiness with which they conceive fancies and suspicions in your parts is the cause which puts aside methods that by means of another would be feasible, and would doubtless be profitable to all, yet those ministers ought, from so many proofs of the ancient and renewed devotion of this house to the service of the King, have been completely assured thereof, but you did not speak of it because you did not believe they would cease from such suspicions. The Prince Cardinal told me some days ago he was going to visit the Duchess of Guastalla. We might not have been able to approve of such a move in the present circumstances from doubts of its offending somebody, but he has decided to do it, and after his return he has said he had a conference with the Duke of Mantua, giving us to understand that he met him accidentally. We ought not doubt it was exactly as he asserts it, but knowing also that he has dealings in another quarter which he does not impart to us, and knowing that he does not treat us with complete confidence, we remain sometimes perplexed, and we wish in any case that the Queen be advised of it. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

CESARE D' ESTE to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, [July 31.-]Aug. 10. Modena.—I have spoken with Zerbini that he should immediately remit you another 200 double ducats besides the 100 already arrived. I regret you have had occasion to suffer, but I shall take care that in future he shall be more prompt in sending you your remittances. . . . I do not write because in these conjunctures one cannot write freely and one cannot be too cautious to keep oneself out of suspicion. I request you to present the enclosed ring to the Queen and the other to Signora Vitoria. *Italian.*

[THE DUKE OF MODENA] to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

[1690, July 31-Aug. 10.]—The postmaster of Lyons, having started from that city by express, arrived here the evening of the 6th, and brought news of the battle in Ireland between the royal army and that of the rebels, with the defeat of the latter, and the deaths of Orange and Schomberg, adding that his Britannic Majesty was expected every moment at St. Germain. The details of this battle, which are given with some distinctness in a Paris paper, which the same express presented to us, did not allow us to doubt the news, and therefore we felt our hearts filled with such joy, that we do not know we ever felt the like in our life, and people here were, as it were, beside themselves with joy. The postmaster started from Lyons the 30th of last month, and embarked in Provence and came by sea to Sarzana, and is waiting here till his news be confirmed from other parts, not caring to go further to communicate it to other courts. Therefore, if ever we expected letters with the utmost impatience, we expected those which the extraordinary of Spain ought to have brought yesterday from your parts, which, however, have been wanting. So we still feel the pains of uncertainty, which we hope will be relieved by the letters by the ordinary. Meanwhile we rejoice thereat with all the feelings of our soul, and all the tenderness of our affections with her Majesty the Queen, to whom we would have written ourselves on so happy an occasion had it not been impossible while our right hand is so hampered by the swelling (*flussione*), but her Majesty will kindly pardon us, being rendered more certain than by characters of the pen by those of the love which at our birth was imprinted on our heart by our genius, blood and nature. Our mind will be filled with a flood of inexpressible joy, while we picture to ourself the excessive consolation she will have in seeing his Majesty again, who brings her in his bosom the palms of his triumphs with the destruction and death of his enemies and rebels.

Squadrons of Bavarian cavalry have already arrived in the Duchy of Milan, where the levies increase daily, and where, besides the threats that come to us from the Austrians, it is universally agreed that they are going to quarter themselves next winter on our states, and understanding that the Marchese Obizzi, who has been sent by the Emperor to the princes of Italy, is so

near, we see coming on us some imperial commission, which puts us and our states in the gravest position. We therefore request from her Majesty the Queen her favours and her most prudent counsel, whilst we, not having means to resist forcible attacks, are in a position to fear violence or at least the invasion of our states by German soldiers. This makes us so much the more desire the passport from France for Prince Cesare, that he may avail himself of it in case of urgent necessity, and when, being illused, as is expected, we have to raise the veil of indifference and return to the patronage of the Most Christian King, hoping that it may please his Majesty to honour a house so devoted to him. Do you then request the favour of the passport, as we cannot think they will refuse it there, as on the contrary all reasons agree for granting it voluntarily, and as to the reflection of the protection her Majesty may rest assured that we have left the Prince Cardinal at liberty, and that this was all that could be contributed by us in the present circumstances, and you having advised us that her Majesty was contented with the forms employed by us, we trust that her Majesty will have known how to represent to the King our intention in such a manner that he remains satisfied with it. Prince Cesare having abstained from going into Piedmont to visit the Princess his sister, thinks neither of doing so in this conjuncture nor of her great affliction and anxiety, but things may happen in those parts that he may not be able to avoid going thither, and in such a case he hopes he will be pardoned, trusting that people in your parts are persuaded of the devotion of this house, and never have any occasion to take umbrage, being sure that nothing would be thought of that might in any manner be displeasing to his Majesty, and that all our motions will always tend to his service and satisfaction, as has always been done in all the opportunities which have occurred.

It is desired that the said passport be not limited as to time, and may serve both for land and sea, we remaining in the meantime with extreme pain, as needful occasions may occur, and we may not be able first of all to send one who could represent our necessities, it being possible to say many things by word of mouth that it would not be proper to put into writing, and but for our care not to irritate the Spaniards, we would at this time have come to the feet of his Majesty, there being at present only too much need of doing so. We have given orders that another 200 doubloons be remitted to you. With note by Prince Cesare that his Highness could not sign the above from the infirmity of his hand, but commands Rizzini to give full execution to the above contents. 5 pages. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

THE DUKE OF MODENA to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, August [7-]17. Modena. — Last Saturday also no letters arrived from you by the ordinary from Lyons, wherefore the want of your letters by which we hoped to find the good news of the Lyons postmaster confirmed, has destroyed the cheerfulness of our mind while the advices from other parts, by

representing the reality as different, change joy into sorrow and plunge our mind into inexpressible trouble. With you they certainly have certain news of the issue, and whether it be good or bad, we suppose you have presented our respectful duties to the Queen who in any event may console herself and believe that God has not abandoned her cause, and that He has guided it with such fortunes that at last, following His inscrutable judgments, they may be able to bring restoration both to the Catholic religion and to the royal greatness. We are most anxious to receive some news on Saturday, the day after to-morrow, by the ordinary, but if it fails, which God forbid, our trouble will increase, as we are fully persuaded that, if the advices had been favourable, your diligence would in some way or other have managed that the news we so much desired should have reached us.

In this want of your letters we have little to add in this, but referring ourself to the contents of the preceding we only repeat to you our liveliest anxiety to have the passport for Prince Cesare and that he should avail himself of it for the most urgent case where our service should be affected or that of his Majesty, to whom we are attached in respect of our old and recent devotion to him, and from reverence for his genius, and because from one moment to another necessity may come on us, fearing the demands of the Austrians which are so imminent. It will be your part to procure it with diligence and to send it, in order that we may be able to take the precautions which shall present themselves for the preservation of our subjects, our states and our liberty. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

CESARE D' ESTE to the ABBE RIZZINI.

1690, Aug. [7-]17.—Your letters were wanting last week, when they were expected with great anxiety and eagerness that we might have a true account from you of the affairs of Ireland, which have turned out as desired, as represented by the express from Lyons and by other couriers who are gone to Rome. But others received from Holland and London being totally different, with the public Gazette and with many details, we remain here in the pangs of such uncertainty, and I feel a very lively anxiety to know the truth of the event. From the publicity of such good news in Italy I ventured in my letter to use some expressions of congratulation to the Queen. If it has proved otherwise (which God forbid) it would be necessary to represent to her the deep sorrow felt here. *Italian.*

THE DUKE OF MODENA to the SAME.

1690, August [14-]24. Modena.—By our previous letters you will have seen the variety of the advices in this part of Italy concerning events in Ireland, and you may imagine in what agitation we are between hope and fear. But all that good with which we flattered ourselves having been but too completely taken

away by your letters, suspense has been succeeded by grief, to which we have abandoned ourself. We consider the affliction of the Queen, which increases the reasons for our trouble, and if we well know by experience how great is the virtue of her mind and the unbroken constancy of her spirit, arguments for consolation will always be very opportune, which your judgment and good manners will suggest to you. From the doubtfulness of so many advices there always remains in these parts some hope that the death of Orange might have followed, many, and especially the French, maintaining he is dead, although they write quite the contrary from London, and on the part of the Spaniards, and we, who consider the necessity they have of keeping it concealed, though true, cling to that slender thread of hope, and expect to hear the truth by your first letters, which ought to be of the 2nd instant, and should reach us by the ordinary courier of Milan on Saturday next, the day after to-morrow. The delay and irregular arrival of the same letters makes us suspect they are delayed at some post, and therefore we believe it will be better for the future to send them by way of Genoa, and especially those that contain important intelligence, and though that route will be longer, it ought at least to be safer, and we shall be more at ease and certain, as it were, to receive them sooner or later. Not finding ourself quite recovered of the swelling in our right hand, which though it may call itself free from it yet feels some painful numbness, which prevents it getting strong, it is impossible for us by this ordinary to write to the Queen with our own hand, as we are accustomed to do. I have had a letter written to the King, since with some pain I can manage to make the signatures, and we are sending it to Marchese Cataneo, to present it to the King. As to the passport for Prince Cesare, we confine ourselves to what we indicated in our preceding letters, from which you will have comprehended our anxiety and the very urgent need of having it for whatever accident may happen, and we therefore await with great impatience your replies on that point and the results of your diligence. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

THE DUKE OF MODENA TO THE ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, Aug. [21-]31. Modena.—The last ordinary also has not brought us any letter from you, so that after those of 26 July we have not had certain information from your parts, which keeps us in the greatest uneasiness, since, if ever we have eagerly expected your letters, in these circumstances they are impatiently desired, both for what concerns the state of the Queen and her affairs, and as to what can give us advice and reasons for governing ourself and for finding an escape from the new attempts that may be tried by the Austrians in these our states, as is suspected from their proceedings, the requests made of us and the mission of the Marchese Obizzi, the Emperor's envoy, which mission is believed to be delaying for no other reason except that the demand for quarters or anything

else may arrive the more unexpectedly and precede their action but little, that one may not have time to defend our interests and the security of our states and subjects.

We may suspect the failure of your letters proceeds from their being delayed in some post, or intercepted on account of the troubles in Italy, but we must also hope that your anxiety in occasions of such importance has had duplicates dispatched by the way of Genoa or some other that may be more secure, in order that they may reach us some way or other. Consider the affliction we find ourself in on account of the events of Ireland and the uneasiness that the variety of the advices of these affairs keeps us in, and therefore tell us as much as you know on that subject, and what is thought of for the relief of their Britannic Majesties, and what one may hope for the maintaining of their fortune and glory, and anything further you may esteem conducive to the preservation of our peace, with the reflection on our practice hitherto observed of not giving reasons for offence to anyone. We wish to believe that our letters written to you ordinarily by every post will have reached you. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

ARMAND JEAN, ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1690, Dec. 21.—I should be content to keep in the bottom of my heart the sense I have of all the bounties with which your Majesty has loaded us, and the memory of the edification with which you have filled all our monastery, did not you order me to tell you my thoughts on what concerns you. I must confess I could never cease praising God for His mercies to you in rendering you superior to the greatest of all misfortunes. It is a situation so extraordinary that there is nothing that marks more plainly God's intervention towards your person and conduct. There are no emotions that such an event might not have produced had nature been listened to, but, as it is the voice of God that makes itself heard, and as your Majesty considers it the sole rule of your life, one must not feel astonished to see you in peace and tranquillity, since God grants it to all that follow the workings of His grace and Spirit, and resign themselves to the dispensations of His providence.

Your Majesty knows so perfectly what God has done for you, and the impressions you preserve of it are so lively and so deep, that one cannot doubt that you will have all the protection you will need, for, as there is nothing that can deprive us of it more than want of the gratitude due to Him, there is nothing that brings it more than thankfulness. The great means of having God on one's side and never losing Him is never to forget what is due to Him, and what is more important is that this feeling must not be superficial, but must be effective and must express itself in works, and that all one's life must be a constant and continual proof of it. It is clear that your Majesty is convinced of that truth by all your actions and the circumstances of your conduct. You are very right in saying one can attain to

salvation in every condition, that is, that God regards all men in His mercy, and that Kings share therein notwithstanding the splendour that surrounds them, and their great cares and occupations, but it is also true that they have more obstacles and difficulties to conquer and more temptations to fight against, a fact which obliges them to watch over themselves with more attention, and to apply themselves to God with more faith and religion, in order to obtain the aid they need to master so many passions with which they are continually attacked, and to sacrifice to Him everything that may interfere with the desire they have, and the obligation they are under, to please Him. Your Majesty knows they can preserve the greatness that places them above other men, but they ought not to love it. God indeed is willing that they go about with equipages and attendants which render them redoubtable to their enemies and make them feared, loved, and respected by their people, but He does not wish them to attach themselves to, or pride themselves on them, and, while He places them at the head of an infinite number of persons, He wishes they should in His presence consider themselves as one of those who are under their feet. In a word, the gospel of Jesus Christ, which is for great monarchs and their subjects alike, opens the doors of His Kingdom only to those who have lived in a sincere humility and a true detachment from all things here below. He exempts no one, and there is no one who ought not to apply to himself that saying so holy and so little realised, "He who shall not give up all that he hath cannot be my disciple." This conviction should be in the heart, the King, seated on his throne by God's order, should have it like other men. It does not prevent his holding the reins entrusted to him, it does not weaken his authority, but on the contrary confirms it, and never have the people been more submissive to his will, than when he himself is most dependent on that of God, "*à moins que Dieu, par des considérations particulieres, n'interrompe en cela, pour ainsi dire, le cours ordinaire de ses conseils.*" God has been willing to show you, as you remark, that holiness is compatible with power, and that the sceptre should be found in the hands of saints, as we have seen in the Henrys, Louises, Edmunds, and Edwards, and in many others. Your Majesty follows their footsteps so faithfully that one may well believe you will share their rewards and their crowns, whether by the good use you will make of what we hope will be restored to you, or by your resignation to God's will, if He wills you to purchase by the loss of a limited and transitory greatness a glory of infinite duration and value. *French.*

JAMES II. to [the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.]

1691, Jan. 15. St. Germain.—"Some days since I had yours of 25 Nov., and do not at all doubt of you continuing of doing your part in advancing my affairs where you are, and, if they have not had the success I had reason to expect, I am sure

'twas not for want of your soliciting them, of which Lord Melfort has given me an account. The P. of Orange is making great preparation for the next campagne, and, as 'tis sayd by all the last letters from England, intends to head the confederat army in Flanders. He dos all he can to advance the Protestant cause everywhere. Why should not his Holinesse do the like on his side? The King, my brother here, dos what he can, but he alone cannot do all, having so many enemys to deal with. The P. of Orange has sent arms into Savoy and Piemont, and mony is agoing now into Switzerland from him. Why should not his Holinesse spare me some to buy arms here, to begin a magazin, that, for aught I know, I may have great need of before the sommer shall be over, and then I suppose he would be sorry I should want them?" *Holograph.*

The ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE TO JAMES II.

1691, Jan. 24.—“Vostre Majesté me fait plus d'honneur que je ne merite de se souvenir de la bonté qu'elle a eue de me promettre de m'envoyer les écrits qui luy estoient tombez entre les mains du feu Roy son frere; Il est certain qu'il va en peu de paroles, au fond de la difficulté; Il propose les raisons qui prouvent la verité de la Religion catolique, d'une maniere serrée et concise; mais si décisive et si convaincante, qu'il n'y a pas moien, pourvù qu'on agisse de bonne foy et sans prévention, de n'en pas demeurer d'accord; Car comme Sa Majesté dit fort bien, S'il n'y a une autorité souveraine qui juge des opinions, et des doutes qui pouront naistre, a tous momens, et que chaque particulier ait droit d'en connoistre; Toute la religion sera arbitraire, et chacun aura ses sentimens, et suivra ses imaginations propres, et seès fantaisies, pour les regles de sa créance: ce qui est la plus enorme de toutes les confusions; cependant comme cette autorité ne se rencontre que dans l'église catolique, cela montre évidemment que c'est elle qui doit estre reconnüe pour la véritable Eglise, et qu'il n'y a qu'elle qui en ait les marques et les caracteres. Les expressions du Roy ont quelque obscurité, mais elles portent loin et elles renferment un grand sens; Je ne m'estonne pas si le Docteur Burnet a étudié, et n'a pas voulu y répondre, puisqu'il n'avoit rien a dire contre une preuve si positive et si pressante.

Le repos et la seureté que nous avons dans l'Eglise Catolique c'est de sçavoir qu'elle a reçu de Dieu la souveraine Puissance; qu'elle décide absolument, que ses definitions sont exemtes de toute erreur, et que c'est assez de penser, et de croire comme elle; Ce Grand Prince est digne de compassion, d'avoir fait a l'extremité de sa vie ce qu'il pouvoit faire de meilleure heure, neanmoins la bonté de Dieu est infinie, et les secrets de sa misericorde sont inscrutables.

La declaration de M^{re} la Duchesse d'York est incomparable, on y voit une personne prévenüe par une grace toute extraordinaire; La pieté qu'elle remarque parmy les catoliques l'a touche; elle demande a Dieu, et avec perseverance, qu'il luy

fasse connoistre avant que de mourir, la veritable religion. si elle n'y estoit pas, elle continue de prier ; et il arrive que le même livre, ou on l'avoit assurée qu'elle trouveroit la resolution de ses doutes, au cas qu'il s'en formast jamais dans son esprit sur le sujet de la religion, luy donne lieu d'en appercevoir la fausseté, et est la premiere cause de sa conversion : et ce qui est étonnant, c'est qu'entre tout ce que cette histoire peut contenir de raisons capables d'ébloüir et de surprendre, elle y démesle trois motifs qui la persuadent, et qui la déterminent qu'elle nomme elle même des sacrileges horribles, des choses abominables.

En effet, estoit-il possible, comme elle le dit, qu'un Roy qui se revoltait contre l'autorité du Pape, et qui romp avec le siege Apostolique, parcequ'il ne veut pas luy permettre de quitter sa femme, pour en épouser une autre pendant sa vie, soit inspiré, et suive les mouvemens du Saint Esprit ; non plus qu'Edouart qui dépouilloit l'Eglise pour s'enrichir de ses biens : et Elisabeth qui ne s'en sépara qu'afin d'usurper, et de conserver une couronne qui ne luy appartenoit point.

Enfin Dieu luy ouvre les yeux, et les veritez, ainsy qu'elle l'avoue, luy parurent si claires sur les points principaux de la religion, qu'elle avoit peine a comprendre qu'elle eust pû ignorer si longtems, ce qui luy paroissoit si évident et si palpable.

La réponse que luy firent les meilleurs des Evesques auxquels elle s'adressa, est incomprehensible ; Ils demeurent d'accord des veritez, cependant une crainte mal fondée, une apprehension de causer un prétendu scandale, les retient, et empesche qu'ils ne les embrassent. Celà seul, s'il estoit considéré avec des vûes pures droittes et désintéressées devoit convertir toute l'Angleterre.

La fin de sa déclaration est un aveu sincere qui marque a quel point elle estoit penetrée des bontéz que Dieu luy avoit témoignées : elle ne balance point a prendre party, entre les biens de ce monde, et ceux de l'autre ; elle n'a devant les yeux que le mal que sa conversion peut produire aux Catoliques : elle craint uniquement pour eux ; mais pour elle, elle est résolue a souffrir en paix, tout ce qui luy peut arriver d'afflictions sur la terre dans l'attente du bonheur que Dieu prépare dans le ciel a ceux qui abandonnent toutes choses pour sa gloire et pour son service.

Voilà Sire, des reflexions d'une Grande Princesse bien consolantes ; Je suis assuré qu'elles font sur le cœur de Votre Majesté toutes les impressions qu'elles y doivent faire, et que quand elle pense tout ensemble a la confession, que la force de la verité a tirée de la bouche du Roy son frere ; elle pense en même tems a ce que Dieu a fait pour elle, non seulement en luy ouvrant les yeux, en la tirant de l'erreur ou elle estoit née, et ou elle avoit vécu ; mais encore en la faisant aimer la religion qu'elle a embrassée, jusques au point de mépriser ses interets, sa couronne, sa liberté, sa vie, plutost que de consentir que l'on fasse la moindre plaie a son integrité ; Ce sont

des effets d'une protection toute extraordinaire et il faut convenir que comme elles sont rares, ceux a qui il plaist a Dieu de les accorder, sont obligés a une grande reconnoissance pour la conservation de la pureté de leur foy, comme pour la rectitude de leurs mœurs, et de toute leur conduite.

J'adresse, Sire, a My lord Dumbarton, l'écrit que Votre Majesté m'ordonne de luy envoier, Il est certain que comme il ne contient que des veritez les plus essentielles que l'Evangile nous enseigne, il pourroit estre exposé dans les lieux ou elles sont le moins connües et moins pratiquées, afin qu'elles pussent passer des yeux, dans les cœurs, et des cœurs, dans les actions, et dans les œuvres; et afin que le nom de J. C. fût plus honoré qu'il n'est pas, et que les hommes eussent plus de soin de Luy rendre l'obeissance que Luy est due; mais quelque pressantes que soient ces obligations, il semble qu'elles soient ignorées jusqu'au point, qu'on n'en conserve ni sentiment ni memoire."

JAMES II. to [the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.]

1691, Feb. 14. St. Germain.—"The last letters from Rome gave so bad an account of his Holiness's indisposition, that 'tis beleved, considering his great age, he will hardly recover, which has obliged this King to order all the Cardinals in France, except the Cardinal of Furstenberg, to make what hast they can for Rome. The same reason makes me write so early to you upon that subject. I write also to Lord Melfort and send him such credentials and instructions as will be necessary for him on such an occasion. I shall order him to give you an account of his instructions that you may concur with him in doing your endeavors to gett such a choise made as may be for the advantage of Holy Church, and the good of all Christendome, which now is, in chusing such a one, as may be for the effectual assisting me against the Usurper, and doing his part to draw for (*sic*) him those Catholik Princes, who are now in league with him, the Usurper, to their owne shame and to the hazard of the Catholik religion, not only in all my dominions, but even in the rest of Europ. All the world sees the sad effects the Emperor's joyning with the P. of Orange has had in Hungary, and had not the King of Spaine and D. of Savoy done the same, in all appearance before this I had been restored and Catholike religion established againe, as it was in my tyme, in all my dominions. I should think that these considerations should mak all, where you are, to joyne with you in the choise of such a Pope, as would bestur himself for the good of the Church. The Most Christian King's concerns and myne are now so united, that all that wish me well must joyne with his there, in the choise which is to be made, which I most earnestly recomend you to do, and that there may be a good understanding betwene you and the Cardinal d'Este for the better carrying on of my concerns there, which I am sure you will continu to do as you always have done." *Holograph.*

JAMES II. to HENRY ARUNDELL, GEORGE HOLEMAN and
EDWARD PERKINS.

1691, Feb. 17. St. Germain's.—Commission authorising them or any two of them, to promise a pardon to such subjects as shall return to their duty, and such rewards as they shall think proportionable to the services they shall perform, to borrow any sums of money, and to engage for the payment thereof, and to make such agreements with any subjects or others as they shall be instructed to make, or shall themselves think necessary, and promising to ratify all such promises and agreements as fully and amply as if the same had been personally made by him. With note at foot containing a revocation dated 20 Oct., 1692, St. Germain's, of the above commission, with a direction to the commissioners to inform the King of what they had already done in pursuance thereof, that he might ratify the same. *Entry Book 3, p. 46.*

The ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE to JAMES II.

1691, April 3.—Thanking him for his kindness, with reflections similar to those in his letter of Dec. 21. . . . It is true that the accident I met with was such, that, if God had not preserved me, I must have lost my life. My health begins to be a little re-established, and to all appearance will come back by degrees as the season advances. . . . I was not surprised at the displeasure your Majesty felt at seeing the King depart for Mons, without your going with him. However, you see clearly that the opposition he made to your Majesty's being of that party was only the result of his consideration for you, and of his care for the preservation of your person, which God seems to have entrusted him with by a very particular providence. What grief had it been for the King if he had seen with his own eyes that happen to your Majesty which may happen to persons who expose themselves, which everyone knows you would not have failed to do. You wish me to tell you that the feeling you had on that occasion proceeds only from your magnanimity and the greatness and bounty of your heart, but you know one must give up to God all one's emotions, and that you consider his orders a constant rule you must follow. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1691, Aug. 16. St. Germain's.—On behalf of one Norris, a student at the English College at St. Omer, requesting the Cardinal to permit him to be received into the College under his care without taking the usual oath of not entering into religion, as having some inclination to a religious life he is unwilling to take any obligation that may hinder him, if his vocation continue.

The ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE to JAMES II.

1691, Sept. 5.—It is true that the conversion of the gentleman, about which your Majesty has done me the honour to write to

me, is something extraordinary, for nothing could be more contrary to his present condition than his past life. It is a work of God alone. He has performed it by the immediate operation of His Spirit, and men's intervention has had but little share in it. As for mine it is too weak and powerless, and God has no care to avail Himself of it for so great a change as that. (Reflections on the ways of God in showing Himself by extraordinary events and on his Majesty's diligence in profiting by all the occasions His providence brings about.) One must not be astonished, if, as your Majesty says, one finds among people who do not belong to God, and who are outside His Holy Church, people who live in an exact morality, for the devil is an imitator of Jesus Christ in order to seduce those who serve Him. He has had his confessors, his martyrs, and there is nothing he would not do to draw the peoples into delusion. All the Levant is at present full of men who profess a hard and severe life. However if one does not stop at the surface, but penetrates deeper, one discovers there only disorders and abominations, and the greatest libertines are forced to admit that there is no holiness and real justice except in the Catholic Church. Those who are born in her bosom, as your Majesty says, are under great obligations to God, and as for those whom he has brought back from darkness to light, from error to the knowledge of the truth, assuredly there is nothing they ought not to do to make themselves worthy of so great a favour. It is this that one perceives in all your Majesty's conduct, and I hope that God will strengthen in the future that disposition which is so holy and necessary. *French.*

PETER NAGLE.

1691, Nov. 6. St. Germain's.—Commission to him to be Consul in the port of Cadiz, and all the ports and creeks thereto belonging. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. 25.*

The ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE to JAMES II.

169[1], Nov. 12. La Trappe.—Sending him the letters of Association which the King has commanded him to send him, with reflections on the ways of Providence, and the troubles caused by the devil to those who serve God, though all his malignity but purifies their piety and increases their zeal for God's service and their trust in him. True disciples of Jesus Christ should say, like their master, that their kingdom is not of this world. *French.*
Enclosed,

The said LETTER OF ASSOCIATION.

1691, Nov. 12.—*Granting to him with all humility by the consent of their brethren, as he has desired, as far as is in their power, during the course of his life and in the hour of his death, a full and entire participation in all the spiritual advantages wherewith it has pleased the Divine Goodness to favour them hitherto, viz. :—"du tres auguste sacrifice de la Ste. Messe, de l'office divin, de la solitude, et du silence que nous*

gardons, de nos veilles, de nos jeunes, de nos prieres, de nos lectures, de nos penitences, de nos abstinences, de nos aumônes, de l'hospitalité, que nous exerçons envers ceux que la divine providence conduit dans ce monastere, du travail de nos mains, des actions, des œuvres de piété, et d'observance reguliere qui se font, et qui se feront a l'avenir," and promising that they would, immediately on the news of his death, perform in their chapel the same absolutions which they usually perform for their brethren, and that he shall be included in the masses and prayers performed there every year for persons of their order, and for those who have a particular connection with them. Signed by Armand Jean, Abbot, Pierre, Sub-prior, and 33 brethren. Seal of the Convent affixed. French. Probably also enclosed,

Account of the distribution of their time by the monks of La Trappe, and of the exercises of each day. French.

JAMES II. to COL. LEE.

1691, Dec. 8.—Note that his Majesty's instructions were on that day given to Col. Sir Andrew Lee going to Brittany by order from the Court of France to inspect the troops lately arrived from Ireland. *Entry Book 3, p. 28.*

JOHN KEARNEY.

1691, Dec. 11.—Note that he was sent post on that day to Brittany with instructions to intimate to the respective quarters where the Irish troops were, that his Majesty would part the 15th to be at Nantes the 18th, where he desired the Lords Justices of Ireland and the General officers to meet him. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to MAJOR-GENERAL BUCHAN, Commander-in-Chief in SCOTLAND.

1691, Dec. 12. St. Germain's.—Warrant authorizing him to give leave to his subjects in the Highlands and to his officers there, who have hitherto behaved so loyally, to do what may be most for their own and the Major-General's safety. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to BEVILL SKELTON, Comptroller of the Household.

1691, Dec. 13. St. Germain's.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Francis Gaultier to be Gentleman of the Buttries and Yeoman of the Chandry, and Charles Macartie to be Gentleman and Yeoman of the Cellars. *Ibid. p. 27.*

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1691, Dec. 14. St. Germain's.—Commission to be Captain and Colonel of the First Troop of Guards in the Kingdom of England. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1692, Jan. 5. Ren[n]es.—After reciting that the Most Christian King has promised to allow the Irish troops in France the same pay that is received here, which will fall short of what they were to have in Ireland by the establishment lately made there, declaring that all field and other officers and all private soldiers of the said troops, when it shall please God to restore him to his kingdoms, shall receive so much in money or lands as shall complete their full pay according to the said establishment. *Copy.*

Establishment proposed to his MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY for the GUARDS, and for the other troops arrived from IRELAND.

1692, Jan. 13.—Giving the officers and non-commissioned officers and the pay of each, with 80 privates of the first company of Guards, the second being the same. The two cavalry regiments should have each a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, a major, a staff sergeant (*aide major*), and the rest of the subalterns on the footing of the French light cavalry. That the soldiers of the foot regiments of Guards should have 6 *sols* a day. That each infantry regiment, making two battalions, should have two staff sergeants and two chaplains. That the women and children should be as in the other foreign regiments. *French. Entry Book 3, p. 31.*

PASSES.

1692, Jan. 13.—Note of six passes granted that day to one vessel of Leith and five of Glasgow to come from thence to Bordeaux and there trade with such goods only as are permitted to be imported into or exported from France. *Ibid. p. 34.*

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1692, Jan. 14. St. Germain.—You are to repair to such quarters in Brittany as our Horse Guards shall be in for the time, and out of such as were formerly of our first troop of Guards and out of all other troops as you shall think fit for our service you shall form our first troop of guards under your command. The troopers so formed shall enter immediately into pay and such money as is due of what is already owing to them you shall take up and keep in your hands for the use of the respective troops and disburse as you shall find most convenient for them in buying them necessaries. The officers are to be paid as the troopers and the surplus of the pay to be taken up and kept till the officers have their commissions given them; after that they are to be accounted with. You are to put in those officers mentioned to you to be entertained as the ordinary troopers, till they shall have their commissions. You shall in the Earl of Lucan's absence take care that none be put into our other troop of Guards, but such as are qualified for that our service, and, that there may be one to take immediate care of the said troop, you

are to intimate to Lord Kilmallock that we have nominated him to be first lieutenant of that our other troop of Guards. Our Guards being formed you shall intimate our pleasure to Major-General Sheldon and Lord Galmoy to form their regiments of horse out of the rest of the remaining horse. *Entry Book 3, p. 29.*

JAMES II. to the EARL OF LUCAN.

1692, Jan. 14.—As long as our affairs would allow us, we stayed at Rennes in expectation of your arrival, and have not yet determined who are to command as colonels, nor do we intend to declare our pleasure therein till we see you, provided you arrive in any reasonable time. You are therefore, as soon as possible after landing, to attend us here yourself, and immediately to send us account of the officers come with you, their names, qualities, stations and services in the army, who they had their commissions from, the number of the privates, how many of them were horse and how many foot, and how many dragoons. *Ibid. p. 30.*

JAMES II. to SIR RICHARD NAGLE.

1692, Jan. 14.—We have received yours of the 9th, and are well satisfied with your diligence in regulating our troops, which we doubt not has been very difficult, so many deserving men being to be provided for, and so few places to be disposed of. If you have not already, you are forthwith to send us the names of the officers arrived there from Lord Lucan since our return from thence, their qualities, &c., as in the last letter. We have ordered a list of such prisoners as were made at Cork, and sent hither from Lille, to be forthwith enclosed to you according to the stations and regiments they tell us they have been in, which you are to inquire into, and to take care they be considered as other subalterns are in the nominations you are to make. With note that the officers, prisoners, sent to join the troops in Brittany were 22, of which Daniel Mahony, lieutenant, was one and Capt. David Condon, one, and 13 soldiers. A letter was sent with them to Maréchal d' Estrées. *Ibid. p. 30.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1692, Jan. 21. St. Germain's.—Thanking him for the kind wishes he has sent her on the occasion of the late festival.

The Modelment of the IRISH TROOPS.

1692, [Jan.]—Cavalry. First company of Guards, commanded by the Duke of Berwick, second, by the Earl of Lucan. Two regiments, the first commanded by Mr. Sheldon, the second by Lord Galmoy. A royal regiment of dragoons commanded by Maxwell, and a Queen's regiment by Caroll. Infantry. The regiment of Guards, Col. Dorrington; Queen's regiment, Col. Wachop; Marine regiment, the Grand Prior; Dublin regiment, Col. Simon Luttrell; Limerick, and Charlemont regiments. *French. Entry Book 3, p. 31.*

OFFICERS of the FIRST and SECOND TROOPS OF GUARDS.

1692, January.—Duke of Berwick, captain, Major-General Sutherland, first lieutenant, Col. Christopher Nugent, second lieutenant. Lord Trimleston had a commission both as lieutenant and ensign, but was mustered and paid in the French service only as ensign. Matthew Cook, second ensign. Robert Preston, Maurice Dillon, Brian Caroll, and George Rivers, the four corporals (*brigadiers*). Thomas Bietagh, staff serjeant; with note that Francis La Rue succeeded Lord Trimleston, and was second ensign and Cook first, and in '96 was made lieutenant. Second Troop. The Earl of Lucan, captain, Charles O'Brien, first lieutenant, Nicholas Cusack, second lieutenant, John Gaydon, first ensign, Robert Arthur, second ensign, Edward Broghall, — Plunket, — O'Brien, and George White, the four corporals, Francis Bada, staff serjeant, succeeded by E. Broghall. With note that all the officers of the first troop (except the Duke of Berwick) had their commissions 3 Jan., and all those of the second 4 Jan., 1692, and with copy of the commission to the Earl of Lucan to be captain of the Irish troop of guards in England. *Entry Book 3, p. 32.*

THOMAS STRATFORD.

1692, Feb. 13.—Note that on that day he had his first commission to be Consul at Brest or any other port of Brittany, and also to be receiver-general of the tenths due to his Majesty of all the prizes taken by privateers, having his commission with a yearly salary of 80 *louis d'ors*. *Ibid. p. 35.*

COMMISSIONS to PRIVATEERS.

1692, February and March.—The first commissions of privateers entered in Mr. Nihil's book are these:—Lawrence Hore to be capt. of the *Prince of Wales*, 23 Feb., asked by Mr. Doé; Patrick Lampert to be capt. of *La Providence*, Feb. 22, asked by Mr. Du Livier; James Wilson to be capt. of the *Aran*, 23 Feb., asked by Mr. Doé; Terence Dermott to command the *Sarsfield*, asked by Mr. Doé; Jasper Strafford to command the *Benediction*, 13 Feb., asked by Tobie Gerardin; Ignatius Cleere to command the *Dolphin*, 6 March, asked by Mr. Doé; John Gooldin to command the *Sun* of St. Malo, 13 March; Thomas Vaghan to command the *Damiant*, 13 March; Patrick Troy to command the *Berwick*, 20 March. After this in 1693 and afterwards the privateers that armed out ships on the King's account had commissions from the King of France or the Admiralty. With the names of 13 privateers and their captains in Mr. Nihil's book that had French commissions. *Ibid. pp. 35, 36.*

PASS from JAMES II.

1692, Feb. 23.—For Edward Makin, master of the *Happy Return*, to trade from or to any port or place belonging to any

Prince or State in league and amity with the grantor. Noted as granted to Tobie Girardin. *Entry Book 3, p. 36.*

JAMES II. to WILLIAM, EARL OF MONTGOMERY.

1692, March 10. St. Germain's.—Commission appointing him colonel of a regiment of Horse to be raised in England, with minutes of commissions in blank for the lieutenant-colonel, major, and 8 captains of that regiment. *Ibid. p. 25.*

The SAME to WILLIAM, MARQUIS OF MONTGOMERY.

1692, March 11. St. Germain's.—Empowering him to give commissions for the subalterns of his regiment. *Ibid. p. 26.*

Warrant to the DUKE OF POWIS.

1692, March 13.—To swear and admit Dr. Daniel Day into the place of physician to the family and household to hold the same at present with all the privileges thereunto belonging, and after the restoration with all the fees, salaries, perquisites and advantages usually enjoyed therewith. Minute. *Ibid. p. 34.*

The EARL OF MELFORT to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1692, March 17. St. Germain's.—I am informed that Monsignor Caprara has acted by some way as if he had a character from the King. When I was at Rome this was proposed to the French Court, and that King gave his consent to it. I did what I could to hinder it, but in vain, the thing was too far advanced, so he had a letter sent him to deliver such letters as came to his hands, but to take on him no character, and it was thought he would have kept the secret. Now that it seems he has not, another shall be sent by me, to take the name from him, though he who will be first sent is only for a short message, which he is to carry, but it will put an end to this matter. Monsignor Caprara had never any secret of the King's affairs, we know his interest too well in the House of Austria, and he had only the ministry of delivering letters, as having been all along the Queen's trusty and it was thought it would save money. I was so far from approving of all this, that I never would mention it. I well knew that the ills I foretold from it would follow. I hope this affair shall be the last of the kind, and that in a short time, the first courier we send getting a good answer, we shall send one that shall be more proportioned to our affairs.

Those of England are more divided than ever, the two princes[ses?] in great feud upon the account of the Lady Churchill, and we hope to fish some good in these troubled waters, the people extremely changed as to the King, and all things preparing for a vigorous and early campaign. The Most Christian King goes to Flanders in person 22 April, and the French and Swiss Guards have orders to march 10 April. I hope ere long

to send some more news, in the mean time I beg you would be preparing the Pope to do something for the King, who deserves more from him than he can give. My wife is brought to bed of a daughter.

WARRANT to the DUKE OF POWIS.

1692, March 20.—To swear and admit — Ginnari to the place of his Majesty's first painter. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. 34.*

WARRANT.

1692, April 17. St. Germain's.—For letters patent creating the Earl of Melfort, Duke of Melfort, Marquis of Forth, Earl of Isla and Burntisland, Viscount of Rickarton, Lord Castlemains and Galston in the Kingdom of Scotland, with remainder to the heirs male of his body by Dame Euphame Wallace, his present wife, which failing to the heirs male of his body by Dame Sophia Lordin, his first wife. With note there was a patent drawn, signed, and sealed with the Great Seal of Scotland in conformity to the above warrant. *Ibid. p. 37.*

JAMES II. to JAMES, PRINCE OF WALES.

1692, April 19. St. Germain's.—“Whereas we have not access at present to our Royal Chapel in our Castle of Windsor, where the ceremonies of the most noble order of the Garter ought to be performed, Therefore we do dispense at present with your being installed, and do hereby empower you to wear the Star, Garter, and other the ensigns of that most noble order, as if you had been installed with all the ceremonies thereunto belonging.” With notes that the like orders were signed and sealed on the same day for the Duke of Powis and the Earl of Melfort to wear the Star and Garter, and with further note that these orders were signed and sealed two or three days before his Majesty parted from St. Germain's for La Hogue, which was 21 or 22 April. His Majesty passed at La Trappe, and from Lisle Ste. Marie, a house of Maréchal de Bellefonds, where he lay a night or two, he went to Queneville, where he arrived the 28th, and there several letters, commissions, and other dispatches were writ and signed, some of which are entered here as follows:— *Ibid. p. 39.*

JAMES II. to all his LOVING SUBJECTS.

1692, April 20. St. Germain's.—Declaration, commanding their assistance against the Prince of Orange and his adherents. (Printed in full in the *Life of James II., Vol. II. pp. 479-488.*) *Two copies. Printed paper.*

COMMISSION.

1692, April 20.—To Giovanni, Comte de Bonarelli, to be Consul of Ancona. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. 34.*

JAMES II. to MAJOR-GENERAL BUCHAN.

1692, May. Queneville.—Ordering him to march, with such Scots officers and soldiers as are at present with him, from Havre to Dunkirk, where he is to take the command not only of those with him but of such others as shall be ordered to attend him, and embark with the same on the frigates appointed to transport him to the North of Scotland, where he is to land at or near the Castle of Denotar in the shire of Mearns, or of Slains in Aberdeenshire, or at any other place where he shall think it best to debark, the King not doubting that the foresaid places will on demand be put into his hands to serve for garrisons, if need be, and he is to act according to the further instructions which shall be given him, and as shall be judged for the good of the service by him and other faithful subjects of that kingdom. With note prefixed that the Major-General being then arrived from Scotland at Havre, with several Scots officers and other under his command, the order was sent to him. *Entry Book 3, p. 40.*

JAMES II. to LORD KEITH.

1692, May. Queneville.—Whereas it has pleased God to put us in a condition to return to England, we have thought fit by our declaration to give notice thereof to all our loving subjects in our ancient kingdom that they may not be deprived of the glory of contributing to our restoration and doing what shall be most conducing thereunto, but, as we have always had a particular confidence in your loyalty and good intentions for our service, so we would not fail to give you this particular mark of our trust by acquainting you of our designs and requiring you to forward the success thereof by declaring for our interest, taking up arms for us, raising the militia, and all others your friends and dependants, and by joining such as shall have our commission to act in that our ancient kingdom, for which effect we have sent you our commission of colonel, and we further require of you, that, in case it be thought necessary to put a garrison in Slains Castle, you shall deliver it to such troops as Major-General Thomas Buchan shall think fit to put thereinto, and, as it is now the true time to give testimony of that hereditary loyalty you and your predecessors have always given to the Crown, we hope you will show yourself exemplary in this occasion, and we are resolved to reward you so fully as shall encourage all others to follow your example. With note that a like letter was writ and signed to Lord Erroll to desire him to deliver up Denotar Castle, and both were to have been delivered by Major-General Buchan, but, the expedition of La Hogue failing, they were not sent. *Ibid.*

JAMES VII. (II.) to ALEXANDER NAIRNE of St. Foord (Samford).

1692, May 19. Queneville.—Commission appointing him to be captain of a troop of horse. With note prefixed that Sir William Sharp and Col. Scot were dispatched from Queneville

to join Major-General Buchan at Dunkirk, and that among the dispatches given to Sir William was a commission for my brother Alexander Nairne. *Entry Book 3, p. 41.*

COMMISSIONS and DISPATCHES.

[1692, May.]—The dispatches given to Col. Scot were the following:—His Majesty's letter to the Privy Council of Scotland, with letters to the Duke of Queensberry, the Earls of Arran and Aberdeen, and the Laird of Gosford, and four blank letters for Earls and three for gentlemen, to be filled up; instructions to Major-General Buchan, Col. Canon, and Sir W. Sharp and articles of war; commissions of Major-General to Col. Canon, of colonel of horse to Lord Keith, of colonel of foot to Col. Brown, of lieutenant-colonel to Col. Brown's regiment for Col. Scot, the commission of major and 13 commissions of captains to Col. Browne's regiment all blank. But, the expedition of La Hogue failing, all the letters were cancelled and most of the commissions. *Ibid. p. 42.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1692, June 5.—The present your letter conveys from his Holiness is a good earnest of his future kindness. I question not but your zeal and unwearied application for the King's service have contributed very much to these propitious inclinations and will cultivate them to a more considerable degree hereafter. I hope it will not be hard for you to persuade his Holiness both how gratefully his favours are received and how beneficial they are at this time to the Catholic religion, for on the one hand such particular marks of kindness from him cannot fail of making great impression on the King, who has otherwise so great a veneration for the Holy See, and on the other it easily appears how advantageous it must be for the Church to restore a Prince unjustly dispossessed of his dominions merely for her sake, and for his endeavours of promoting her interest.

Lists of OFFICERS subsisted after LA HOGUE.

[1692, June?]—After his Majesty's return from La Hogue the officers not provided for in the Irish Corps were joined together on several different lists, and paid so for some time. In Capt. Johnston's list were Captains Achmouty, Deane, Livingston, Farmour, &c., in all 49. In Col. Trapps' list Sir Alphonso Mottet, Major Fielding, Mr. Price, Capts. Laysenby, Povay, Arnald, Adams, Monsr. de Tangis, &c. in all 38. In Col. La Rue's list were several guards to the number of 80 or thereabouts. In Col. Reinolds' list were several Irish officers, about 47. Sir Charles Murray was sent to Verneville and Mortagne and other quarters with instructions to the officers of the four above lists how to dispose of themselves, and he had 5,064 *livres* given him to pay 14 days' subsistence to the said lists at 10 *sols* a day. The Irish under Col. Reinolds were to march

to Savoy to join Col. Talbot's regiment, and to have 40 days' subsistence. Col. La Rue's list also to join the Irish and have 30 days' subsistence. A part of Col. Johnston's regiment to join the Scots companies in Roussillon and have 50 days' pay, others of them to be subsisted by the King. The English under Col. Trapps, some to choose where they will serve or to have passes, others to continue to be entertained by his Majesty, but none to come to St. Germain's without leave. There was besides a list of English under Col. Skelton at Havre, and another of the Scots at Dunkirk under Major-General Buchan. In Skelton's list were Colonels Chetham, Gifford, Napier, Throgmorton, Latton, St. Ange, De Bussie, Captains Stytech, Wray, Booth, Byerley, Delaval, Monson, Hall, Staveley, Oldfield. These were continued in subsistence at 30 *sols* a Colonel, 25 a Lieut.-colonel, and 20 the Captains. Other 13 officers at 10 *sols* a day were ordered to join regiments or take passes. All the Irish officers there were to march with Col. Bourke to join the Irish regiments. 1,000 *livres* were remitted to Major-General Buchan for the Scots at Dunkirk with instructions. The chief officers of that list at Dunkirk were Major-Generals Buchan and Canon, the Earl of Dumfermline, Viscount Dundee, Sir G. Barclay, Sir W. Wallace, Strowan, Sir Alexander McLane, Earl of Wigtoun, Lord Dunkeld, Patrick Graham and Col. Brown, Lieut.-Colonel Sir G. Maxwell, Col. Scot, Gordon, Fitzsimons, Major Farcherson (Farquharson) and James Buchan, Captains Thomas Dunbar, Fr. Scott, Maitland, King, Bradel, &c., Nichols, priest, Edwards, minister. The pay of 30 and 25 *sols* a day was continued to the colonel and lieut.-colonel, and the rest were to take service in the troops, some only excepted whose circumstances required a further consideration. A great many captains and other subaltern Scots officers and cadets at his Majesty's desire voluntarily ranked themselves in a new Scots company, of which Col. Brown got the command, and Col. Scot and Alexander Gordon were made his lieutenants, and they marched in September from St. Germain's to Roussillon and were at the siege of Rose[s] with the other two companies of Captains Rutherford and Hays. In the latter end of 1693 the list of colonels and lieut.-colonels subsisted at 30 and 25 *sols* a day was fixed at 14 colonels and 16 lieut.-colonels, in all 30, for whose payment the Court of France sent an ordinance every month of 1,222 *livres* 10 *sols*, which were distributed to the officers monthly by Mr. Conquest.

The Colonels were

Buchan
Canon
Barclay
Murray
Cunningham
Wallace
Skelton
Graham
Lord Dunkeld

The Lieut.-Colonels were

Chetham
Gifford
Latton
St. Ange
Bussie
Trapps
Ennis
Byns or Bynns
Butler

The Colonels were

McLane
Capt. Clanranold
Owen Macartie
Tangis
Struan

The Lieut.-Colonels were

Farrell
Fitzsimons
Lacy
Michael Bourke
Reinolds
Napier
Oliphant

A great many other officers were continued in subsistence by his Majesty, some at 20 *sols*, viz., majors and others, and the rest at 10 *sols* a day. *Entry Book 3, p. 43.*

PARDON.

1692, Oct. 4. St. Germain. — Signature for a pardon to Thomas Graham, brigadier of the Troop of Guards in Scotland, for the manslaughter of John Cleeland, forbidding the Lord Advocate from prosecuting or the Lord Justice General or Lords of Justiciary from judging him for the same. *Ibid. p. 45.*

Declaration by JAMES II.

1692, Oct. 15. Fontainebleau. — On the application of the Sieur Zouche de la Lande, who represents that he is descended from the family of Zouche in England, certifying the nobility of the said family of Zouche. *French. Ibid. p. 59.*

Pass from JAMES II.

1692, Nov. 12. St. Germain. — For a ship to pass in ballast from the port of Lemmington (Lymington) to Wales and to return with a lading of coals, valid for one year. *Ibid. p. 58.*

Declaration by JAMES VII. (II.)

1692, Dec. 31. St. Germain. — Whereas François Leslie Lesloy du Clisson, Seigneur de Ricordieres and de la Besseliere, gentleman in ordinary to the Most Christian King, born in Anjou, besought us about five years ago in our Privy Council of Scotland to testify the nobility and the arms of the family of Leslie, lairds of Balquain, from which the Counts of Leslie in Germany are descended, and which is of the same stock as the family of Rothes, and whereas we thereupon directed several noble persons to examine the genealogy of the said family, who reported the descent of Philip Leslie, great-grandfather of the said François, and the first of his ancestors who emigrated from Scotland to France and settled there, on which the said Council empowered the Earl of Perth, Lord Chancellor, to pass letters patents under the Great Seal containing all the genealogy of the said Philip Leslie and verifying his nobility, but in consequence of the sudden outbreak of the rebellion, all the documents and the order of the Council remained in the

Chancery, from which the said François Leslie cannot get them out, without receiving them under the seal of Prince of Orange, which he has refused to do, and has besought us to grant him them under our privy seal, till he may obtain them more publicly under the Great Seal, for these reasons, and especially because the said François Leslie especially needs these, our present letters, that one of his sons may be knighted, who had his arm broken at the head of his company, at the battle of Steinkirk, we therefore declare that the said François Leslie, Seigneur du Clisson, is legitimately descended from that noble family of Leslie in Scotland, which we recognise to be really noble, and illustrious for many centuries back. 4 pages. *Latin.* With note that the foregoing declaration granted by his Majesty on the attestations produced from Scotland, proving the several contents thereof, was first drawn in French, and afterwards translated into Latin, and this Latin translation was that which the King signed, and was sealed with the Scots signet, and countersigned by the Earl of Melfort. But Mr. du Clisson being also desirous to have that which was in French, Lord Melfort gave it him, signed by himself, and certified to be the true translation of the certificate signed by his Majesty. And it was accordingly delivered him in the following terms, dated 9 Jan., 1693. (Then follows the said French version.) *Entry Book 3, pp. 60-68.*

List of SUBSISTENCE money paid to the FIELD OFFICERS.

1692, December.—(The list agrees with those of the colonels and lieut.-colonels calendared *ante p. 74* except that Struan is omitted in the former and Robertson added to the latter. The former received 44 *livres*, 8 *sols*, 9 *deniers* each, the latter 37 *livres*, 7 *deniers* each.) *Annexed,*

SUBSISTENCE MONEY paid to the FIELD OFFICERS by his Majesty's order.

Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.
Buchan	Knightley
St. Ange	Fountain
Bussy	Scott
Ingram	Throgmorton
Fitzsimons	Bynns
Gifford	Robeson
Oliphant	Grace
Robertson	Graham, Bass
Grames	Delaval
Butler	Malcome
Rycaut	Davidson
Joseph	Dicconson for A.B.C.D.E.F.
Farcharson	

each 44 *livres*, 4 *sols*, 6 *deniers*. each 36 *livres*, 17 *sols*.

Endorsed, Field officers' allowances, Dec. 1692, as then first settled and as paid in 1717.

Certificate by JAMES II.

1693, Feb. 1. St. Germain's.—That Father Dominick White, a Capuchin, has behaved in all things as became a good religious man of that order all the time he was his chaplain, that he did not to the King's knowledge contribute, directly or indirectly, to the removal of Father Mansuet, Capuchin, formerly the King's confessor, that he did not oppose the recovering of the two convents of Charleville and Sedan, formerly belonging to the Irish Capuchins, but, on the contrary, used his endeavours with the King to have them restored to them, that he was found on all occasions very zealous and tender of the honour and welfare of his order, that what he wrote from La Hogue concerning four missionaries, two preachers, and two confessors, was not without the King's approbation, and lastly, that he asked the King permission to retire to a convent, much to his edification. *Entry Book 3, p. 69.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1693, Feb. 7. St. Germain's.—Thanking him for his good wishes on the occasion of the late festival, and recommending to his protection Don Angelo Carrara, formerly in the service of her mother, the Duchess of Modena, who is desirous of obtaining the place of Capellano Segreto Partecipante to his Holiness.

Relation by JAMES II. concerning the GREAT SEAL.

1693, Feb. 20. St. Germain's.—“When we were convinced that it was absolutely necessary for us to withdraw for a time from our kingdom of England to shun the inevitable dangers our royal person would have been exposed to, if we had stayed any longer in the power of our enemies, we have thought fit to destroy our Great Seal of our kingdom of England, lest our rebel subjects joined with the Usurper, the Prince of Orange, might by virtue thereof have made use of our own authority against our person, and being resolved to lay hold on the first opportunity to return, to assert our right in any part of our dominions where we could go with safety, and knowing the necessity of having a Great Seal of England with us, we issued our warrant in the month of January 1688-9 to one Rottier to make one, which we carried with us to our kingdom of Ireland, and wherewith we ordered several patents and grants to be sealed in our royal presence, before that we had nominated our right trusty and well beloved Sir Edward Herbert, now Lord Portland, to be our Lord Chancellor of that our kingdom . . . who has since . . . made use of the said Great Seal from time to time as he has been ordered . . . But finding that Great Seal, as being made in haste, was imperfect in the graving, and the impressions made thereby not so beautiful as the impressions of our Great Seal of England used to be, we gave our order and warrant under our royal hand and signet to the above named Rottier bearing date 29th May, 1691 . . . to engrave a new Great Seal for our

kingdom of England, and ordered the forementioned Great Seal made in January, 1688-9 to be broken in our presence, which was accordingly done, of all which we have ordered this exact relation to be kept in our Secretary's office, until such time as we can have it duly entered and registered in the books of our Privy Council." *Entry Book 3, p. 47.*

QUEEN MARY to BISHOP ELLIS.

1693, March 6. St. Germain. — I am glad to find by yours of 3 Feb. that you are safely arrived at Rome, and so well received there. I question not but your zeal for the King's service will prompt you to lay hold on all opportunities you may have there of promoting his interest. Therefore you need not doubt I shall assist you by such recommendations as may be useful to you. The enclosed for his Holiness is for that purpose, and I shall not fail to recommend you also to Cardinal d' Estrées, as soon as he returns to Rome, where his assistance may be useful to you. I shall likewise thank the Cardinal of Norfolk for his kindness to you on the next fitting occasion.

COMMISSION.

1693, May 20. — To Christopher Fitzgerard to be brigadier of the Irish troop of Guards with brevet dated 22 Sept., 1693, to command Brigadier George White notwithstanding the date of the latter's commission. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. 48.*

COMMISSION.

1693, May 20. — To Edward Broghall to be aide-major of the Irish troop of Guards in the room of Bada, who retired. *Ibid.*

J. CARYLL to [BISHOP ELLIS.]

1693, Aug. 2. — Her Majesty will shortly tell you under her own hand with what pleasure she receives the account of your kind reception by his Holiness, and particularly of his late distinguishing mark of esteem in conferring on you the honour of the *soglio*. From myself I must with most humble thanks acknowledge two of your letters, which surprised me with the greatest joy imaginable to find the air of Rome in all respects so beneficial to you, and to my great edification that the Roman Court can be sensible of the parts and piety of a Tramontano, even in the state of persecution. As you are now in a station to do service to their Majesties, and honour to our nation, so I hope it will in time be in the power of the first and the will of the latter to make a just remuneration. For this there needs no more but the people of England's coming to their senses, of which there are at present the greater hopes, because they now begin more than ever to smart for their folly, which I think is the only proper method for Providence to make use of in order to their cure. The defeat of the Smyrna fleet, and the consequence

that will have upon the whole trade and manufacture of the nation, with the late blow given to the Prince of Orange in Flanders, of which I need not give you the particulars, besides what yet we may expect from his Most Christian Majesty's forces in Germany and elsewhere, are not unlikely corrosives to operate upon our distracted country. But, though I do not at all despair of the cure, yet I fear it must be a work of some time, and according to the nature of the disease will require much purging and bleeding, though I should be very glad the late declaration of his Majesty and such benign medicines might do the work. However we must not prolong the cure by our impatience or want of submission to our supreme Physician, whose ways are always best.

COMMISSION.

1693, Aug. 14.—To Lord Clancarty to command the Irish troop of Guards in the place of Lord Lucan, killed at Nerwinden. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. 48.*

COMMISSION to the SIEUR DU BRU, Banker at Rome.

1693, Aug. 15.—To be Auditor of the protection of the three kingdoms at the Court of Rome. *Ibid. p. 70.*

JAMES II. to LIEUT.-COLONEL GRAHAM.

1693, Aug. 21.—Licence to come from the Bass to France, he having by William Henderson signified his wish to do so for his health. *Ibid. p. 50.*

JAMES II. to CAPT. MICHAEL MIDDLETON, Governor of the Bass.

1693, Aug. 21.—We have received your message by W. Henderson, and are perfectly satisfied with the zeal you have shown all along for our service in the management of that command. We have sent you some provisions with this occasion and shall from time to time send you more, and you may assure all our subjects there under your command that we are sensible of their loyalty, and that, if they shall persist in their duty, they shall receive their due reward. We expect accounts from you from time to time of the condition of the place and behaviour of the garrison, that, if there be any disorders, measures may be taken to remedy them. We have given Col. Graham leave to come hither, not doubting but your care and good conduct will be sufficient for the government of that place, and that you will continue in his absence to keep the garrison in good order, encouraging them to stand out, managing the provisions, and doing all for the best for our service. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF PARMA.

1693, Sept. 5. St. Germain en Laye.—Condoling with him on the death of the prince, his grandson, on whose birth she had been about to congratulate him. *French. Letter Book, p. 133.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF GENEVA.

1693, Sept. 6. St. Germain en Laye.—“J’ay veu avec bien de la satisfaction par la lettre que vous m’avez ecrite la devotion et les solemnitez avec lesquelles vous avez offert a St. François de Sales l’image de ma fille. La confiance que j’ay en vos saintes prieres, et en celles des Religieuses de Sainte Marie, me fait esperer que ce glorieux patron la prendra en sa protection, et que Dieu accordera a sa puissante intercession les graces qui luy sont necessaires. . . .” *Letter Book*, p. 133.

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE NUNNERY OF
THE VISITATION AT ANNECY.

1693, Sept. 6. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for the tenderness and devotion of her community at the ceremony of the offering of the image of her daughter. *French. Ibid.* p. 134.

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESSE DE JOUARS.

1693, Sept. 6. St. Germain en Laye.—You add to the favour done to Miss Griffin on my recommendation tokens of zeal and consideration for me. I wish with all my heart I could show you my sense of them by real proofs of my particular esteem for you. I am not surprised at finding such generous and obliging manners. They are natural in your family, and justify his Majesty’s choice of you to succeed Madame de Lorraine. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF FROMENTIERE.

1693, Sept. 6. St. Germain en Laye.—“J’ay ordonné que l’on conduisit dans vostre couvent Mademoiselle Hay. Elle est de qualité, et encore dans un age propre a recevoir les bonnes impressions que vous luy ferez donner. L’interest que je prens dans son education fait que je la recomande tres particuliere-ment a vos soins, et que je vous prie d’empêcher qu’elle n’ait aucun commerce de lettre ny de grille, et de faire observer exactement sa conduite. La touriere du couvent dont elle sort, qui vous rendra ma lettre, vous instruira de ce qui la regarde.” *Ibid.* p. 135.

COMMISSION.

1693, Sept. 20.—To Col. Garrett Dillon to be second ensign of the Irish troop of Guards in the place of Robert Arthur, who died at Namur. *Minute. Entry Book 3*, p. 48.

COMMISSION.

1693, Oct. 10.—To Capt. Donnell McDonnell to be brigadier in the same troop in place of Christopher Fitzgerald, removed. *Minute. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY, to her uncle, the DUKE OF PARMA.

1693, Oct. 12. St. Germain en Laye.—Condoling with him on the loss of his eldest son, of which he had informed her by his letter of 11 September. *French. Letter Book*, p. 135.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ALET.

1693, Oct. 17. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for the assistance he had given to the poor Irish families who had fled to this kingdom, of which she had been informed by M. Talon. *French. Ibid.* p. 136.

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF PARMA.

1693, Oct. 19. St. Germain en Laye.—Condoling with him on the further loss he had suffered in the death of his sister. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II. to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1693, Oct. 19. St. Germain.—Being informed by Bishop Ellis that the faculties of the four Catholic Bishops in England are expired, and that there is a necessity of renewing them, it is our desire they should be renewed as desired, provided they cannot continue to act as before without renewing them, in which case we should be glad to let all things stand as at present, lest anything relating to the Catholics should come to make a noise at this conjuncture. But if they cannot act without their faculties being renewed, we desire it may be done in the secretest manner imaginable, that the powers may be extended as far as other Apostolical Vicars have them in other missions, or as far as you shall find necessary for the good of the Catholic religion, and that their powers be extended to all the islands adjacent to their districts belonging properly to England, with exclusion of what belongs to the kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland.

JAMES II. to PHILIP [ELLIS], BISHOP OF AURELIANOPLE.

1693, Oct. 19. St. Germain.—Informing him that according to the information in his letter about the faculties of the four Catholic bishops in England he had written to the Cardinal of Norfolk and Monsignor Caprara to have them renewed, but with as little noise as possible.

The DUKE OF MELFORT to the SAME.

1693, Oct. 19. St. Germain.—To the same purport as the last, which he encloses, begging the continuance of his friendship and correspondence.

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE CESARE D' ESTE.

1693, Oct. 28. St. Germain en Laye.—“J'ay receu les deux lettres que vous m'avez escrites du 17 Sept. et du 1^{er}. de ce mois. J'y vois avec beaucoup de plaisir que mon frere est en bonne

santé, et je suis bien sensible a ce que vous me marquez d'obligeant de sa part. J'espere que la victoire que la France vient de remporter en Piemont moderera les emportemens de la Cour de Vienne sur le fait des contributions, et qu'il en resultera de grands avantages et a cet egard, et pour la paix d'Italie, qui vraisemblablement pourra en estre le fruit. Cependant j'attendray la dessus de vos nouvelles avec d'autant plus d'impatience que vous sçavez combien je m'interesse fortement en tout ce qui regarde le bien et l'avantage de ma maison. . . .” *Letter Book*, p. 137.

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1693, Nov. 14. St. Germain.—Recommending the bearer, who was one of her Chapel boys in England, whose father had also served her very well, and whom since her coming abroad she had placed at school to learn Latin, in order to make him an ecclesiastic, and therefore desiring the Cardinal to have him admitted to the English College at Rome to serve the mission. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON-FORBIN.

1693, Nov. 28. St. Germain en Laye.—Strongly recommending the bearer, the Comte de St. Angelo, who is going to Rome, as she has very strong reasons for interesting herself in all that concerns him. *French. Ibid.* p. 138.

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1693, Nov. 30. St. Germain en Laye.—Requesting that the bearers, George Collingwood and Christopher Piggot might, be admitted to vacant places in the English Seminary at Rome, both having been her Chapel boys in England, having continued their studies since they came to France and being desirous and fit to prosecute them in order to serve the mission. *With copy thereof in Letter Book*, p. 138.

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE CESARE D' ESTE.

1693, Dec. 1. St. Germain en Laye.—“Ce que vous me mandez par vos lettres des 29 Octobre et 5 Novembre, de la maladie de mon frere, me causeroit de grandes inquietudes, si vous ne me faisiez esperer en même temps qu'elle n'aura point de mechantes suites. Vous m'obligerez de luy temoigner que je suis dans une extreme impatience d'apprendre que sa santé soit bien retablie. Vous ne pouvez pas me donner une plus agreable nouvelle, et je seray bien aise de sçavoir aussi que l'affaire des contributions soit terminée a sa satisfaction.” . . . *Ibid.* p. 139.

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESSE DE NOAILLES.

1693, Dec. 13. St. Germain en Laye.—Condoling with her on the death of her daughter, the Marquise de Lavardin. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRAI.

1693, Dec. 22. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the bearer, the wife of Mr. Donnoghe, sub-lieutenant in the Irish Guards, who is going with her family to find her husband, who is in garrison at Cambrai. *French. Letter Book, p. 140.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA, Auditor
of the Rota.

1693, Dec. 27. St. Germain.—The interests of the Princess of Sonnino having been recommended to her by the Cardinal of Este, in a cause pending before the Rota, requesting him to favour that lady as far as possible, consistently with justice. *Italian. Ibid.*

Establishment of the PAY of the TWO TROOPS OF HORSE GUARDS.

[1693?]	Pay in the field.		Pay in winter quarters.	
	<i>livres.</i>	<i>sols.</i>	<i>livres.</i>	<i>sols.</i>
Captain	9	0	18	0
Lieutenant	7	4	14	8
Ensign	6	12	13	14
Aid Major	4	10	9	0
Brigadier	3	6	6	2
Sub-brigadier	1	16	3	2
Kettle-Drum	1	4	1	18
Trumpet	1	4	1	18
Guard	0	15	1	0

In the field they receive with the half-pay, bread and beef, and in winter quarters 10 *sols* a day are stopped from each trumpet, kettle-drum, and guard for the hay and oats given them out of the stores. His Most Christian Majesty allows 1,600 *livres* a year for the remount of each troop, and 4 *sols* a day are by the captain's orders stopped from each Guard in winter quarters towards it. All horses killed in service are paid for by his Most Christian Majesty at the rate of 300 *livres* a horse. On marching days to have no pay but an *étappe*, which the privates make more of, but the officers are losers, because no *supplement d'étappe* is allowed them. The establishment allows neither chirurgeon nor chaplain. They are clad every two years, at the King of France's expense. *Entry Book 3, p. 48.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1694, Jan. 18. St. Germain en Laye.—Don Pietro Ronchi, Archpriest of St. Vincent in the diocese of Bologna, having requested me through his brothers, who have been long attached to my service, to recommend his interests to you in what he has to represent to you, I do it with the more confidence, as I know your inclination to oblige me. *French. Letter Book, p. 141.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DURAZZO.

1694, Jan. 21. St. Germain en Laye.—Letter on behalf of Don Pietro Ronchi, similar to the last. *French. Letter Book, p. 141.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CIBO.

[1694, Jan ?]—Don Giacomo Ronchi having served me as Almoner since my arrival in England, and his brother Don Pellegrino having also served me for several years in the same employment, I cannot but recommend their interests, that by your intervention they may both be provided with some benefices or ecclesiastical revenues either in the States of my brother, the Duke of Modena, or elsewhere. And, because their family has been long attached to my service, I must entreat you also to extend your favour to Don Pietro Ronchi, their brother, at present arch-priest of St. Vincent and Anastasia in the diocese of Bologna, that on resigning the said arch-priesthood, which is situated in marshy and unhealthy places, he may be provided with another, either in the said diocese or in the States of my brother. To save you the trouble of making searches in the Dataria, pray permit Monsignor Caprara, Auditor of the Rota, to inform you, as occasion requires, of what may fall vacant for their benefit. *French. Ibid. p. 97.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON-FORBIN.

1694, Jan. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter of Christmas and New Year's good wishes. *French. Ibid. p. 142.*

QUEEN MARY to [THREE CARDINALS?]

[1694, Jan ?] St. Germain en Laye.—Three letters, thanking them for their Christmas and New Year's good wishes. *French. Ibid. pp. 142-144.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1694, Jan. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter on the occasion of last Christmas. *With copy thereof in Letter Book, p. 144.*

JAMES II. to WILLIAM PLOUGHMAN.

1694, Feb. 5. St. Germain.—Commission to be consul at Leghorn, and all the ports depending on it. *Entry Book 3, p. 68.*

COMMISSION to WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

1694, March 6.—To be consul at Marseilles, Toulon, and Nice in the same form as the last. *Ibid. p. 72.*

JAMES II. to THOMAS STRATFORD.

1694, March 12. St. Germain's.—Warrant to repair to Boulogne, and there to receive for the King's use all such tenths as shall be due to him out of any prizes brought in by his subjects. *Entry Book 3, p. 53.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF PALESTRINA.

1694, March 15. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for her good wishes in her letter of 23 Jan., which also informs her of her safe arrival at Rome. *French. Letter Book, p. 143.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE JANSON.

[1694, March ?]—The bearer, Don Walter Inese, of the Scotch mission, is brother of one of my almoners. He has been banished from Scotland, after suffering through the hatred to his religion a rigorous imprisonment for three years. He has been sent to Rome on the business of that mission, but as it is at present very poor and incapable of maintaining him, I beg you to take him under your protection, and, when you find an opportunity, to procure him some benefice, or some other means to help him to subsist. *French. Ibid. p. 145.*

JAMES II. to MAJOR ROBERT MIDDLETON.

1694, March 19. St. Germain's.—Ordering him to repair forthwith to the Bass, and to remain there to assist the Governor with his advice in all things relating either to the government of the garrison or the management of the provisions therein, and in case of the sickness, death, or absence of the Governor empowering him to command in his place. *Entry Book 3, p. 51.*

Orders to Mr. DULIVIER.

1694, March 19.—To pay 150 *livres* to Major Middleton to bear his charges to Dunkirk, and 100 *livres* to Mr. Nichols, the priest going with Major Middleton to the Bass. *Minutes. Ibid.*

JAMES II. to CAPT. MICHAEL MIDDLETON, Governor of the Bass.

1694, March 19. St. Germain's.—We are informed of the scarcity of provisions our garrison under your command is reduced to, and have ordered it to be supplied. We have likewise sent Major Middleton to assist you with his advice in all things relating to our service in the said garrison, not doubting but his experience will be both a help and comfort to you, and that you will conjointly manage all things to the best for our service by keeping the garrison in union and discipline and encouraging all our subjects under your command to stand firm to their duty, letting them know they may assure themselves of a due reward of their services and sufferings whenever we shall

be in a condition to do it. In the meantime we shall send you from time to time what supplies can be conveniently transported to you from this place, which you are to manage with all the economy possible, as likewise to do your endeavours, when a favourable occasion offers, to purchase provisions for yourselves by making incursions on our rebel subjects, whenever you can without endangering the loss or ruin of the garrison. That all our Catholic subjects with you may have the comfort of the exercise of their religion we have likewise sent you — Nichols, to perform the duty of a priest to the garrison by administering to the Catholics all the spiritual assistance that is incumbent to his function. *Entry Book 3, p. 52.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, [deprived] Bishop of Norwich, to THOMAS BROWN, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1694, March 28. [O.S.]—Collating him to the Archdeaconry of Norwich vacant by the death of the late Archdeacon, and

The SAME to the DEAN AND CHAPTER OF NORWICH.

1694, March 28. [O.S.]—Mandate to induct and instal the said Thomas Brown or his proctor into the possession of the said Archdeaconry. *Latin. Engraved copies with seal of the bishop.* With note that a certain admirer of the said Thomas Brown caused them to be engraved on copper in 1741.

JAMES II.

1694, April 15. St. Germain's.—Declaration that Sir Dominick Knowles, a native of Ireland now residing at Nantes, is a gentleman, descended from the noble and ancient family of Knowles of Orchardstone in Ireland, which is descended from an old family in England. *French. Entry Book 3, p. 72.*

QUEEN MARY to [a CARDINAL?]

1694, April 15. St. Germain en Laye.—Requesting his protection for the bearer, the Abbé Nugent, an Irish priest, who has suffered much for his loyalty in that revolution, as have also his whole family, who have served the King with much zeal and courage. *French. Letter Book, p. 150.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE JANSON.

1694, April 19. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the bearer, Don Stefano Turini, nephew of one of her *femmes de chambre*, for whom she has a regard because she has been attached to her person from her infancy, and begging him to protect his interests and the claims he will have in the Court where he is. *French. Ibid. p. 149.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VALENCE.

1694, April 28. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the wife of Mr. MacCarty, lieutenant in the regiment of Clancarty, who intends to live in his diocese with her three children while her husband makes this campaign, and requesting for her a share in his charities. *French. Letter Book, p. 150.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE CESARE D' ESTE.

1694, May 3. St. Germain en Laye.—“J'ay receu vos deux lettres des 1^{er}. et 7 avril. Quelque petit qu' ait esté le ressentiment qu' a eu mon frere de sa fluxion, la nouvelle que vous m'en donnez m'afflige et m'inquiete, et j'ay beaucoup d' impatience d'apprendre que sa santé soit parfaitement retablie. C'est ce que je vous prie de luy dire, et de luy faire mes remerciemens des civilitez tendres et obligeantes que vous me temoignez de sa part. Recevez aussi ceux que je dois aux soins que vous continuez de prendre de m'informer des particularitez de son mal.”
Ibid. p. 147.

The DUKE OF MELFORT to PHILIP ELLIS, BISHOP OF
AURELIANOPLE, at Rome.

1694, May 3. St. Germain.—I am commanded by the King to inform you that your letter was very acceptable to him, and that he desires you to continue to inform him of all you can learn of his concerns. And, because his Majesty has sent his instructions to Cardinal Howard to manage that important affair for him with his Holiness, he desires you to give such information to his Eminence as you shall think fit for his service, and for enabling him to serve his Majesty usefully in that matter.

JAMES II. to JAMES THERRY, herald.

1694, [before June].—Warrant to examine the pretensions of John Jacquenot Jackson, Sieur des Auches, a captain in the French army, to bear the arms of the family of Jackson of Hickelton in Yorkshire, Baronet, of which he pretends to be a cadet, and if he shall appear to be descended of that family, to grant him the arms thereof with the proper distinctions. Countersigned “Melfort.” *Entry Book 3, p. 71.*

The DUKE OF MELFORT to BISHOP ELLIS.

1694, June 7. St. Germain.—As he has fully informed the Cardinal of Norfolk of the reasons he had, to lay down his employment of Secretary of State and to retire himself for a time, not repeating what he has written to him, but only assuring him of his sense of all his obligations to him and desiring the continuance of his friendship.

JAMES II. to SIR JAMES GERALDIN.

1694, June 9. St. Germain's.—Commission to him to be comptroller and commissioner in the port of Dunkirk and all other ports and places in Normandy and Picardy of all accounts, matters and things in any manner touching the tenths, goods, merchandises or sums of money received due or payable for the King's use to John Constable, the King's agent for the said provinces, as the King's share of prizes taken by any having the King's commission or for whom he has procured or shall procure the commission of the Most Christian King or that of the Comte de Toulouse, High Admiral of France. *Entry Book 3, p. 53.*

COMMISSION to JOHN CONSTABLE.

1694, June.—To be agent and receiver of the tenths of prizes at Dunkirk. *Minute. Ibid. p. 54.*

JAMES II. to SIR RICHARD NAGLE, Attorney-General.

1694, June. St. Germain's.—Warrant for a pardon under the Great Seal of England, to John, Earl of Melfort, for all treasons and other offences committed against the King or against Charles II. *Ibid. p. 74.*

PARDON.

1694, June. St. Germain's.—Under the Great Seal of Scotland to John, Earl of Melfort, for all treasons and other offences (the list thereof being very comprehensive and peculiar). *Ibid. p. 55.*

JAMES II. to SIR RICHARD NAGLE, Attorney-General.

1694, June 20. St. Germain's.—Warrant for a grant to James, Duke of Berwick, and the heirs male of his body, with remainders to Henry Fitz-James, Lord Grand Prior of England and the heirs male of his body, of the estate of Theobalds, formerly granted to George, Duke of Albemarle, and the heirs male of his body, which has reverted to the Crown by the recent death without issue of Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, the only son of the said George, Duke of Albemarle. *Ibid. p. vi.*

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1694, June 28.—The King has just commanded me to acknowledge your letter of the 1st, and to tell you you shall have an answer thereto next post. Lord Melfort's departure has put matters of intelligence and correspondence a little out of frame, which will require some little time to set right again. I shall not trouble you by repeating the news, knowing that Sir W. Ellis will very well perform that part.

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF DUNKIRK.

1694, July 7. St. Germain.—Recommending the daughter of one of her servants, who is going to be a nun in her nunnery. *Letter Book*, p. 147.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL ALTIERI.

1694, July 12. St. Germain en Laye.—Expressing her grief at the news in his letter of 19 June of the death of the Cardinal of Norfolk, in whom the King and she lose a subject of great ability, zeal, and devotion for his service. *French. Ibid.* p. 148.

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1694, July 19.—The King commands me to acknowledge your letter of 22 June, and to signify his satisfaction at the exact account you give him of his concerns where you are. He is very sensible of the Cardinal's zeal for his service, so eminently expressed in his letter to his Holiness, which shows him to be a great example of a steady and unwearied loyalty carried on to the last. He is very much pleased to find a concurrence in his Holiness with the Cardinal's desires concerning the Congregation to be appointed for his Majesty's affairs, than which nothing can thereunto be more conducing. Of this he has given an account to the King of France, who seems much to relish it, and accordingly the King encloses a letter to Cardinal Janson, concerning that and other matters relating to his service, wherein also he desires him to assist and direct you in what is to be done on this account. The King received the first news of the Cardinal's death in a very obliging letter from Cardinal Altieri, which he answered last week. On the removal of Lord Melfort his Majesty's affairs are not yet brought into a settled course, which is the reason that some particulars in your letter are for the present left unanswered. Though it be a time of great mortality here, the whole of the Royal family at St. Germain is in perfect good health.

The SAME to the SAME.

1694, Aug. 16.—The King has commanded me to give you this answer to yours of 13th July. He is very well pleased with your zeal therein expressed for his service. He hopes he is well secured by the piety and apostolical zeal of his Holiness from his being drawn in to consent to any system of peace injurious to his Majesty's right, and, by necessary consequence, destructive to religion. In this he thinks himself much the safer, because you have often allowed you the favour of the Pope's ear, and can so well witness and set forth the true state of his Majesty's case. He is sorry to find so great an opposition as is expressed in your letters between two persons of both which he has a very good esteem. Your fidelity and ability has been long experienced by him, and Monsignor Caprara has given great marks of his

diligence and integrity in all such matters as have passed through his hands relating to his Majesty's service, so that, considering the steadiness of his nature, it will be very difficult for him, without a plain demonstration, to entertain any opinion to the disadvantage of either of you. He knows very well that the good Monsignor is very improper to represent his person and negotiate for him in a treaty of peace, but thinks him very fit for such other matters, about which he has been employed. In short I must repeat that his Majesty thinks it much for his service that there be a good understanding between you, which if not obtained, he will be sorry to find the spirit of opposition reigning so universally even among the best and wisest of his friends. But in regard that Cardinal Forbin, in whose friendship his Majesty has the greatest confidence, and no less deference to his judgement, is alleged to be of the same opinion as to the unfitness of Monsignor Caprara to be employed in any of his affairs, he has thought it worth his pains to write to that Cardinal, to inform him in what manner and in what sort of affairs he is employed by him, and to be informed by his Eminence of the prejudice which may arise by his being so employed. That you may not remain under a mistake and think that the said Monsignor acts without a commission, a copy of the King's letter to the Pope is enclosed, which will show you how far and on what occasion he was employed, and since he has served in this capacity for three years with great diligence and no advantage to himself, it will not be decent to throw him off, only because his name is Caprara. Thus I have delivered his Majesty's sense to you on this matter, and, because I may have frequent occasions of doing so hereafter, I think it necessary to advertise you, that, whenever I receive his commands of this nature to speak his mind, for avoiding error or mistake I always show him the letter before it is sent. His Majesty is very well satisfied with your zeal and endeavours to serve him, hoping you will continue it to the advantage of his affairs and the benefit of all his loyal subjects and your own in particular. *Three pages.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF TOUL.

1694, Aug. 21. St. Germain's en Laye.—Being informed that the Lady Canonesses of Remiremont, fearing that the English herald may have been bribed, are not satisfied with the proofs of the gentle birth of Miss Copley, which he has attested, and wish him to give more particular information, I believe that your credit with them will enable you to overcome all sorts of scruples therein, if I beg you, as I now do, to assure them from me that she belongs to a very old and noble family, and is qualified for admission to the number of these ladies. *French. Letter Book, p. 148.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF GHENT.

[1694, Aug. 2] St. Germain's.—Thanking her for her assurances of the continuance of the prayers of herself and her community. *Ibid. p. 149.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL ALTIERI.

1694, Aug. 25. St. Germain en Laye.—Father Francis Fenwick, a Benedictine, Doctor of the Sorbonne, and her chaplain, having been elected, in the Chapter of English Benedictines lately held at Douai, Superior of St. Gregorio trans Tevere, requesting him to take him under his protection, and to do him all the good offices he can, in order to establish him according to his election, and to confirm that College to the English Congregation, it being to the common interest of the English Catholics that those who had the happiness to be the first to carry thither the Christian religion should have a College at Rome. *French. Letter Book, p. 145.*

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1694, Aug. 30.—His Majesty will take time to consider the contents of yours of 3 Aug., but has not yet directed any answer concerning them.

The SAME to the SAME.

1694, Sept. 6.—In answer what you have represented to his Majesty and to what you have written to me in yours of 10 Aug., I am commanded only to say, that he has taken into consideration the contents, which are of weight and consequence, and will shortly let you know his pleasure thereon. He is very well satisfied with your zeal and industry in his service, and desires you to continue giving him information of what passes in the Court where you are, and what you think for his service. Nobody can give you better light on those things than Cardinal Janson, on whose discernment and friendship the King in all his concerns principally relies, and thinks himself happy that you are favoured by him with so much intimacy, as to be able to represent to his Majesty his thoughts and sentiments. All the royal family are in perfect health, nor have they at present so much cause to dread a bad peace as formerly. A good one, where right and religion may take place, were indeed at all times to be wished, but to any such I believe our enemies are no ways yet inclined. The blessing which God has bestowed upon France of a very plentiful year has put his Most Christian Majesty out of the necessity of seeking a peace, and probably his enemies may be reduced to that sooner than he. In the meantime the King has a great deal of reason to be satisfied with the daily marks of his Most Christian brother's kindness to him, who seems to want only an opportunity to complete the glory of his reign by restoring him, which would certainly for all ages to come make the memory of Louis the Great stand upon an even level with that of Charles the Great. This appears the more likely to come to pass, because in the present situation of affairs there does not occur any other way for France to make a speedy and advantageous end of the war; so that having those two powerful motives of glory and interest to favour us, we may well

hope in some reasonable time to see the wished for effect, towards which I doubt not but that we shall have the good wishes, prayers and benedictions of his Holiness and everything but his money. *Two pages.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF MONACO.

1694, Oct. 12. St. Germain en Laye.—Replying to his letter of condolence, dated 26 Sept., on the death of her brother, the Duke of Modena. *French: Letter Book, p. 146.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1694, Oct. 27. St. Germain en Laye.—Replying to his letter of condolence, dated 16 Sept., on the death of her brother, the Duke of Modena. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF PARMA.

1694, Oct. 27. St. Germain en Laye.—“Je suis bien persuadée que la douleur que vous ressentez de la mort de mon frere, le Duc de Modene, est aussi vive que la lettre que vous m'escrivez sur ce triste sujet est tendre et obligeante, jusque la qu'il semble que vous oubliez vostre propre affliction pour prendre part a la mienne, sur laquelle je dois a vostre imitation faire un effort et me ressouvenir pour mon propre usage de la resignation a laquelle je vous ay exhorté l'année passée dans les pertes accablantes que vous avez soutenues avec tant de courage. Le Chevalier Pichetti, qui m'a rendu vostre lettre, n'a rien obmis de ce qui pouvoit marquer de vostre part la plus forte compassion, aussi en ay je tout le ressentiment dont peut estre capable.” *Ibid. p. 155.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ DE LA TREMOILLE, at Noirmoutier.

1694, Oct. 29. St. Germain en Laye.—Replying to his letter of condolence on the death of her brother. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1694, Oct. 30. St. Germain en Laye.—Replying to his letter of condolence on the death of her brother. *French. Ibid. p. 156.*

JAMES II. to EDMOND FRENCH.

1694, [Nov?]. St. Germain.—Commission to command the *Spy* and to take, or in case of resistance destroy, all ships with the goods and lading, belonging to any of the inhabitants of England, Scotland or Ireland, with the ships and goods of any of the enemies of the King or the Most Christian King, and to bring all such ships and goods without breaking bulk into some French port, and procure the same to be judged in the next Court of

Admiralty established by the Most Christian King, paying the tenths belonging to the King to his agent and observing the annexed instructions. *Entry Book 3, p. xi. Annexed,*

Instructions to be observed by such as shall arm any ships in course by virtue of the annexed commission.

Before the ship go to sea, her name, tonnage, and burden, and the name of the captain with the number and names of the equipage belonging thereto, and how many thereof are seamen, with the qualifications of the rest, and the time for which they are armed and victualled, be in a list given to the King's consul or other person deputed for the purpose in the port where they shall come, to whom as soon as possible after taking any prize they are to give notice thereof.

All ships and goods taken by virtue of the said commission shall be brought into some French port and shall be kept safely without breaking bulk, till adjudged lawful prize by the Court of Admiralty.

If there shall be any difficulty from stress of weather or otherwise in bringing any such prize to France, they are to make the first port they can of any state not at war with the King or the Most Christian King, and remain there till there is an opportunity of bringing the prize into some French port, unless they can obtain a condemnation thereof in such foreign port, and there be permitted to sell the same, in which case certificates of the condemnation and sale with a list of the merchandize in the prize, and for what each article was sold, and a particular of all the charges incident to the sale shall be delivered to the King's agent at the place where the commission was received.

Before the said ship put out to sea, an inspector or écrivain authorised by the said agent shall be taken on board and shall be treated as the écrivains are in French privateers.

On the taking of any ship the captain is to send such inspector on board in the first boat, and all invoices, charter parties, bills of lading and other papers on board shall be put into his hands to be sealed up and sent by the master of the prize to the said agent to be put into the hands of the Admiralty Judge. And the said inspector, before leaving such prize, shall be permitted and assisted to seal up all hatches, doors, &c., necessary for better securing the cargo.

Before the ship put to sea, security is to be given to our said agent or his deputy for the due performance of the above articles and for the payment of the tenths or other dues payable to the King.

No person taken prisoner is to be released, except when the whole prize is ransomed, in which case the master at least is to be brought away. Ibid. p. xiii.

MEMORANDUM.

1694, Nov. 8.—That six of the foregoing commissions and as many instructions, four brief, and two more ample were signed, sealed, and delivered to Robert Brent on that day. *Ibid. p. xiv.*

JAMES II. to the DUC DE CHAULNES.

1694, Nov. 17. St. Germain's.—Replying to his letter of condolence on the death of the Duke of Modena. *French. Entry Book 3, p. i.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIEUR DE CANAPLES.

1694, Nov. 23. St. Germain en Laye.—Replying to his letter of condolence of 25 Oct. on her brother's death, and expressing her satisfaction at his restoration to health. *French. Letter Book, p. 156.*

JAMES II. to MESSIEURS AUFFROY and ALEXANDER.

1694, Nov. 30. St. Germain's.—Undertaking to pay them 550 *livres tournois per annum* quarterly, to commence from 1 Oct. last, as interest on 11,000 *livres tournois*, being the balance found due to them on the examination of their accounts by M. de Turmenies on account of bread supplied by them to the army in Ireland in 1689, till the principal is repaid. *French. Entry Book 3, p. i.*

JAMES II.

1694, Dec. 1. St. Germain's. — Certificate that John Robertson, a Catholic, and native of Scotland, is a very faithful subject, who has been forced by the persecutions he has met with in Scotland on account of his religion and loyalty, to take refuge in France with his wife Magdalen Hepburn, where they arrived only five months ago, not having been out of Scotland for ten years before. *French. Ibid. p. lxxiii.*

MEMORANDUM.

1694, Dec. 6.—That on that date four blank commissions for privateers and as many instructions were delivered to Robert Brent. *Ibid. p. xv.*

JAMES II. to SIR MILES CROULY, Knight.

1694, Dec. 7. St. Germain's.—Granting him permission to be naturalized in France. *Ibid. p. ii.*

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1694, Dec. 13.—I am commanded by the King to thank you for the intelligence you sent in yours of 9 Nov., and to desire you to continue your informations on every occasion where the matter may deserve your pains and his perusal. This is the time of year, wherein the whole world is busy on projects of peace, especially the country where you are, who being great lovers of their ease can least endure the noise and neighbourhood

of war, and would purchase peace at anybody's expense but their own, and with whom according to the course of nature, abstracting from grace, self-preservation will always carry it against justice and religion. All the world over, I am afraid, we shall find but few just and religious to that degree, as not to think the particular concern of England a lawful sacrifice to the peace of Europe, so that we may very well say *Nolite confidere in principibus, etc.* But, since the discernor of hearts knows his Majesty's intentions to be as right as his cause is just, we have that Providence to rely upon which still governs the world *en dernier ressort*, and in whose hands the wisest heads and the strongest arms are no more than the chisel and the mallet in the hands of the workman. Therefore it is that at this time nobody perhaps acts more for the interest of our master than the Prince of Orange, who will come to no peace till France be brought back to the Pyrenæan treaty. This may in time open the eyes of our ministers here, and make them see they have no way to get well out of this war, but by a vigorous attempt on England. *Three pages.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF BORDEAUX.

1694, Dec. 15. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending Jeremie O'Regan, an Irish priest, who has been provided with a benefice under his jurisdiction, and also his curate, Mr. MacCarty, a priest of the same nation. *French. Letter Book, p. 153.*

JAMES II. to FATHER JOHN DILLON.

1694, Dec. 20. St. Germain.—Commission to be chaplain to the second troop of Guards, whereof Donough, Earl of Clancarty, is captain. *Entry Book 3, p. v.*

JAMES II.

1694, Dec. 24. St. Germain.—Warrant appointing the Duke of Powis, and Bevil Skelton, the Lord Chamberlain and the Comptroller of the Household, Robert Strickland, Vice-chamberlain to the Queen, and Henry Conquest to be Commissioners of the Household. *Ibid. p. iii.*

JAMES II.

1694, Dec. 30. St. Germain.—Certificate in favour of John Robertson and his wife, similar to that calendared *ante p. 94.* *Ibid. p. iv.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE LOUIS D' ESTE.

[1694, Dec ?] St. Germain en Laye.—Replying to his letter of condolence, dated 16 Sept., on her brother's death. *French. Letter Book, p. 153.*

MEMORANDUM.

1695, Jan. 7.—Of an order of that date to pay Col. Browne 1,377 *livres*, to which sum amounted the 1½*l.* a day to officers of the Scotch company from 1 March to 31 Dec. 1694. *Entry Book 3, p. v.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF PARMA.

1695, Feb. 8. St. Germain en Laye.—In reply to his letter announcing the death of her uncle, the late Duke of Parma. *French. Letter Book, p. 154.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP AND COUNT OF CHALONS.

1695, Feb. 15. St. Germain en Laye.—The generous inclination he has always shown to assist the distressed subjects of the King, her lord, does not permit her to doubt he will grant Miss Dowdall the favour she requests for her of placing her in some convent, until better circumstances permit the writer herself to provide for her establishment according to the vocation God has granted her. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF TROYES.

1695, Feb. 15. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his abundant charities to the distressed subjects of the King, her lord, recommending to him Miss Berming[h]am, and requesting him at the same time to thank the Comtesse de Blincourt for all her kindness to her. *French. Ibid. p. 151.*

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1695, Feb. 21. St. Germain.—I received your letter of 27 Jan. with one for the Queen, which I delivered, and I have orders from her to thank you for it and to assure you that both the King and she are perfectly satisfied with your zeal and endeavours for their service. I have ordered an extract of our last English news to be sent to Mr. Leslie to be communicated to you, by which you will see that the Princess of Orange's death begins to produce some good effects in Parliament, where there has been several hot speeches amongst the Lords, who begin, amongst other things, to start the question of the dissolution of the Parliament, and to dispute about the word *heirs*, to complain of the grievance of the new Bank, of sending away the fleet, and of the injustice of the proceedings against the Lancashire gentlemen. All this shows a fermentation, which we hope may augment and produce in time the desired effect. The Prince of Orange is resolved to go to Flanders, but he is not like to go so soon if the Parliament do not dispatch money matters more than they are like to do, and whom to trust the Government to in his absence with safety will be hard for

him to decide. I refer you for particulars to the abstract sent to Mr. Leslie.

Postscript. It was in the House of Commons that the word *heirs* was debated. *Two pages.*

MEMORANDUM.

1695, Feb. 23.—That on that date were delivered to Capt. Peter Nagle two commissions with instructions annexed signed and dated the day before, one to himself to command the *Marin*, and the other to Capt. Philip Welsh to command the *Trompeuse*, both of Brest. *Entry Book 3, p. xv.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF SALMS, Abbess of Remiremont.

1695, Feb. 25. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking for her regard to her recommendation of the Miss Copleys, and the justice she has done them by admitting their proof of gentle birth. The eldest, whom she has kindly consented to receive in place of the younger, will deliver this letter, written to thank her for her admission and to recommend her to her. *French. Letter Book, p. 151.*

JAMES II. to THOMAS STRATFORD.

1695, Feb. 26. St. Germain.—Acquittance for 66,529 *livres*, 14 *sols*, and 1 *denier*, paid by, and allowed to him on account of the tenths of prizes to 1 Jan. 1694. *Entry Book 3, p. ix.*

JAMES II. to BEVIL SKELTON, Comptroller of the Household.

1695, Feb. 28. St. Germain.—After reciting that the said Skelton in July, 1690, was authorized to receive 29,000 *livres tournois* monthly for the King's use at the Royal treasury of France by the monthly ordinances of the Most Christian King, and that the said Skelton has accordingly received the same up to the present month of February and given his acquittances for each sum of 29,000 *livres*, and has paid the same to the persons appointed to pay the King's servants' salaries, wages, pensions and other allowances made on the establishment of the Household, for which payment the said Skelton has had no sufficient discharge, acquittance in full to the said Skelton from the sum of 1,624,000 *livres tournois* to which the said monthly sum amounts for the time aforesaid. *Ibid. p. xix.*

JAMES II. to THOMAS STRATFORD.

1695, March 1. St. Germain.—Commission to be agent, consul, and commissary, in the Province of Brittany, and in all ports and places in France southward of the said province, also appointing John Nimport and Francis Browne to be vice-consuls in the ports of St. Malo and Brest respectively, and also constituting the aid Stratford receiver-general within the limits of the

said commission of all tenths, &c., payable as the King's share of prizes. Dated 1 Jan. 1694, but with note prefixed that Stratford having made a new agreement with his Majesty, his former commissions and instructions were cancelled, and the following commission and instructions were signed, sealed, antedated and delivered to him 1 March, 1695. *Entry Book 3, p. xv. Annexed,*

Instructions to be observed by Thomas Stratford and his deputies and in his absence by John Nimport and Francis Brown.

You are to inform yourself of all that have armed out any ships by virtue of our commission as privateers as to the names and tonnage of their ships, the name of the commander and owner, the number of men belonging thereto, and of what country they are, the time for which they are victualled, and their ordnance, furniture and ammunition, and are to enter the same in a register kept for the purpose. On notice of the bringing in of any prize you are by yourself or deputy to repair to where she is to be adjudged and diligently pursue the condemnation thereof, and in all things assist the captors, and give an account of your proceedings therein forthwith to one of the Secretaries of State.

You are to take care that all goods taken be kept in safety, and no part sold or spoiled till adjudged lawful prize, after which you are to be careful to receive the King's tenth.

If it be necessary to sell any perishable goods before adjudication, you are to solicit an inventory and appraisement thereof as the Court shall direct, and to take care they are sold to the best bidder.

You shall assist any of the King's subjects happening to be in your district in anything wherein they may want your assistance.

You are to correspond constantly with one of the Secretaries of State.

You are to appoint the fittest persons you can find to act as your deputies in the ports within your commission.

You are to nominate fit persons to act on board the privateers as inspectors or écrivains, whom you are to instruct to take care of the cargo of each prize, and give each a seal for the better performance of his duty.

On the delivery of any commission you are to take security for the tenths of the prizes and for the performance of the instructions thereunto annexed, and shall give commissions only to those who shall go in course or to seize the enemy's ships and goods, and you shall give from time to time an exact account of how the blanks in each commission are filled. Ibid. p. xvii.

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS TO STRATFORD.

You are to use all diligence in the receipt of money due to the King out of any prizes taken by virtue of his commissions, and shall send bills for the same from time to time to one of the Secretaries of State, or such other person as shall be appointed to receive the same.

You are to instruct each of the inspectors on the taking of any prize to endeavour to secure all letters, papers and prints as may be useful for the King's service and to get what intelligence he can from the master or crew, all which he is to send to you to be transmitted to one of the Principal Ministers with all possible expedition.

If any merchants concerned in arming out vessels under the King's commission shall have occasion to transport any goods coastwise, you may furnish them with a competent number of hands for the purpose, they giving security to render them again at a fixed time.

You may make some small present to Monsr. de St. Marie, deputy-governor of St. Malo, and on occasion to his commissary and other officers there and in other ports for the better promoting of our service.

If there shall be occasion for pilots for the coast of England or Ireland for the service of his Most Christian Majesty or any of his subjects, you may, on the request of the commissaries of the several ports, gratify them therein, not exceeding one person on each vessel. Entry Book 3, p. xviii.

JAMES II. to THOMAS STRATFORD.

1695, March 1. St. Germain.—Granting him, in lieu of all expenses, charges, stipends, salaries and wages which he otherwise might expect for his services in the execution of the above Commission and instructions, the tenth part of such tenths as shall be received for the King's use by reason of any prizes taken under his commissions. Antedated to 1 Jan. 1694. *Ibid.* p. vii.

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1695, March 21.—I perceive by yours of 8 Feb. the Austrian spirit and interest reigns wholly in the Court where you are, and that his Holiness is so beset with men of that temper and faction, that his own good intentions towards our King, and even his conscience, are borne down by the violence of the stream, though on the other side his great age, Naples and Milan at either end of his territory, the Germans at his door, and Russell at the mouth of the Mediterranean, may in some measure excuse his pusillanimity in our behalf. All that can be expected from him is only to relieve the extreme necessities of those Catholic subjects of his Majesty's three kingdoms, who starve for their religion and their loyalty, for as to the business of the peace I believe he will have the least share in it, since the chief part and strength of the league are Protestants, who will have nothing to do with his mediatorship. If any impression can be made on him to open his purse, it must be done by the Lord Chancellor of Scotland, whose quality, piety and sufferings give him all the credit that any one person can have; and if his representations prove ineffectual, there will little more to be hoped from the Vatican. As to the affairs of England, though the death

of the Princess of Orange does not yet produce any sensible alteration, yet that, joined with the discontents of the nation in general, which daily increase, together with their poverty, caused by their heavy and continual taxes, and the exportation of all their good money, insomuch that all that now goes about in their home commerce is clipped to less than half the value; all this together must necessarily end in some violent commotion, especially considering that the nation looks on themselves as betrayed by their own representatives, who are bought by the Prince of Orange to sell them. But our misery is, that we cannot profit ourselves by these disorders, in regard that the ministers of this Court, out of an ill timed frugality, have advised his most Christian Majesty to have no fleet at sea this year, without which nothing can be done for us; so that the best opportunity in the world is now lost both to him and to us. We in the mean time have nothing to comfort ourselves withal, but the blessing of health, which God bestows on the Royal family, whereby our hopes are still kept alive, and when the Divine Providence shall fix the time of our redemption, I hope we may once more meet at home and praise Him in our own Sion. *Two pages.*

QUEEN MARY to FATHER LOUIS FRANÇOIS of Paris, Capuchin,
Missionary at Constantinople.

1695, April 10. St. Germain en Laye.—The description in your letter of 13 Feb., of the sad state, to which the young Marquis D'Avia is reduced, much excites my pity. I have done, and shall continue to do, all I can to contribute to his deliverance. I am much edified with the zeal with which you employ yourself for the relief of the Christians, who have had the misfortune to fall into slavery.

Postscript in her Majesty's own hand. “Je vous prie, mon Pere, de continuer vos soins pour nostre pauvre esclave et de le bien assurer de ma part que je n'oublieray rien de tout ce qui pourra contribuer a sa deliverance pour l'amour de luy, et pour sa pauvre mere, l'affliction de laquelle est extreme.” *Letter Book, p. 152.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF LE MANS.

1695, April 10. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his charity to Mrs. Hore and her children, and continuing to recommend her to him, as she herself is not in a condition to provide for her maintenance. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF TREGUIER.

1695, April 10. St. Germain en Laye.—Miss Wagner, niece of Col. Lacy, who is in the convent of the Ursulines at Morlaix, finding herself by her uncle's death deprived of all resources, and the writer being unable to help her herself on account of the great number of the King's subjects there at his and her charge, for the necessities of several of whom they are unable to provide, recommending her to his charity. *French. Ibid. p. 157.*

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1695, April 11.—I have imparted to his Majesty the contents of your last letter, wherein you offer yourself to be disposed of according to his best liking, as to your attending your charge in the mission of England. He commands me to tell you he is very much edified at what you have proposed, it being his opinion and desire, that all ecclesiastics, especially Prelates, should personally attend the duty of their function. But in your case there may be some accidental impediments, especially that of your want of health, which unremoved may dispense with the obligation of working in the vineyard. But of this whole matter you are the most proper judge, as best knowing your own circumstances, and therefore he leaves it to be determined between God and your own conscience. I suppose Lord Perth is with you at Rome, before this will come to you, to whom I know you will give all the light and assistance necessary for him in that Court. I know nobody that has and deserves more of the King's and the Queen's favour than his lordship, which you that know him will think but a justice done him. Their Majesties with the Prince and Princess are in perfect health, which is the only solid comfort these wicked times afford us. *Two pages.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SPADA.

[1695?] April 12. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending to him the bearer, Don Jacomo Ronchi, her first almoner, and his brother, Don Pellegrino, also her almoner, who have been several years in her service and who wish to obtain some benefices either depending on the Court of Rome or others, and begging his good offices with such persons as can contribute thereto. Dated 1721, but see letter of 6 Aug. following. *French. Letter Book, p. 157.*

JAMES II. to DOM PEDRO, KING OF PORTUGAL.

1695, May 6. St. Germain. —Acknowledging with congratulations his letter, which announced the birth of his third son. *Latin. Entry Book 3, p. xxii.*

JAMES II. to the MARQUIS DE KERJAN.

1695, May 9. St. Germain. —Certificate of his fidelity and services during the three years he has served as captain of a ship, with permission to him, since at present the King has no employment at sea to give him, to take service where he pleases, except with the King's enemies. *French. Noted as a copy of that date of a certificate, dated 14 Jan. 1691. Ibid. p. xxi.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON.

1695, May 16. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for the good offices he has done to the Comte de St. Angelo on her recommendation. *French. Letter Book, p. 158.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF MODENA.

1695, May 16. St. Germain in Laye.—“ J’ay receu la lettre que vous m’avez escriitte du 9^e Avril, par laquelle vous me marquez la demission que vous avez fait du Cardinalat. Je souhaite que vous en retiriez tout le fruit qui vous vous estes proposé, et que j’ay toujours ardemment désiré. Je ne doute point que la conjoncture dans laquelle le Comte de Perth est arrivé a Modene n’ait empeché que vous ne luy ayez fait tout l’accueil qu’il auroit receu dans un autre temps, et je veux croire que la contrainte dans laquelle vous vous estes trouvé pour sa reception vous a esté aussi facheuse qu’a moy même. Je ne doute pas aussi que vos intentions a mon égard ne soient aussi sincerés que les expressions en sont fortes et obligeantes, dans la lettre que vous m’écrivez du 16 Avril ” . . . *Letter Book*, p. 158.

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1695, May 30.—I have endeavoured to procure his Most Christian Majesty’s favour for your enjoyment of the Pope’s late donation to you, and I hope with success. In the first place Cardinal d’Estrées’ advice was asked for the management in general of this affair, and given by him with all the expressions of kindness imaginable. By his advice the King has proposed the matter to the King of France, and in the manner by him directed, which had a very good effect, for his Most Christian Majesty seemed very well disposed to concur in anything on his part necessary to be done in your behalf. Sir W. Ellis will give you a more particular account.

JAMES II. to LOUIS RAULIN, Receiver of the Comte de Toulouse, Admiral of France.

1695, June 1. St. Germain.—Commission to receive the King’s tenths of prizes taken by privateers under his commission and brought into Dunkirk. *French. Entry Book 3*, p. lxxiv.

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF POWIS, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

1695, June 2. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Francis Plowden and Edmund Perkins to be Under-Governors in Ordinary, Thomas Nevil, Thomas Belasis and Walter Strickland, to be Grooms of the Bedchamber in Ordinary, and James Symes and Lawrence Dupuy to be gentlemen waiters in ordinary to the Prince of Wales. *Ibid.* p. viii.

Order to MR. CONQUEST.

1695, June 6.—To pay for the use of 30 gentlemen in Col. Browne’s company 670 *livres* for January, February, and March, at the rate of 5 *sols* a day each. *Minute. Ibid.* p. xxiii.

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1695, June 6.—I shall leave it to Sir William Ellis to give you a particular account of the progress made in your business with our King and Queen and with his Majesty of France, how they have all as it were by concert graciously entered into your concerns, and how very willing and zealous Cardinal d'Estrées has been to assist and advise in the conduct of this affair, so that, having also so good and able a solicitor as your brother, Sir W. Ellis, to follow the business, I see no reason to doubt of a happy success.

Commission to CAPT. ANDREW WHITE.

1695, June 9.—To command the *Trompeuse*, sent to Mr. Stratford with instructions. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. xxiii.*

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF POWIS, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

1695, June 25. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Sir William Waldegrave to be first physician to the King. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to BEVIL SKELTON, Comptroller of the Household.

1695, June 27. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting John Constable to be clerk of the Kitchen in ordinary. *Ibid. p. lxxv.*

Certificate by BEVIL SKELTON.

1695, June 27. St. Germain.—That he had sworn and admitted Constable accordingly. *Ibid.*

COMMISSIONS.

1695, July 16.—To Capt. Thomas Vaughan to command the *Loyal Clancarty* and to Edmond Kearney to command the ship ———, the first ante-dated 14 July. Minutes. With note that the said commissions with instructions were solicited by Mr. Constable and delivered to him 16 July. *Ibid. p. xxiv.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1695, July 18. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter of 22 Feb., delivered to her by Baron Ricasoli at his farewell audience, who has always discharged his functions with a zeal which answers perfectly to the opinion she ought to have of the sincerity of the good intentions expressed in his letter. *French. Letter Book, p. 159.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XII.

1695, July 18. St. Germain.—Thanking him for his signal kindness shown on her recommendation towards the Bishop of Aurelianopolis (Bishop Ellis), who has also himself deserved it by

his sufferings in the English mission. Being informed by him that his Holiness has conferred on him a benefice in France, the enjoyment of which would be a great help to him, but that before he can take possession the expense of a suit with another claimant is necessary, so that without some other help till he can enjoy quiet possession of the fruit thereof, he will be without the means not only of taking advantage of the munificence of his Holiness but even of subsistence, she hopes his Holiness will deign to continue the assistance hitherto received from him, until at least he enjoys the fruit of the said benefice. What makes her the more anxious is, that in the difficulties which increase daily she is no longer able to assist him with that little pension she has hitherto supplied him with out of her own pocket. She therefore hopes that the kindness of his Holiness will supply that which she has the intention but not the means to do. *Italian. Letter Book, p. 159.*

The ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE to [JAMES II.]

1695, July 25.—We do not cease to pray for the Queen's person and for the Royal family. We sent the memoirs you have requested. The Bishop of Meaux will tell you how you are respected and honoured here. *French. Postscript to a lost letter.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON.

1695, Aug. 6.—Recommending to his protection the bearer, Don Jacomo Ronchi, her first almoner, who has been in her service for several years, and is going to Rome with views he will explain to him. *Postscript* in the Queen's own hand. Sending him a thousand thanks for the friendship he has shown to the Comte de St. Angelo. *French. Letter Book, p. 160.*

Commission to EDMOND FFRENCH.

1695, Aug. 6.—To command the *Marin* frigate, sent that day with ample instructions to Mr. Stratford to St. Malo. Minute. With note that the *armateurs* of the said frigate, having pitched upon Richard Geraldin to command her, Mr. Stratford had orders to insert his name in the commission in place of the other. *Entry Book 3, p. xxiv.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESSE DE ST. GEORGES DE RENNES.

1695, Aug. 8. St. Germain en Laye.—I have learnt with much satisfaction your kindness to Madame Macdonnel and Madame Millefont, nuns of your order, who since the loss of Ireland have found such a charitable refuge with you. I am not more surprised at your so well maintaining the reputation of your family for generosity than I am at the nomination just made by the King of France of the Bishop of Orleans to the Cardinalate, on which I congratulate you. Returning to the poor refugees, I beg you to continue to Madame Millefont, till I am in

a position to provide for her subsistence, the same charity you have bestowed on Madame Macdonnel on the recommendation of his Most Christian Majesty. They are both of the fittest and oldest families in Ireland. I am convinced you will readily grant to the first the continuance of that edifying pity you have hitherto had for her. *French. Letter Book, p. 161.*

BLANK COMMISSION.

1695, Aug. 10.—For a second captain to command the *Marin*. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. xxiv.*

JAMES II.

1695, Aug. 24. St. Germain's.—Permission to Lady Ann Crouly, sister of George, Duke of Gordon, and wife of Sir Miles Crouly, to be naturalized in France. *Ibid. p. xxv.*

JAMES II. to SIR WILLIAM ELLIS.

1695, Aug. 24. St. Germain's.—Commission to be Commissioner and Comptroller General of the revenue from prizes and of all accounts and matters relating thereto. *Ibid. p. xxvi. Annexed,*

Instructions to Sir W. Ellis.

1. You are to repair to St. Malo, and by virtue of your commission require a sight of the books of Thomas Stratford, the King's agent, that you may compare and examine the same, and, if necessary take copies thereof, which he is required to permit, and to give you in all things relating to the commission all assistance for promoting the king's service.

2. You are to require from him an exact account of how he has disposed of the commissions, blank and others, entrusted to him, of what the productions of the said commissions have been, and of what advantages have accrued to the King thereby. If he has entrusted any deputies with any of the said commissions or with any other part of the King's affairs, he is to appoint them to give an account of their transactions therein.

3. You are then to repair forthwith to the ports or places where inventories of any prizes, taken by virtue of such commissions as aforesaid have been made, and there compare with the said inventories the returns made by the said agent, and you are to examine all his deputies and others concerned and all things relating thereunto, as what prizes have been made, how sold, the products of sale and the charges, and how much the King's tenths amounted to, how the same has been accounted for, what part has been paid to the King's Treasurer, how returned and to whom, what arrears are due, and why not paid in, what part thereof is desperate, and how it came to be so, and you are to use the speediest ways to have what may become due paid as soon as possible.

4. *If you find any fraud committed, or any considerable part of the arrears pretended due, though received and not remitted, you are to give notice thereof to one of the Secretaries of State that further instructions may be given thereupon and you are to advise with persons best skilled in such matters for the improving and better managing for the future the King's interest in those parts.*

5. *You are not to meddle in any matters relating to the tenths of prizes brought into any portion of Picardy or Normandy, which have been given in charge to Sir James Geraldin. Entry Book 3, p. xxvii.*

JAMES II. to DENIS GRANVILLE, Dean of Durham, and Chaplain to the King.

1695, Aug. 28. St. Germain's.—Certificate of the King's approbation of his honest zeal in his continued endeavours to promote the interest and honour of his Royal brother and himself, and promising to be very mindful of his services and sufferings whenever it shall please God to restore him to his Crown, he having particularly signalized himself in the late revolution, not only by his stedfast adherence to the King's cause and vigorous opposition to all seditious people and practices, but also by his firm resolution in resisting the evil example of those of the Church of England who countenanced the horrid invasion in 1688, and having quitted all that he had to follow the King into France. *Ibid.* p. xxv.

JAMES II.

1695, Aug. 30. St. Germain's.—Certificate of the *noblesse* of the Hanmer family, and that they had long enjoyed in England the honours and privileges of the order of Baronets. *French. Ibid.* p. xxix.

Orders to MR. CONQUEST.

1695, Sept. 5.—To pay to Mr. Brent for the use of Mr. Row 308 *livres* quarterage and postage to 14 June, 1694, and to Mr. Lindsay for the use of Mr. Nerings 368 *livres*, 9 *sols*, viz. 310 *livres*, 10 *sols*, two quarters' pension from 1 Oct., 1693, to 31 March, 1694, and the rest for postages and gazettes to 30 June, 1694. Minutes. *Ibid.* p. v.

Commission to ROGER O'CAHANE.

1695, Sept. 16.—To be commander of the *John* of Dunkirk, delivered to Mr. Constable that day. Minute. *Ibid.* p. xxiv.

JAMES II. to JAMES OGILVIE, Sieur de la Perriere.

1695, Sept. 16. St. Germain's.—Certificate of the nobility of the family of Ogilvie in Scotland, and further that the said James Ogilvie has shown the King the vouchers of *noblesse* granted in

Scotland to his deceased father, John, certified by several lords of the said kingdom, and particularly by the Earl of Airlie, head of the said family. *French. Entry Book 3, p. xxix.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRAI.

1695, Sept. 21. St. Germain en Laye.—Repeating the recommendation made about two years to his predecessor in favour of the wife of Mr. Donnoghe, sub-lieutenant in the regiment of Irish Guards, usually in winter quarters at Cambrai, who has four children, and as her husband's pay is scarcely sufficient for his own maintenance, and the writer does not find herself in a condition to help her herself, requesting him to give her some share in the charities of the diocese. *French. Letter Book, p. 162.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF PARMA.

1695, Sept. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—The Abbey of St. Savino at Piacenza having been given to the English College at Rome, and being the chief revenue it has for the support of the students intended for the English missions, the considerable damages I am informed that abbey has suffered by German troops being quartered there, oblige me to beg you to exempt it, as the other abbeys in your states are. That will be an act of charity useful to our holy religion which exists in England only by the cares and labours of the missionaries, who for the most part are brought up in that college. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF RENNES.

1695, Sept. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—“Mesdemoiselles Elizabeth et Marguerite Luttrell, novices aux Carmelites de Rennes, m'ayant fait représenter les obstacles qu'elles rencontrent à l'exécution du contract qui a été passé en conséquence duquel elles devoient estre admises à faire leur profession, J'ai cru qu'en vous les recommandant, vous serez un mediateur auprez de Madame l'Abbesse de leur couvent, d'autant plus favorable, qu'elles temoignent vous avoir déjà beaucoup d'obligation . . . Elles sont de dignes objets de vostre compassion, et je ne doute pas que vostre zele et vostre charité ne vous fassent trouver des expedients pour la satisfaction de Madame l'Abbesse, et pour la consolation de ces pauvres demoiselles, veu d'ailleurs la resolution que prend l'une d'elles de passer en Irlande pour assurer le payement de leur dotte.” *Ibid. p. 163.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF CAMBRAI.

1695, Sept. 27. St. Germain en Laye.—Expressing her satisfaction at her kindly reception of Miss Michel de Latte, whose father and mother have long served the King and herself, and that she is to be admitted to the habit on the recommendation made in the writer's name by Father Joseph Aprice, her

chaplain, and confirming his promise, that, when God shall restore them to their kingdoms, she will provide for her portion by paying them a yearly pension of 25*l.*, till she gives 400*l.* for the extinction of the same. *Letter Book*, p. 163.

JAMES II. to SIR TERENCE DERMOTT, late Lord Mayor of Dublin.

1695, Sept. 27. St. Germain's.—Whereas the chain or collar and medal of gold belonging to the City of Dublin was delivered to you by Sir William Ellis, chamberlain and treasurer of the said city, when you entered into the mayoralty, and is now remaining in your hands, and whereas we have not yet determined in whose custody the said chain and medal ought to remain during our absence from our kingdoms, whether in yours as the last Mayor of the said city, or in Sir W. Ellis' custody as chamberlain and treasurer thereof, our will and pleasure is that you forthwith deliver them to the said Sir W. Ellis to be deposited in our hands and preserved by us for our said city. *Entry Book 3*, p. lxxvii.

QUEEN MARY to the NUNCIO AT LUCERNE.

1695, Oct. 22. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter written on his arrival at Lucerne, and trusting that his negotiations will be successful. *French. Letter Book*, p. 164.

JAMES II. to BEVIL SKELTON, Comptroller of the Household.

1695, Oct. 22. St. Germain's.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Henry Parry to be clerk of the kitchen in ordinary in the room of Nathaniel Gauthern, deceased. With note that Parry was sworn clerk of the kitchen accordingly and had his certificate in the same form with that of Mr. Constable, calendered *ante* p. 103. *Entry Book 3*, p. lxxvi.

JAMES II. to BISHOP ELLIS.

1695, Oct. 30.—The same reasons, which at first prevailed with me to desire Pope Innocent XI. that bishops might be appointed in the several parts of England for the better service of God, and government of the Church, now also oblige me to signify to you that these good intentions of his Holiness and my own are in great part frustrated by your long absence from that considerable district committed to your charge. That at first I know was excusable by reason of the sudden alarm caused by the revolution, and your want of health since may probably have been a just excuse for your not attending all this while the duty of your charge. You are the proper judge whether that impediment still subsists. If your health will now permit you to execute your office and pastoral function, as it is your duty to do so, so it is also mine to require it from you. But, if for want of health

you still find yourself unable to bear the fatigue and burden of your charge, it will be necessary that you signify the same to me that I may provide accordingly and nominate some fitting person for the spiritual government of the district now under your direction.

JAMES II. to his ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

1695, Nov. 9. St. Germain's.—Warrant for a grant to John Roettiers and his sons, James and Norbert, to be engravers general of the Mint for the kingdom of England, with power to engrave all sorts of punchions and dies for coining gold and silver there in such manner as they shall be from time to time directed, and also to be makers of the King's medals and counters. With note that this warrant was renewed by his present Majesty, James III., to John and Norbert Roettiers, 6 June 1703. *Entry Book 3, p. lxxviii.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1695, Nov. 9. St. Germain's.—Warrant for a grant to Joseph and Norbert Roettiers to be makers of all instruments, tools, and engines fit and necessary for edging and milling all sorts of gold and silver to be coined in the Mint for the kingdom of England in such manner as they shall be from time to time ordered. With notes that this warrant was renewed by his present Majesty, James III., 6 June, 1703, and again to Norbert Roettiers alone, 6 May, 1710. *Ibid. p. lxxix.*

QUEEN MARY to the SUPERIORESS OF THE ABBEY OF THE TRINITY, POITIERS.

1695, Nov. 10. St. Germain en Laye.—The bearer, Mr. Ryan, having informed me of the proof you give of your zeal for me in taking from me an Irish young lady to educate in your convent, I have given him the charge of bringing you one, who is of a good family and worthy of your charitable compassion. *French. Letter Book, p. 164.*

The [late] ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE to JAMES II.

1695, Nov. 27. La Trappe.—On the peace of mind which has been granted him, notwithstanding his misfortunes, while all the earth is in trouble and confusion, and on the consolation he derives from the Queen entering into all his thoughts, and sharing in all the graces with which God has favoured him. *French. Unsigned.*

JAMES II. to JOHN, JAMES, and NORBERT ROETTIERS.

1695, Dec. 18. St. Germain's.—Warrant for making punchions and dies for coining five pound pieces, forty shilling pieces, guineas and half-guineas of gold with the royal arms on one side, and the picture of the King on the other as marked below, Nos. 1

and 2, and also punchions and dies for coining crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of silver, with the royal arms on one side, and the picture of the King on the other as marked below, Nos. 3 and 4, with the said sketches at foot. *Entry Book 3, p. lxxx.*

RENEWAL.

1695, Dec. 24.—Of the warrant appointing the Duke of Powis, Robert Strickland, Bevil Skelton, and Henry Conquest to be Commissioners of the Household. *Minute. Ibid. p. xxix.*

COMMISSION to JOHN COUNTER.

1695, Dec. 27.—To be brigadier of the first troop of Guards, delivered to Sir George Berkely. *Ibid. p. xxx.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF CHARTRES.

1695, Dec. 27. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for giving at her request the living of Marchezay to Dr. Carney. *French. Letter Book, p. 165.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CAVALLERINI.

1695, Dec. 31. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF PARMA.

1696, Jan. 7. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on his marriage with the Princess of Neuburg, of which he informed her by his letter of 9 Dec. *French. Letter Book, p. 166.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1696, Jan. 13. St. Germain.—Warrant for a bill creating his natural son, Henry Fitz-James, Baron of Romney, Earl of Rochford, and Duke of Albemarle, in the kingdom of England, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. *Entry Book 3, p. xxxi.*

JAMES II.

1696, Jan. 21. St. Germain.—Certificate that the Comtesse de Grammont is descended from the families of Hamilton and Ormond, which are among the most considerable in Scotland and Ireland. *Ibid. p. xxxii.*

JAMES II. to all his loving subjects of the Kingdom of ENGLAND.

1696, Feb. 28. St. Germain.—Declaration.—Whereas it has now pleased the Divine Providence to furnish us with means and enable us to enter again into the possession of our kingdoms, we

in the first place absolutely and effectually for us, our heirs and successors pardon . . . "all crimes of high treason, misprision of treason and all other crimes and offences whatsoever, any ways concerning or relating to the procuring, abetting or maintaining the late Invasion and Usurpation of our Kingdoms committed or done by any of our Subjects of what degree or quality soever, excepting always such persons who at or after our landing in England shall willingly, advisedly, or maliciously, by land or by sea oppose us, and those forces that accompany our person in our present undertaking for the asserting of our just Rights, and recovering the possession of our Kingdoms, or, who after notice given of our being landed, shall resist and oppose those loyal persons, who according to their duty shall endeavour to resort to our Standard or shall, in any part of our Dominions, assert and maintain the justice of our Cause: excepting also such persons who being trusted and employed by us in parts beyond the seas shall have betrayed our Councils, and all such other person or persons who residing any time in France under pretence of attending us in our exile, or to be employed in our service when occasion should offer, have contrary to their allegiance held any criminal correspondence with our enemies, or with any of our subjects then in rebellion against us: Provided nevertheless that whoever is not prosecuted at law for the crimes last mentioned within the space of two years from the time of our landing, shall thenceforth be reputed innocent and shall enjoy the full benefit of this pardon.

And for the further quieting the minds of all our subjects and for the making these our gracious intentions more satisfactory and effectual, we do declare and promise that in our first Parliament we will pass a general Act of oblivion without any exceptions of persons otherwise than above excepted, and we beseech God so to incline the hearts of our people, that without the effusion of blood, Righteousness and mercy may take place, and for that end, we further promise that all such as shall appear instrumental in the recovery of our right, we will reward according to their respective degrees and merits.

We further declare that we will with all speed call a free Parliament, that by their advice and assistance we may be enabled to repair the breaches caused by the late usurpation; to redress all grievances and to free our People from the unsupportable burden of Taxes and Impositions they now lie under, that so our Kingdom of England may flourish again as formerly and stand firm upon the ancient and legal foundation. And to that end we likewise declare that we will give our Royal assent to any Bill that shall be tender'd to us for the confirmation of judicial proceedings during the time of the late Usurpation (such proceedings in matters criminal only excepted that have been prosecuted or adjudged against any person or persons for any thing done by them in obedience to our commission or command or otherwise for our service, as by their duty and allegiance they were bound to do) and to all such other Bills as shall be thought necessary to establish a general tranquillity in the nation, or to

secure our People in the undisturbed enjoyment of their religion, Rights, Liberties, and Properties, for we are satisfied that the true interest and glory of a King is the happiness of his subjects.

We likewise promise upon our Royal word to protect and secure our subjects of the Church of England by law established in the full enjoyment of all their Legal Rights, Privileges and Immunities, and in the secure possession of all their Churches, Universities, Colleges and Schools, and that upon all vacancies of Bishopricks, and other Dignities or Benefices within our disposal, care shall be taken to have them fill'd with worthy members of their own Communion, but to the end that all our subjects may live easily and peaceably under our Government, we shall likewise with all earnestness recommend it to our ensuing Parliament, that by their advice and concurrence such a liberty of conscience may be settled within our Kingdom of England, as we and they shall think necessary for the quiet and happiness of our people.

And we do hereby further declare that all officers and soldiers by sea or by land now engaged in the Usurper's service, who shall after notice of our landing at any time before they engage in any fight or battle against our forces, quit the said illegal service, and return to their duty, shall not only have their pardons, as aforesaid, but shall likewise be satisfied and paid all arrears due to them from the Usurper, and that all foreigners that are within our Kingdoms in his pay, who shall as aforesaid not engage against us or any of our forces, shall likewise have our gracious pardon, and their arrears satisfied, and care shall be taken for their transportation to their respective countries or elsewhere as they shall reasonably desire.

Moreover we promise and declare that all sea officers and seamen in the English Fleet, now under the power and in the pay of the Prince of Orange, who upon notice of our landing in England, shall return to their duty and declare for us, shall not only have the benefit of this our full and free Pardon and Indemnity for all they have done against us in time of the Usurpation, but shall moreover have all their arrears duly pay'd to them: And all sea officers shall have from us the same Commissions they enjoyed in the Usurper's service at the time of our landing.

And lastly to remove all jealousies from the minds of our People, we promise and declare that as soon as it shall please God to establish us in the quiet possession of our Kingdoms, we will immediately dismiss from our service, and send out of the land all the Foreign Troops which we shall have been obliged to make use of in the recovery of our Rights. And, that our Enemies may not terrify our good Subjects with the apprehension of great sums that must be repaid to France, we positively assure them that our dearest brother, the Most Christian King expects no other compensation for the assistance he has given us, but the glory of having succour'd an injured King."^o

* Note. For the circumstances under which the Declaration was drawn up, and the reasons why it was never issued, see Clarke, *Life of James II.*, Vol. II, pp. 532-536.

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF POWIS, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

1696, March 7. Calais.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Richard Hamilton to the place of Master of the Robes. *Entry Book 3, p. xxxiv.*

JAMES II. to the MARQUIS D' HARCOURT.

1696, March 8. Calais.—Commission to be Captain-General of his army in England. *Ibid. p. xxxiii.*

Commission to RICHARD HAMILTON.

1696, March 8. Calais.—To be Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces in England. Minute. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to LOUIS XIV.

1696, March 18. Calais.—Letters credential for Mr. Stafford, as ambassador to him. *French. Ibid. p. xxxii.*

JAMES II. to MARÉCHAL BOUFFLERS.

1696, March 22. Calais.—I have been obliged to use some force to Monsieur de Ville to make him go to you with your equipage. I am very much pleased with him, and he has exactly performed your orders concerning me. I would not let him depart without thanking you for the obliging way you have behaved to me. *French. Ibid. p. xxxiii.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XII.

1696, March 23. St. Germain's.—The Mother Superior of the first nunnery of the Visitation having, in the name of all the nuns, entreated my good offices with your Holiness that you may grant a Bull authorizing them to celebrate every year a feast to the Most Sacred Heart of our Lord in their nunneries, with such a special Mass as shall be approved by your Holiness, on such a day as you shall think suitable, but which they would wish to be on the first Friday after the octave of Corpus Christi (del Santissimo), with permission to their confessors, chaplains, and other ecclesiastics who shall wish to celebrate on that day in churches of their order to say the said Mass, I having always been most devoted to that order, founded by the great St. Francis de Sales, could not do less than present to your Holiness their supplications joined with my own to obtain that favour. *Italian. Letter Book, p. 166.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XII.

1696, March 29. St. Germain's.—On behalf of her almoners, Don Giacomo Ronchi and his brother Don Pellegrino, requesting him to confer on them some pension or ecclesiastical benefice, she being able to give them no other mark of her favour. *See ante, pp. 101, 104. Italian. Ibid. p. 167.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ COLONNA.

1696, April 28. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on his appointment by the Pope as his Major-Domo. *French. Letter Book, p. 167.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ANGERS.

1696, May 10. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his continued kindness to Madame Wogan, a lady of quality and merit, whose husband died in the service. *French. Ibid. p. 168.*

COMMISSION to EDWARD COOKE.

1696, May 24.—To be brigadier in the first troop of Guards. Sent to Col. Nugent. *Minute. Entry Book 3, p. xxxiv.*

QUEEN MARY to her ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1696, June 20. St. Germain.—Warrant for a grant to David Nairne of the offices of Clerk of her Council, of her Revenue, and of the Registrar of her Court, commonly called the Queen's Court, and of Keeper of the Seal of her Council. *Ibid. p. lxxxii.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF LANGRES.

1696, June 21. St. Germain en Laye.—An English young lady, who had obtained on the recommendation of your predecessor a pension from the Chapter of your Cathedral, having returned to England since his death, I beg you to procure its continuance to Miss Bermingham, an Irish lady of quality, whose family suffered much for their loyalty in this last revolution. The bearer, Father Nugent, Warden of the Capuchins of Bar-sur-Aube, will tell you the amount of that pension, and how the Chapter regulated their little contribution. *French. Letter Book, p. 168.*

JAMES II. to DOM PEDRO, KING OF PORTUGAL.

1696, July 2. St. Germain.—Acknowledging with congratulations his letter of 24 Feb. announcing the birth of his child. *Latin. Entry Book 3, p. xxxiv.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XII.

1696 [July ?] St. Germain.—Acknowledging his letter sent by the Abbé de la Roche, his chamberlain, in which she sees the continuance of his fatherly kindness towards her, which has ever been no small consolation to her in her greatest troubles, and availing herself of the return of Cardinal Cavallerini to Rome to acknowledge how obliged she is for the representations, often repeated by the Cardinal, of the fatherly affection of his Holiness towards the King and herself. *Italian. Letter Book, p. 169.*

RULES for the family of our dearest son, the PRINCE OF WALES.

1696, July 19. St. Germain.—“Whereas it is Our Will and pleasure to constitute and appoint our Right Trusty and Right

Well-beloved Cosen James, Earle of Perth to be Governor to Our dearest son, the Prince of Wales, Wee have thought fitt to prescribe the following Rules to guide him in the discharge of his duty.

1. In the first place the Governor, or in his absence one of the Undergovernors must constantly attend upon the person of Our said dearest son at all times and in all places, that he may be still under the eye of one of them, except when he is at his Book or Catechisme with his Preceptor, or Underpreceptor.

2. And to make this the more easy to be observed, Our Will is, that the two Undergovernors shall wait by weeks, and that he who is in waiting shall allways be within call of the Governor to receive his orders as occasion shall require.

3. Wee will that the Governor ly at night in the Prince his Chamber and when he shall be hindered by any just occasion from so doing the Undergovernor in waiting must supply his Room.

4. He is also duly to wait upon Our said son at his meals when he eats in his owne lodgings, but when our son shall happen to eat with Us, the Governor must then wait upon him only at such times when any Gentleman of our Bedchamber waits upon Us, and when Wee are attended only at Table by a Groom of the Bedchamber, the Undergovernor then in waiting shall attend upon our son.

5. If any of the Prince his servants shall presume to say or do anything in his presence that is rude and not decent for him to hear, or see, the Governor, or in his absence the Undergovernor in waiting must forthwith forbid such person the Prince his presence, and further punish him according to his deserts, and for other persons not of his family, upon the like transgression, complaint must be made of them to Us.

6. Whereas the office of Preceptor is independent of the Governor, they must therfor concert and agree together as occasion shall require about the proper times to be sett forth for our son's learning his book and Catechisme. And Wee suppose it is needles to recommend to them a perfect union and good understanding in all things that relate to the education of Our son.

7. Certain times must be appointed for strangers to wait upon the Prince, And none are to be admitted that come at other times, except the persons be particular as to quality, or that the occasion be extraordinary.

8. None are to be permitted to whisper in the Prince his ear or talk with him in privat, out of the hearing of the Governor, or in his absence of the Undergovernor in waiting.

9. None must be permitted to make the Prince any present without first shewing it to the Governor, or in his absence to the Undergovernor in waiting, and asking one of their leaves to give it.

10. None must presume to give the Prince anything to eat nor any flowers, perfumes, or sweet waters etc. without the Governor's leave and approbation, or the leave and approbation of the Undergovernor in his absence.

11. No books, written papers, or any thing of that nature must

ever be given to the Prince without shewing them first to the Governor or preceptor, and asking their approbation, and no songs must be taught the Prince but such as the Governor shall first approve.

12. No children must be permitted to come into the Prince his lodgings, upon the account of playing with him, but when they are sent for, by the Governor, or in his absence by the Undergovernor in waiting, and not above two or three at a time.

13. The proper and usuall time to send for such children will be after dinner and supper, and at such other times when the Prince is allowed to recreate, and when the Governor or in his absence the Undergovernor in waiting thinks fitt to send for them.

14. None must be permitted to whisper or to run into corners with the Prince, wher the Governor &c. may not hear and see what they do and say; and he shall receive directions from Us, what children are fitt to play with our son or to go in coach with him.

15. As to the Grooms of the Prince his Bedchamber, Our Will is that they also serve by weeks, and that one of them be allways in whole waiting, and the other in halfe waiting.

16. Their business is to dress him, and undress him, to lye by him in their turns, to wait at his meals, and to follow him from place to place.

17. Wee also appoint for the present till the Prince his family be more regularly form'd and without consequence for the future, that the Groom of the Bedchamber in waiting shall go in Coach with the Prince to the end he may be sufficiently attended.

18. As to the gentlemen waiters, one of them must always attend upon the Prince his person, except when he goes abroad in Coach, and then if ther be a second Coach they are to go in it. They also must wait weekly by turns, the one in whole, the other in halfe waiting.

19. As to the Pages of the Backstaires, they are also to wait weekly by turns, the one in whole, the other in halfe waiting. One of them must constantly wait at the Bedchamber door, and their men must not be allowed to wait in their places, except only when they are at dinner or supper. Nor are they to be allowed to talk with the Prince, but to receive their orders from the Governor or one of the Undergovernors or Grooms of the Bedchamber.

20. The footmen also must serve in their turns as abovesaid of the Pages of the Backstairs. One of them is allways to wait at the first door to let persons in and out and must not leave the key in the door for all to come in that please. They must let none in but whom they know, except they be brought by some of the family, nor even then till the Governor &c. be acquainted with it and his leave asked. When the Footman in waiting dines or supps, his Companion must supply his place, and wait till he returns.

21. No servant, page or footman must ever open any door for the Prince to go out of his lodgings, but when the Governor &c. gives orders for it.

22. As to the distribution of time to be observed for the Prince, his hour of rising in the morning may be about seven and a halfe. The time between that and nine may be allotted for his dressing, his morning prayers, his waiting upon Us and the Queen, and eating his breakfast.

23. At nine of the clock he may hear Mass, which done, his studys may begin, and be continued as long as his Preceptor shall judge proper for his improvement. When his book is done, ther will be time enough between that and dinner, which will be about twelve and a halfe, for his dancing, writing, or any other exercise that costs but halfe an hour.

24. After dinner ther must be allowed an hour or somewhat more for play, and about two houres more in the afternoon must be allotted for his studys, either before he goes abroad or afterwards, or part before and part after, according as it shall be found convenient considering the season of the year.

25. The proper times of his receiving company will be at his Levé, and at his dinner, and in the evening after his studys are done, and at supper. But orders must be given not to let in all sorts of people without distinction, and care must be taken that thos who are admitted may not talk with the Prince too familiarly without observing that distance which ought to be kept.

26. What times are allotted upon worke days for his book, must be employed upon Sundays and holy days by the Preceptor in Catechisme, reading of good books, Christian doctrine, and the like.

27. The mony appointed for the particular use of our son must be received by the Governor, who is to dispose and order the laying it out, according to his discretion.

28. If any particular case shall happen, not forseene nor mention'd in the Rules, if the matter be of any consequence, the Governor must have recours to Us or to the Queen for our determination. Or if anything contain'd in them shall hereafter upon experience require to be explained or alter'd the like recourse beeing had to Us, our pleasure therein shall be known." *Entry Book 3, p. lxxxiii.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF LE MANS.

1696, July 25. St. Germain en Laye.—The charity of the nuns of the Calvary at Mayenne in receiving two Irish young ladies without a portion, and their willingness to receive a third, if God shall grant her vocation thereto, obliges me to declare my edification at such Christian generosity, and to beg you at the same time in consideration thereof to moderate as far as possible their capitation tax or subvention. *French. Letter Book, p. 169.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1696, July 28. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter on the subject of her son and daughter. *Postscript* in the Queen's own hand. "J'espere que le Baron Ricasoli, en vous

donnant le portrait de mes enfans que je n'aurois jamais pensé de vous envoyer, s'il ne m'avoit assuré qu'il vous seroit agreable, vous aura en même temps fait le portrait des sentimens de mon cœur envers vous, qui sont si pleins d'estime et d'amitié sincere, que, si vous les connoissiez tels que le surdit Baron les connoit, je suis seure que vous en seriez content, et me donneriez de vostre costé la même parfaite amitié que je souhaitte estre reciproque entre nous." . . . *Letter Book*, p. 170.

BLANK COMMISSION.

1696, July 29.—For a privateer, with instructions. Delivered to Mr. Crane. Minute. *Entry Book 3*, p. xxxv.

JAMES II. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1696, July 30. St. Germain's.—Warrant for swearing and admitting John Stafford Howard to be Comptroller of the Household. *Ibid.* pp. xxxv, xxxvii.

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF MORIENVAL.

[1696, Aug ?] St. Germain en Laye.—Expressing her sense of the kindness of the Abbess to Madame Girardin and her son, who, coming of a good family, and her husband having been killed in Germany in the service, is truly worthy of compassion. *French.* *Letter Book*, p. 170.

JAMES II.

1696, Aug. 12. St. Germain's.—Commission to John Stafford, Comptroller of the Household, Robert Strickland, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, and Henry Conquest to be Commissioners of the Household. *Entry Book 3*, p. xxxvi.

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF XAINTES.

1696, Aug. 12. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for her kindness in taking on her recommendation the daughter of Mr. Halpenny, an Irishman, who has a numerous family and is a worthy object of her compassion, and declaring the esteem she feels for her, as well from the reports of her merit and piety as from her particular consideration for the Duc de Lauzun, her brother. *French.* *Letter Book*, p. 171.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON.

1696, Aug. 13. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending for one of the vacant canonries in his cathedral of Beauvais Mr. Michel, an Irish priest of that diocese, who has zealously employed himself in the assistance of the poor Irish families, and particularly in the administration with which she has charged him of the charities the late M. Talon procured for them. *French.* *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1696, Aug. 19. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting James, Earl of Perth, to be Governor of the Prince of Wales. *Entry Book 3, p. xxxvii.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF MODENA.

1696, Aug. 20.—The punctuality and zeal with which Monsignor Caprara serves in the affairs of the King, my Lord, and assists his Catholic subjects in Rome, oblige me to interest myself in everything that concerns his person and house, and principally in the marriage he and his nephew desire with the Countess Ranbaldi, widow of the late Count Bevilacqua of Verona. I therefore beg you to interpose your good offices and services in my name to obtain the consent of the father of the said Countess to this marriage, which I hope will not be difficult, provided he be as well informed of the personal qualities and advantages of Count Massimo Caprara as everyone is of those of his family. I have recourse to your powerful hand, knowing the power you have in the house of this gentleman, the father of the Countess, hoping that you will have more efficacy and promote the desire I have of this marriage more than if I approached the father directly, and though you may likewise have motives of your own in the good service that Monsignor and his brothers have rendered in the principal Courts to our House, as you have proved yourself in making him appear as your proctor in the resignation of your Cardinal's hat, nevertheless I beg you to do it so that the father's consent may be granted chiefly at my instance that I may have the consolation of having made some return to Monsignor Caprara at a time when it is not permitted to me to do so otherwise for the long and faithful services he has rendered and is rendering. Herein you will also particularly oblige the King, my Lord. *Italian. Noted as written in the Queen's own hand. Letter Book, p. 172.*

JAMES II. to HENRY CONQUEST.

1696, Sept. 10. St. Germain.—Warrant for payment to David Lindsay for Mr. Row of 500 *livres* due to him 18 Sept. for his half-year's salary, and 100 *livres* for postage, with 38 *livres* for books and prints due to him, amounting in all to 638 *livres*, and for the quarterly payment in future to David Lindsay for Mr. Row of 319 *livres*. *Entry Book 3, p. xxxviii.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON.

1696, Sept. 24. St. Germain en Laye.—I have believed I could not present the letter I have written to the Pope by anyone so capable as you are to solicit and obtain what I ask for the nuns of St. Mary of the Visitation. The copy I send will instruct you in the business of which I am told you are otherwise informed. As the indulgences already granted by his Holiness for the cult of the Heart of Jesus were only for a limited time, I beg you to effect their confirmation in perpetuity by the Bull

I ask. I am persuaded that your zeal for God's glory and your inclination to oblige me will enable you to overcome all the difficulties that may be encountered in this business. *French. Letter Book, p. 173.*

QUEEN MARY to "MON COUSIN" (probably a Cardinal).

[1696, Sept?] St. Germain en Laye.—On account of the particular friendship her mother, the late Duchess of Modena, had for Madame Falconieri during all the time she lived at Rome, begging him to favour her, as far as justice shall permit, in the suit she has before him. *French. Ibid.*

The [late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE] to JAMES II.

1696, Oct. 4. La Trappe.—I admire the views and thoughts of your Majesty on the affair, which has been proposed to you, [his election to the throne of Poland]. God must have granted you very particular graces to be so absolutely at His disposal, that you place your happiness and peace in depending upon Him. The part your Majesty has taken is worthy of you, and what the King has said to you about it ought to confirm you in it. I am sure your Majesty has much joy in seeing the Queen in the same sentiments. *French. 4 pages. Unsigned.*

JAMES II.

1696, Oct. 7. St. Germain.—At the request of Mademoiselle Cary, certifying to the nobility of the family of Cary in England and that she is descended from that family. *French. Entry Book 3, p. xxxviii.**

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE URSULINES OF THE RUE DES CAPUCINS AT ROUEN.

1696, Oct. 27. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for receiving Miss Jeanne Brown into the number of her nuns, and promising to pay 3,000 *livres tournois* for her portion three years after it shall please God to restore the King. *French. Letter Book, p. 174.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1696, Nov. 3. St. Germain en Laye.—"Comme j'ay vû pour quelque temps avec grand regret un éloignement apparent entre les plus proches que le sang et l'amitié avoient si fortement liez ensemble, ma joye est tant plus grande a present de voir dissiper ces nuages qui ont pû couvrir, mais non pas eteindre une affection que rien ne devoit effacer. C'est ce dont vous me donnez des assurances agreables par la lettre qui m'a esté rendue de vostre part par le Comte de Govon, et par tout ce qu'il m'a dit de vive voix sur ce sujet. Croyez moy que rien ne peut egaler la joye que j'ay de

* After page xxxviii in Entry Book 3, the two leaves containing four pages have been cut out.

voir reunir encore une fois les maisons de France et de Savoye par la mariage de la Princesse vostre fille avec Monsieur le Duc de Bourgogne, dont je vous felicite de tout mon cœur." *Letter Book*, p. 174.

Commission to PETER CONDROY.

1696, Dec. 7.—To be Chirurgion of the second troop of Guards. Minute. *Entry Book* 3, p. xxxvi.

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUISE DE MONTECUCOLLI.

1696, [Dec.] St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for the expressions of zeal for her in her Christmas letter, and condoling with her on the loss of her son, of whom she has been deprived in the flower of his age. *French. Letter Book*, p. 175.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL FRANCESCO BARBERINI.

1697, Jan. 4. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending to his protection and good offices Nicholas Plunket, an Irish priest, who is in the College of the Propaganda, and is nephew of a martyr of their own days, the Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1696[-7], Jan. 7. St. Germain.—Promise in consideration of a marriage to be shortly solemnized between Charles, Viscount Clare, and Charlotte, eldest daughter of Henry Bulkeley of Beaumaris, Anglesey, to pay to the said Viscount 2,000*l.* within six months from the day of his restoration. *Entry Book* 3, p. lxxxix.

QUEEN MARY.

1696[-7], Jan. 7. St. Germain.—Similar promise in consideration of the said marriage to pay to the said Viscount 1,000*l.* within six months of the day of the King's restoration. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY.

1696[-7], Jan. 7. St. Germain.—Whereas 1,000*l.*, part of the portion of the said Charlotte Bulkeley, is promised to be paid to the said Viscount by the said Henry Bulkeley, or by some of her relations within six months of the day of the King's restoration, promise to procure the payment of the said sum accordingly. *Ibid.* p. xc.

BROTHER ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1697, Jan. 10.—On the blessings of resignation to the will of God, adding that he is rejoiced that his Majesty has found something that has pleased him in "*La Relation des Morts*"

which he has had the honour to send him. It is true that God ends their career in a completely happy manner, and that the confidence and tranquillity with which they go out of this world, recompenses them a hundredfold for the pains and privations they have endured to please Him.

Postscript. I am infinitely obliged to your Majesty for your acts of kindness to my brother, and want words to express my gratitude. I send a memoir on the point about which you have done me the honour to write to me, and beg that I may know exactly what it was that caused you the difficulty and if you will be satisfied with this explanation. *French.* 4½ pages.

JAMES II. to JOHN STAFFORD, Comptroller of the Household.

1697, Feb. 1. St. Germain. — Warrant for swearing and admitting William Berkenhead to be clerk of the Kitchen in the room of John Constable. *Entry Book 3, p. xliii.*

JAMES II.

1697, March 6. St. Germain. — After reciting the commission to Thomas Stratford as receiver general of tenths of prizes and the instrument fixing his remuneration (both calendared *ante p. 97* and *p. 99*) and that by the account audited and settled, 28 Jan., 1696, by Sir William Ellis, the said Stratford appeared to be indebted to the King 14,223 *livres tournois*, 7 *sols*, 1 *denier*, and that a suit for the recovery thereof had been commenced in the Chatelet at Paris and a decree obtained against the said Stratford, and that the King is satisfied that Stratford is unable to pay the said debt, and that he has besought the King to have compassion on his indigent condition and to remit him the same, release and discharge to the said Stratford of the said debt, with a supersedeance of all commissions and powers previously granted to him. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to SIR WILLIAM ELLIS.

1697, March 19. St. Germain. — Commission to be agent, consul and commissary in all matters concerning the King or his subjects in any of the ports of France or the dependencies thereof and to be receiver-general within the same limits of all tenths of prizes due to the King. *Ibid. p. xlvi.*

JAMES II.

1697, March 14. St. Germain. — Certificate that Matthew Crone is a gentleman descended from a good family in Ireland. *French. Ibid. p. xlvii.*

[The late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE to JAMES II.]

1697, March 14. — As regards the passage on which your Majesty has asked for some enlightenment, instead of the words "*Il n'est venu que pour ceux qui marcheroient apres lui dans les roies*"

qu'il a tracées," should be put "*Il n'est venu que pour inspirer, et pour apprendre a ceux qui viendroient après lui, a marcher par les voies qu'il leur a tracées.*" This is what is in the copies we have here, which presents no difficulty. Copyists are not always faithful, and often confuse the clearest matters. *Endorsed* "Ab. de la Trappe, Mar. 14, 1697." *On a separate piece of paper, undated, but with the former.* My intention had been to say, that, as God had created the first man in His image after His likeness, that he and all his posterity might imitate Him in the practice of all the virtues and sacred truths which might suit their condition, so Jesus Christ has redeemed men only to teach them to conform themselves to His will, and to walk in the ways He has traced for them, and, if it has not so come to pass, it is due to their fault and their infidelity, because they have not been willing to answer to His designs, and avail themselves of His graces, and because they have been so unhappy as to prefer the inclinations of nature to His orders and His intentions. Therein they have followed the first man, who let himself be led away by the Devil, and who preferred by an incomprehensible perfidy the promises he made to him in contempt of the commandments which God had given him by His own mouth. *On another undated paper with the former, also endorsed,* "La Trappe, Mar. 14, 1697." I have read the writing your Majesty has done me the honour to send me. Everything in it is clear and decisive. May it please God to open the eyes of all it concerns, and that the usurper may find himself overwhelmed with the confusion he deserves before all the world. My health is always the same. My ailments do not diminish, on the contrary they become more painful. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE VENDOSME.

1697, April 30. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the bearer, Mr. Crowley, who hopes by the Duke's good offices to be restored to a post he gave up last year on the occasion of the King's journey to Calais, or to obtain some equivalent employment. He has suffered considerably in this revolution. *French. Letter Book, p. 176.*

JAMES II.

1697, May 8. St. Germain.—Whereas there is preserved in our Scots College at Paris, a charter containing the foundation of a chapel in the Cathedral of Glasgow, granted by Robert II., King of Scotland, in consideration of a dispensation granted him to marry Elizabeth More, his cousin, by which charter the legitimacy of our predecessor King Robert III., formerly questioned by the ignorance of some historians and the malice of others, is undeniably proved, and considering the zeal and loyalty of those who have had the government of our said College, which appears by the preservation of the said charter and of several other papers relating to the honour of our royal predecessors, and that of our ancient kingdom, and taking into our special consideration the fidelity and affection to us of Mr. Lewis Inese, Almoner to the Queen and Principal of our said College, and his

seasonable publishing with just remarks the said Charter, and also considering the obligation our said College has taken on it of offering up particular prayers, as now it actually doth, and henceforth for all time coming it engages itself to do for us, our Queen, our Royal Family, and predecessors, Kings of Scotland, We, in consideration of the premises, promise and engage to settle in France a foundation of 100*l.* sterling yearly rent within six months from the day of our restoration, to enable it to continue the foresaid charge. *Entry Book 3, p. xci.*

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER PRIORESS OF THE BENEDICTINES
OF THE HOLY SACRAMENT AT CAEN.

1697, May 9. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for her charity to the daughters of Mr. Byon, Captain in the Dublin regiment. . . “Je regarde cette charité . . . comme un supplément de la Providence a l'impuissance dans laquelle elle permet que je me trouve de pourvoir a la subsistance de plusieurs des sujets du Roy, Monseigneur, qui se trouvent dans l'affliction et la nécessité.” *French. Letter Book, p. 177.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUISE DE SOYENS.

1697, May 10. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for her charity in providing for the last four years for the maintenance in a convent of Miss Kieeffe. *French. Ibid. p. 177.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE VAINI.

1697, May 13. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on the Pope's having conferred on him the title of Prince, which she has learnt by his letter of 16 April. *French. Ibid. p. 178.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL ALTIERI.

1697, May 13. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on the news in his letter of 9 April of the marriage of his nephew Don Emilio with Donna Costanza Chigi. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNE.

1697, May 15. St. Germain en Laye.—The regard and consideration I am informed you have for the subjects of the King, on all occasions that you can oblige them, causes me to beg you partly to assist my inability to put several Irish young ladies into convents to be educated. If you could find me place for one or two, till God puts me in a position to provide for their maintenance myself, I should be under a particular obligation to you. *French. Ibid, p. 176.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF MODENA.

1697, June 14. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending to him the bearer, Don Pedro Magelli, a Modenese priest. *French. Ibid. p. 179.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE VAINI.

1697, July 13. St. Germain en Laye.—Requesting he will do all he can for the Abbé Rizzini, who needs his good offices at Rome. *French. Letter Book, p. 179.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNE.

1697, July 25. St. Germain en Laye.—“Je vous suis tres obligée des soins charitables que vous avez bien volue prendre de me procurer une place de Pensionnaire dans le Monastere de la Visitation de Cremieux pour une demoiselle Irlandoise que j’enverray dans peu de jours, et qui portera a la Mere Superieure une lettre de remerciement que je luy ecriray. Vous me feriez bien de plaisir de vouloir temoigner de ma part a Madame la Marquise de Pusignan que je suis tres sensible aux charitez que vous m’apprenez qu’elle exerce envers tant de pauvres Irlandoises, et que je souhaiterois qu’il se presentat des occasions de luy en donner des preuves, et de la memoire que le Roy, Monseigneur, et moy conservons toujours du zele avec lequel feu Monsieur le Marquis de Pusignan s’est distingué en Irlande.” *Ibid. p. 180.*

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE NUNNERY OF THE VISITATION AT CREMIEUX.

1697, July 27. St. Germain en Laye.—This letter, which I thought I ought to write to thank you, will be delivered by Miss Barry, whom I have ordered to be sent to you. I hope you will be pleased with her. She is of a very good family, and her father, who was a colonel of foot, was killed in the service. When it shall please God to put me in a position to provide for her maintenance I shall take care to discharge it to you. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1697, July 31. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his charity to the Irish Benedictine nuns, and for the assistance he continues to procure them in the necessity they are reduced to since the loss of Ireland, and also for his kindness to Madame Caryll and the nuns of the same order, whose Abbess she is, and asking him at the same time to inform the Abbé de Gouy, his relation and his Vicar-General, how much she is obliged to him also for the zeal with which he has seconded the Bishop’s kindness to all these ladies. *French. Ibid. p. 193.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

[1697, July ?]—Expressing her joy at his letter with the news of the marriage (celebrated 2 July, 1697) of his son with the Princess of Bavaria. *French. Ibid. p. 3.*

JAMES II. to GENERAL MAJOR SHELDON, Colonel of a regiment of horse.

1697, Aug. 8. St. Germain.—Warrant to examine and report upon the complaints of the Earl of Clancarty against Bernard

Berne, formerly quarter-master of the second troop of Guards. *Entry Book 3, p. xlvi.*

JAMES II. to the SAME.

1697, Aug. 17. St. Germain. — Warrant to examine and report upon the petition of Michael Dunn, who formerly rode in the second troop of Guards. *Ibid. p. xlviii.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE BOUILLON.

1697, Aug. 18. St. Germain en Laye. — Recommending to his protection the bearer, the Comte de Fantagozzi. *French. Letter Book, p. 193.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF AMIENS.

1697, Aug. 22. St. Germain en Laye. — Recommending to him Mr. MacSwiny, an Irish M.D., who intends to settle at Amiens and to practise there. He is a loyal subject, who cannot return to his own country on account of his religion. He has studied in France, and has testimonials of his capacity from several doctors. *French. Ibid. p. 194.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1697, Sept. 5. St. Germain en Laye. — Requesting her protection to the bearer, Mr. Toby Bourke, a young Irish gentleman of merit and good family. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF DUNKIRK.

1697, Sept. 17. St. Germain. — "I am very sensible of your care and . . . trouble . . . in looking after young Strickland, whom I recommended to you, and the greater your trouble hath been in it, the more kindly I take it from you. I know how impossible it is for a Religious person in inclosure to guide the actions of a young man abroad, yet at the same time I am fully persuaded that without the care you had of him, he might have fallen into greater inconveniencies. You may be sure that I presumed much upon your good inclination to serve me, when I desired you to take upon you a charge so difficult and improper to your state of life. However, my thanks are so much the greater to you, and the occasion is so extraordinary that it is not likely to happen again. Your brother will tell you that I have given order for the payment of all the layings out on account of my young page." *Ibid. p. 195.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIORESS OF NOSTRE DAME DE POITIERS.

1697, Sept. 20. St. Germain en Laye. — Miss Wyer, whom you so kindly took on my recommendation to educate at your convent, has profited so well by the good examples of your community that she is much disposed to be a nun, which has obliged me to

ask a place for her in the Abbey of Xaintes, where I beg you to allow her to go, and kindly to receive her sister I am sending in her place. I assure you will not lose by the change. I shall continue to her the same gratuity I gave the elder one. As to the proposals which Mr. O'Ryan has made me from you, I should be delighted to be able to procure you any of the favours you wish from his Most Christian Majesty, but I have never asked him for anything of that nature for anybody. *French. Letter Book, p. 196.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF XAINTEs.

1697, Sept. 22. St. Germain en Laye.—The bearer, Miss Wyer, is Irish, of a very good family, and is related to the late Duke of Tyrconnell. She has lived for two years as a pensioner at Nostre Dame de Poitiers, where she has acquired the esteem of the whole community, but having no portion cannot be received there as a nun. I have believed I could not send you one more worthy to fill the place in your Abbey which you kindly allow to a person without portion on my recommendation. *French. Ibid. p. 197.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF CARPENTRAS.

1697, Sept. 23. St. Germain en Laye.—The nuns of the Visitation at Carpentras have a great veneration for the memory of the late M. d'Andrée, Canon of Carpentras, their benefactor, who is said to have died in the odour of sanctity, and who desired by his will to be buried in their church, but the canons of the city have had his corpse removed, to the lively grief of these poor nuns, who from gratitude to their benefactor wished to give his body burial in accordance with his last wishes. As they need for this your authority and permission, if the thing can be granted, you will please me by gratifying them in this. *French. Ibid. p. 198.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CORNARO.

1697, Oct. 16. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on his promotion to the Cardinalate announced in his letter of 19 Aug. *French. Ibid. p. 199.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CENCI.

[1697, Dec ?] St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on his promotion to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II. to SIR RICHARD NAGLE, Attorney-General.

1698, in the 13th year of our reign *i.e.* between 1 Jan. and 6 Feb. St. Germain.—After reciting the great merit of Signor Virgilio Davia, Senator of Bologna, shown by the many proofs he has given of his zeal for the King's interest, and also the extraordinary merit of his wife, Signora

Davia Montecuculi, who attended on the person of the Queen even from her infancy with great zeal, prudence and fidelity, and particularly waited on her in her hazardous passage out of England at the beginning of the late revolution, and shared in all the many and great dangers and difficulties of her evasion, and that, as the misfortunes of the royal family increased, she has redoubled her endeavours to be more and more useful in performing all the duties of a faithful servant passionately concerned in whatsoever regarded the Queen's service and person, warrant for a grant of the titles of Earl of Almond, Viscount of Moneydie and Baron Davia in Scotland to the said Signor Davia and the heirs male of his body. *Draft. Entry Book 3, p. lvii.*

JAMES II.

1698, Jan. 23. St. Germain's.—Warrant appointing John Stafford Howard, Comptroller of the Household, Robert Strickland, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, Sir Richard Nagle, Henry Conquest, and Sir William Ellis to be Commissioners of the Household. *Ibid. p. li.*

JAMES II. to MR. STAFFORD, Comptroller of the Household.

1698, Jan. 25. St. Germain's.—Power to receive at the royal Treasury at Paris the 50,000 *livres* monthly for the expenses of the Household. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1698, Jan. 25. St. Germain en Laye.—“Le mariage de Monsieur le Duc et de Madame la Duchesse de Bourgogne est un bien trop general, pour n'y pas prendre toute la part que je dois, quand je n'y serois point d'ailleurs engagée par tant de motifs particuliers. Le Marquis de Cirié s'est tres bien acquitté de ce que vous l'avez chargé de me dire sur ce sujet.” . . . *Letter Book, p. 200.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MODENA.

1698, Jan. 31. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the bearers who are Capuchins, deputed by the Irish missionaries of that order to their Chapter General, which is to meet at Rome. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF MANTUA.

[1698 ?] Jan. 31. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the bearers, two Irish Capuchins, who are going to Rome to the Chapter General of their order. Dated, probably by mistake, 1711. *French. Ibid. p. 201.*

JAMES II. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1698, Feb. 14. St. Germain's.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Dudley Bagnall to be Groom of the Bedchamber. *Entry Book 3, p. lii.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF SENS.

1698, April 8. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his charities to several poor Irish families in his diocese, and his kindness in giving a benefice to Mr. Larris, priest of the same nation, and recommending to him a relation of that good ecclesiastic, Mr. Richard Karney, who is burdened with a numerous family and is an object deserving his compassion. *French. Letter Book, p. 201.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF METZ.

1698, April 8. St. Germain en Laye.—Mr. Cook, ensign of the Life Guard of the King, my Lord, being unable, since he has been reduced to the pay of Maitre de Camp de Cavallerie reformé, to contribute to the payments for his sister whom he has maintained at a convent at Metz for about seven years, I am obliged, in the impossibility in which I find myself of being able to do it myself, to beg you to supply it with your charities and with those you can procure for her. The young lady deserves your compassion the more, because she is of a good family that suffered much in the revolution, and, being exiled from her own country, Providence is her only resource. *French. Ibid. p. 202.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF PALESTRINA.

1698, April 8. St. Germain en Laye.—As I was intending to congratulate you on the birth of your son, I learn his death with much sorrow. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1698, April 9. St. Germain.—Warrant for a patent under the great seal of Scotland creating Signor Virgilio Davia, Senator of Bologna, Earl of Almond, Viscount Moneydie and Baron Davia in that kingdom, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. *Entry Book 3, p. xciii.*

PATENT.

1698, April 12. St. Germain.—In pursuance of the above warrant conferring the said dignities on the said Virgilio Davia, after recitals of his services and of those of his wife Victoria Davia Montecuculi, first lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, translated from those of the warrant calendared *ante*, p. 127. *Latin. 4 pages. Ibid. p. xciv. At foot,*

Note.—I put the great seal of Scotland to this patent at Madame Turenne's lodging in the King's presence, where were also present Lord Perth and Secretary Caryll, and one Fitzgerald, who had engrossed the patent on parchment in Chancery hand and prepared the wax. The patent thus sealed was carried by Mr. Secretary to the Queen, who delivered it to Madame d'Almond, who herself had a warrant

of Countess of Almond about 9 years before countersigned by Lord Melfort, to which warrant I applied the Scots signet by Secretary Caryl's order, 23 April, 1698, and entered the warrant as follows on the other side. *Entry Book 3, p. xevi. Annexed,*

The said warrant for the creation of Donna Victoria Montecuculi Davia to be Countess of Almond for life. 1689, Jan. ³/₁₃. *St. Germain's. Ibid. p. xevii.*

JAMES II.

1698, April 11. *St. Germain's*.—Certificate that the Sieur George Christopher Kast, native of Strasburg, has always behaved in his dominions as a man honest and zealous for the King's service. *French. Ibid. p. lii.*

JAMES II.

1698, April 12. *St. Germain's*.—Certifying that Colonels Johnson and Livingston have served him faithfully on all occasions, that the said Col. Johnson is a person of the first rank in the kingdom of Scotland, and has served him faithfully for 14 years, and, for having done his duty, was imprisoned for a considerable time by the Usurper, that the said Col. Livingston belongs to an old family in the said kingdom, and served him and his late brother for 24 years, was several times wounded in his service, and, for having done his duty, was imprisoned by the Usurper, was sentenced to be hung and quartered, and after an imprisonment of three years was banished to France, and being informed that the said Colonels desire to serve the Republic of Venice, granting them leave, and recommending them as worthy to be employed by the Senate. *French. Ibid. p. liii.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF ST. PAUL.

1698, April 12. *St. Germain en Laye*.—Thanking her for informing her of her intention to admit to the Noviciate Miss Butler, and for her acts of kindness to her, which she hopes she deserves more and more by her gratitude and by her perseverance in the vocation it has pleased God to give her, and taking with pleasure on herself the burden of that charity. *French. Letter Book, p. 203.*

JAMES II.

1698, April 17. *St. Germain's*.—After reciting the power granted during the absence of Mr. Strickland in England, 25 Jan. last (calendared *ante*, p. 128) to Mr. Stafford to receive the 50,000 *livres*, directing that in future the payment thereof should be made to the said Stafford and Strickland jointly or to whichever of them should present himself to receive it. *French. Entry Book 3, p. liv.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SPADA.

1698, April 21. *St. Germain en Laye*.—Assuring him of the extreme satisfaction with which she received the assurances the

Pope has given in the brief he has written her by the Abbé de Barriere, his chamberlain, who has delivered her the letter the Cardinal has written her by that opportunity. *French. Letter Book*, p. 204.

HENRY CONQUEST.

1698, May 1.—Receipt to Mr. Crainsbrough for 1,448 *livres*, the balance of Mr. James Fagan's account of the tenths of prizes made by the *Phoenix*, commanded by Capt. Smith.

QUEEN MARY to the CONSTABLE COLONNA.

1698, June 2. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on his marriage with the Princess Pamphili. *French. Letter Book*, p. 203.

RENEWAL.

1698, June 15.—Of the certificate of James Ogilvie, calendared *ante* p. 106. *Entry Book* 3, p. liv.

JAMES II.

1698, June 15. St. Germain.—Certificate that Capt. Arnold, after serving a considerable time at sea, served in England as a foot captain, where he did his duty faithfully, and that having followed the King to France, he has served for seven years on ships of the Most Christian King, where he has always behaved to the satisfaction of his superior officers. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1698, June 17. St. Germain.—As the Sieur Trohy, the King's subject, living at Antwerp, was born in Ireland, and after losing his parents in the rebellion against the late King, was forced in default of other employment to learn the profession of surgeon, declaring the said Trohy to be such as he could have been before the practice of the said profession in order that he might be able to enjoy all the privileges and advantages he might have claimed by his birth. *French. Ibid.* p. lv.

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF THE GREAT CONVENT OF THE AUGUSTINES AT PARIS.

1698, June 30. St. Germain en Laye.—“La charité avec laquelle on a admis dans les couvents de vostre Province les religieux Irlandois de vostre ordre qui se sont refugiez en France depuis la revolution, me fait esperer que vous recevrez avec d'autant plus de compassion le pere Bermingham, leur Provincial, et le pere Carroll, Prieur de Callan, qu'ils ont esté chassés d'Irlande apres avoir longtemps soutenu les dangers et la rigueur de la persecution, et qui vous voudrez bien les placer dans vostre couvent jusqu' a ce qu'ils ayent receu l'obedience du Pere General de vostre ordre.” *Letter Book*, p. 204.

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1698, July 14.—The Abbé has asked me to request your Majesty not to speak to the King so soon of the affair he has communicated to you, having received some advices which oblige him to defer it for some days further. With apologies for troubling him, and assurances that they never fail to recommend him, the Queen and the royal family to God in their prayers. *French.*

JAMES II.

1698, July 18. St. Germain's.—Certificate that James Bignon, an English gentleman, has long served the late King and himself as a servant, and that he has always lived as an honest man and a good Catholic. *French. Entry Book 3, p. xevii.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA, Auditor of the Rota.

1698, July 21.—Begging him to ask the Pope on her behalf to nominate to a vacant canonry in the Collegiate Church of Lisle, which is vacant and in his nomination, Louis O'Neale, an Irish gentleman, at present studying at Paris, and thanking him for the zeal and prudence with which he takes care of what concerns the King's interests, and principally for the relief of the Catholics, against whom such a cruel persecution has arisen in Ireland. *French. Letter Book, p. 205.*

QUEEN MARY to FATHER CLOCHE, General of the Dominicans.

1698, July 28. St. Germain en Laye.—Requesting him to favour the vocation which God has given to Jeanne MacCarty, who belongs to an old Irish family and three of whose brothers have been killed in the King's service since the revolution, to become a nun in the convent of the Irish Dominican nuns near Lisbon, by granting her the necessary dispensations and permissions. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1698, July 28.—Requesting his good offices at the Propaganda, to procure on her recommendation the dispensation required by Lewin Brown, an English priest employed in the English mission, to follow the vocation God has given him of entering the Company of English Jesuits. *French. Ibid. p. 206.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1698, Aug. 14.—I am informed on good authority that the Duchesse de Mazarin is very much inclined to return to France, if you are willing to receive her. That action would crown all your other good works, and put again in the right way a person, who, notwithstanding her deviations from it, has always been dear to you. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1698, Sept. 22.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Pierce, Viscount Galmoy, to be Gentleman of the Bedchamber. *Entry Book 3, p. lv.*

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

[1698, Sept.]—Though he has not written for a long time, being restrained by the fear of troubling him, he has not failed to keep himself informed of the news and has heard with great joy the continuance of the good health of himself and the Queen. The resignation shown by his Majesty must be considered a prodigy of grace. He and the Queen will be a striking instance to posterity of submission to the will of Jesus Christ. They do not cease to pray for their Majesties. The affair about which his Majesty had kindly wished to be spoken to has stopped short, the King could not allow it to be done without his order and permission. *French. Undated, but endorsed "Sept. 1698."*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCES FORESTO and CESARE D' ESTE.

1698, [Sept?] St. Germain en Laye.—Two letters of condolence on the death of their brother Louis. *French. Letter Book, p. 207.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1698, [Sept?] St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the bearers, Father Bermingham, Provincial of the Augustines in Ireland, Father Garland, coadjutor (definiteur) of the Irish Recolets, and Father Warren, warden of the convent of the same order at Dublin, who are going to Rome to represent to the Pope the excessive persecution which has arisen against the Catholics of that kingdom. *French. Ibid. p. 208.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA, Auditor of the Rota.

1698, [Sept?] St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the bearers, who are the three persons mentioned in the last, and begging him to assist them with his advice and good offices in what they have to solicit at the Court of Rome for the good of religion and the relief of the Catholics in that poor kingdom. *French. Ibid. p. 209.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1698, [Sept?] St. Germain en Laye.—In reply to your letter I can only refer you to the answer the King, my lord, has sent you, with which I wish you may be content, present circumstances not permitting a more satisfactory one to be given. *French. Ibid. p. 210.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CORNARO.

1698, Oct. 7.—Being informed by Count Caprara of the protection you have generously granted to the Irish College to facilitate the communication of the waters which his Holiness has granted them, and that the difficulties you meet with from the new Prioress of St. Dominic do not dishearten you, I must thank you and beg you to continue your good offices therein. *French. Letter Book, p. 210.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF ST. LOUP.

1698, Oct. 29.—Thanking her for her consent to receive an Irish young lady to be educated in her Abbey, and hoping she will find in the bearer, Miss Dillon, whom she is sending, who is a young lady of quality and whose family suffered much in that revolution, the docility and gratitude she owes her. *French. Ibid. p. 211.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF MARMOUTIER.

[1698?] Oct. 29.—Thanking him for his consent to provide for the maintenance and education of an Irish gentleman to be sent by her, and adding she has ordered the son of Lord Brittas, who suffered much, and lost all his property in that revolution to be conducted to him. *Dated, probably by mistake, 1695. French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF ST. JULIAN.

1698, Oct. 29.—Letter exactly similar to the last, in like manner nominating a son of Lord Brittas to be maintained and educated. *French. Ibid. p. 212.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1698, Nov. 10.—Thanking him for obtaining from the Propaganda the favour asked in her name for Lewin Brown, and enclosing the letter of recommendation to Cardinal de Bouillon, which he had requested for M. de Foix, which her journey to Fontainebleau had hindered her from sending sooner. *French. Ibid. Enclosed,*

The said letter of the same date. French. Ibid. p. 213.

JAMES II.

1698, Nov. 18. St. Germain's.—Certificate that Thomas Bragg served in the army in Ireland as a captain of horse with much zeal and capacity. *French. Entry Book 3, p. lvi.*

JAMES II.

1698, Nov. 20. St. Germain's.—The Most Christian King having granted to the Earl of Lucan an annual pension of 3,000 *livres*, and he not being in a condition to draw it, or give receipts for it, wishing that the payment thereof be made to Mr. Conquest, whose receipts shall be a sufficient discharge. *Ibid. p. lvii.*

QUEEN MARY to the CONSTABLE COLONNA.

1698, Dec. 5.—Congratulating him on the news in his letter to her of the birth of his son. *French. Letter Book, p. 213.*

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1698, Dec. 22. St. Germain.—The Comte de Couvonges, your grand chamberlain, has delivered me your letter informing me of your arrival in your states and of your marriage to my niece. You cannot doubt of my extreme joy at the news. *So dated at foot of letter but in margin Sept. 22. French. Entry Book 3, p. lvi.*

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1699, Jan. 15.—Reflections on the peace of mind enjoyed by the King, with contrasts between him and the world where everyone pursues what he thinks is most advantageous to himself, and those who succeed and those who fail are alike unhappy. To this blindness those of the highest rank are the most exposed. His Majesty is very happy to have known and tasted of all those truths, which is what guarantees him against that infinity of evils with which he is threatened. *Postscript.* I say nothing to your Majesty of the reports, which have been current about La Trappe. That has passed between two or three persons, whose intentions were not bad, and each of whom imagined that whatever was not agreeable to his sentiments was contrary to the good of the house. Yet this has occasioned no change or agitation in the community which has always remained tranquil, and at present they enjoy a perfect peace, since the King with infinite kindness has granted us as *abbé regulier* the person I asked of him. Your Majesty will let me tell you that I feel deeply the kindness you have shown touching our business at Rome. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the WARDEN OF THE RECOLETS AT PARIS.

1699, Feb. 10.—Being informed that Father Bourke has received leave to go on a mission and Father Naish, my chaplain, assuring me that Father Dillon is a fitting object to fill the place you kindly grant in your convent to an Irish monk, I write to say I shall be obliged by your receiving him. *French. Letter Book, p. 232.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1699, Feb.—I do not receive as ordinary compliments your Christmas good wishes, being convinced for so many years of your sincere attachment by the many services you have done me and my family, and by those you continue to do to the King, my lord. I am ashamed that the promise I made you of the portrait of my son is not yet performed, but I shall take care it is sent you on the first safe and convenient opportunity. I am very

well satisfied with the compliment you have made in my name to the Constable Colonna, which marks the general attention you pay to what regards my service. "Je vous prie de faire mes tres humbles remercimens a sa Sainteté pour la derniere charité qu'il luy a plu d' assigner sur les emolumens de la Daterie pour le soulagement de nos pauvres sujets qui ont esté chassés d' Irlande pour la foy, Je dois vous dire a cette occasion que j'ay esté informée qu'il a esté fait des plaintes qui sont parvenues jusqu' aux oreilles de sa Sainteté sur une pretendüe distribution inegale de sa precedente charité, je n'en suis fort surprise quand je considere qu'il fut fait des plaintes, de cette nature du temps même des Apôtres ; mais il est de l'équité et de la prudence de sa Sainteté et ses ministres d' examiner les choses a fond avant d' ajouter foy a de semblables plaintes, et pour les mieux eclaircir le Roy, mon seigneur, a donné ordre aux eveques et autres ecclesiastiques qui ont fait la distribution d'en dresser un bordereau exact avec le nom des personnes qui y ont participé, par ou on verra que pour pourvoir a tous le Roy a donné plus de 9,000 livres du sien, outre l' argent des charitez de sa Sainteté, pour y subvenir." *Letter Book, p. 232.*

QUEEN MARY to the SUPERIORESS OF NOSTRE DAME DE POITIERS.

[1699?].—I have received the letter you have written me about Miss Wyer. I am very glad that you have been satisfied with her and edified by her conduct. The good you tell me of her shows a happy disposition for her making a good nun, and is the effect of the good examples she has had among you. I thank you for your kindness to her, and it would increase my obligations, if you could receive in her place another young lady of the same nation. *French. Ibid. p. 233.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF BLOIS.

1699, Feb. 20.—Thanking him for his charity in providing for the maintenance of young Barnwell, and Mr. Black and his family, of which she has been informed by Mr. O'Ryan, an Irish priest. *French. Ibid. p. 214.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE ST. CESARIO.

1699, Feb. 23.—Being informed on good authority that Don Louis Riva, an Olivetan, cellarer of San Michele in Bosco, has merit and capacity, I am the more engaged to recommend him to you because his brother has served me well for many years as an officer of my wardrobe. If you believe he is qualified to be promoted to one of the abbeys of that order in your nomination, which I leave entirely to your judgment, I shall be obliged in that case by your procuring for him one of the first that shall become vacant. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ DE STE. GENEVIEVE.

1699, Feb. 27.—Being informed by Mr. O'Bryan, an Irish priest, of the charities you have yourself shown to several subjects

of the King of England, and of those you have procured them, I cannot but inform you how sensible I am of them, and at the same time thank you for being willing to place young Dempsey in the College of Nanterre, whose father was Brigadier of the Army in Ireland, and died of the wounds he received in the service. *French. Letter Book, p. 215.*

QUEEN MARY to the GENERAL OF THE BENEDICTINES OF THE
CONGREGATION OF SAINT MAUR.

1699, Feb. 27.—Being informed by Mr. O’Ryan, an Irish priest, that you have not only bestowed your charities on several of the King’s subjects of the same nation but have also by your good example and solicitations procured great assistance for them from other sources, and that you are willing to take a young gentleman coming from me, I feel bound by this letter to inform you how edified I am by your good works, to thank you, and to inform you that the bearer, whom I am sending you, is Mr. Dempsey’s son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the GENERAL OF THE FEUILLANTS.

1699, March 16.—Thanking him for his charity in placing in the convents of his order several young Irishmen, and asking him to convey her thanks to the Priors of the convents who received them. *French. Ibid. p. 216.*

JAMES II.

1699, March 23. St. Germain.—Certificate that Col. Solomon Slater had been Commissary General of the Musters of the armies in Ireland by virtue of a commission dated 13 May, 1690, and that he had since been expelled from England, because he would not depart from his loyalty and duty to the King. *French. Entry Book 3, p. xevii.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBOT OF CISTEAUX.

1699, March 29.—Thanking him for his kindness in receiving on her account the son of Sir R. Bulstrode, who has done the King good service, and suffered much in the English revolution, and undertaking the care of his maintenance and education. *French. Letter Book, p. 217.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF CLERMONT.

1699, March 30.—Thanking him for his charity in providing for the maintenance of Mr. Crabane, an Irish student, and in procuring him the means of admission to Holy Orders. *French. Ibid. p. 216.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF BORDEAUX.

1699, April 11.—Thanking him for his charity in providing for the maintenance of 18 Irish scholars, driven from their country by persecution, and his care in enabling them to continue their

studies. This letter will be delivered by Mr. MacMahon, superior of the Irish College at Bordeaux, who has informed her of the Archbishop's bounty and his kindness to all the subjects of the King. *French. Letter Book, p. 217.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF BORDEAUX.

1699, April 15.—Recommending to his protection Mr. Fitz Gerald, an Irish priest, a resident at Bordeaux for several years. *French. Ibid. p. 218.*

JOHN CARYLL, Minister and Secretary of State of the King of Great Britain.

1699, April 30. St. Germain.—Certificate by the King's order that the bearer, Robert Sumerville, a Scotch gentleman, is a good Catholic, and a faithful subject of the King, that he has been captain in the Scots Guards, and has always served with distinction and loyalty, and that wishing to go to Rome to visit the tombs of the Apostles and to see the next jubilee, his Majesty has given him leave for that purpose. *French. Entry Book 3, p. xeviii.*

JAMES II. to DOM PEDRO, KING OF PORTUGAL.

1699, May 29. St. Germain.—Congratulating him on the birth of a daughter, of which he was informed by his letter of last January. *Latin. Ibid. p. lix.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL D' ARQUIEN.

1699, [May?] St. Germain en Laye.—Acknowledging his letter, informing her of his arrival at Rome. *French. Letter Book, p. 218.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1699, June 14. St. Germain en Laye.—Acknowledging her letter written on the opportunity of the coming of the Comte de Rovere. *French. Postscript in the Queen's own hand.* I do not content myself with the hand of a secretary to assure you of the true and sincere friendship I preserve for you, which neither time nor absence will ever be able to change. I always receive with great satisfaction your letters which are full of affectionate and obliging expressions, but I should not wish for such compliments which are unnecessary between relations and friends like ourselves. I rejoice that the Prince, your son, is recovered from his serious illness. *Italian. Ibid. p. 220.*

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1699, June 25. [Received.]—Expressing the joy and impatience with which they are expecting the honour his Majesty wishes to do them, for he regards him not only as a great King but a great servant of Jesus Christ. There is no glory or

greatness that resembles that of imitating Him. Those who live in the great world have more need of retreat than others. Those who have been granted such extraordinary graces by Him have without doubt extreme obligations, for they enjoy in time infinite consolations, and in eternity will find immortal ones. Joys below are but of momentary duration, those on high are unchanging, and their duration is the same as that of God, their author and their object. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1699, July 4. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on the birth of the Prince, his son, and adding that she has asked the Comte de Rovere, who has delivered her his letter, to declare, on delivering her letter, her strong desire to be able to prove the extent of her esteem for the Duke. *French. Letter Book, p. 219.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS DOWAGER OF SAVOY.

1699, July 4.—Congratulating her on the birth of her grandson. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1699, July 6. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter sent by the Marquis Ferrero. *French. Ibid. p. 221.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF SAVOY.

1699, July 6. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for her letter sent by the Marquis Ferrero. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS DOWAGER OF SAVOY.

1699, July 6. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for her letter sent by the Marquis Ferrero. *French. Ibid. p. 222.*

HENRY CONQUEST to SIR WILLIAM ELLIS.

1699, July 6. St. Germain.—Receipt for 740 *livres* 12 *sols* on account of his Majesty's prize money, with a further receipt dated 5 Sept. for the like sum on the same account.

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1699, July 11. St. Germain en Laye.—“Ce n'est pas seulement la proximité du sang qui me fait prendre part a la juste douleur qui vous ressentez a la mort de la Duchesse Mazarin. J'entre de plus dans tous les sujets qui vous pouvez avoir de vous en affliger. Nous ne sçavons pas combien est grande la misericorde de Dieu, et jusqu'on elle se peut etendre. C'est pourquoy nous ne devons pas y mettre des bornes, et d'ailleurs il est de nostre devoir dans tous les evenemens les plus facheux de nostre vie de nous soumettre et d'acquiescer a ce que Dieu aura ordonné. Ce sont la les veritez que nous devons non seulement

connoître, mais aussi les mettre en usage toutes les fois qu'il plaira à la Divine Providence de nous mettre à telles épreuves." *Letter Book*, p. 222.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1699, July 13.—Expressing her pleasure at his assurances of the continuance of his friendship sent by Prince Vaini, who owes entirely to his own merit the attentions he has received from the Court of France, and whom she has charged on his return to Rome to assure the Cardinal of all her esteem for him. *French. Postscript in the Queen's own hand*: Though Prince Vaini has promised me to employ all his eloquence to express my gratitude for your generous charity to the poor subjects of the King, my lord, it seemed to me proper to send you in my own hand a thousand thanks to you for it, and also for your good will to procure some good thing for the Abbé Rizzini, who being a man of worth and much esteemed by me, I take on myself the obligation for everything you will do for him. Would that it had been in my power to procure greater honours for Prince Vaini, who certainly deserves them, and who has won here not my esteem only, but also that of the King, my lord, and of the Most Christian King. *Italian. Ibid.* p. 223.

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ROUEN.

1699, July 16. St. Germain en Laye.—Expressing her edification and thanks at his providing for the maintenance of three Irish young ladies, and his procuring for the bearer, Mr. Crabane, the means of following his vocation for the ecclesiastical life. *French. Ibid.* p. 224.

JAMES II. to JAMES THERRY, Athlone Herald.

1699, Aug. 18. St. Germain.—Warrant for examining the pedigree of Julian Campain, Seigneur de St. Julian, who desires to be authorized to bear the arms of the family of Campain in England, and, if he proves to be descended from them, to grant him the arms of that family with proper distinctions. *Entry Book 3*, p. xeviii.

The SAME to the SAME.

1699, Aug. 18. St. Germain.—Similar warrant concerning Louis Matthias Becquet, Seigneur de Beffe, and Pierre Thomas Becquet, Seigneur de Moulin-le Compte, who claim to be descended from the family of the Becquets in England. *Ibid.* p. xcix.

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1699, Aug. 26.—He fears the King's sentiments towards himself may grow weaker, as he feels himself so unworthy of them, but trusts his inviolable loyalty to his Majesty will count for something with him, praising the Lord for keeping his Majesty always in complete dependence on His will. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF NOTRE DAME DE BONNE
NOUVELLE.

1699, Aug. 27. St. Germain en Laye.—I am sorry to learn young Wier's bad conduct, and the trouble he has given you, but am much edified that your charity is not disheartened, and thank you for wishing me to send another in his place. The bearer, young Dempsey, is son of Col. Dempsey, who distinguished himself highly by his zeal and loyalty, and who was killed in the service of the King, my lord. *French. Letter Book, p. 224.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF ST. OUEN AT ROUEN.

1699, Aug. 27.—Thanking him for his willingness to provide for the maintenance and education of a young Irish gentleman, and adding that he, whom she has ordered to be sent to him, is son of Lord Brittas, who is of distinguished rank, and suffered much for his religion and his loyalty to the King. *French. Ibid. p. 225.*

JAMES II.

1699, Sept. 3.—Certificate that Sir Terence Macdermot, being Lord Mayor of Dublin, when the King was there, discharged the duties of his office with much zeal and fidelity, and that, having come over to France after the battle of Aughrim, his faithful attachment to the interests of the King has caused him very considerable losses in Ireland, in the island of Montserrat and elsewhere. *French. Entry Book 3, p. ci.*

JAMES II.

1699, Sept. 7. St. Germain.—Certificate that Morgan Price served in his army in Ireland as captain and major, and having gone to England with the King's leave on his private affairs, he was banished for having been in the King's service. *French. Ibid. p. cii.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE COISLIN.

1699, Sept. 7.—Your charity in being willing to put a young Irishman in place of the one, who had to be sent away for his misconduct obliges me to thank you. The bearer, whom I have ordered to be sent to you is the son of Mr. Bourke, who died a captain in the French service, a gentleman of proved worth and loyalty. *French. Letter Book, p. 225.*

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1699, Sept. 17. Fontainebleau.—Acknowledging with congratulations his letter of 28 Aug., announcing the birth of his son. *French. Entry Book 3, p. lx.*

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1699, Sept. 23.—Expressing his regret at not hearing more frequently from him, and assuring him of the continuance of his prayers for himself, for the Queen and the Royal family, with some religious reflections. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1699, Oct. 8.—Condoling with him on the death of his sister, the Duchess Dowager of Modena. *French. Letter Book, p. 226.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF PALESTRINA.

1699, Oct. 1.—Two letters condoling with them on the death of their aunt, the Duchess Dowager of Modena. *French. Ibid. pp. 226, 227.*

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1699, Oct. 10.—Your Majesty will excuse my giving an account of the course which has had to be taken regarding the Abbé de St. Jacques, who had the honour of speaking to you the last time you came here. His relations, his monks and even the bishop have written and urged him so earnestly to put his affairs in order and to pay the debts he has contracted that he has been obliged to submit to their importunity. He leaves with a firm resolution to return, and to finish what he has begun, being convinced it is the will of God that he should finish his life in the monastery of La Trappe, and do penance there the rest of his days. I can assure your Majesty he has lived there with so much edification, that he has neither done nor said anything that could be blamed. I throw myself at your Majesty's feet to beg of you the continuance of your accustomed acts of kindness. *French.*

JAMES II.

1699, Oct. 17. St. Germain's.—Warrant appointing John Stafford Howard, Comptroller of the Household, Robert Strickland, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, Henry Conquest, Sir William Ellis and Thomas Sheridan to be Commissioners of the Household. *Entry Book 3, p. lxi.*

JAMES II. to DOM PEDRO, KING OF PORTUGAL.

1699, Oct. 18. St. Germain's.—Condoling with him on the death of his Queen. *Latin. Ibid. p. lx.*

JAMES II. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1699, Oct. 18. St. Germain's.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Innocentio Fede to be Master of the Music of the Chapel Royal, with similar warrant, dated 22 Oct., for the said Fede to be master of his Majesty's private music. *Ibid. p. cii.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF BAYEUX.

1699, Oct. 20.—Being informed of his kind willingness to give a pension of 300 *livres* to a family, subjects of the King, her lord, whom she shall recommend, she has thrown her eyes on that of the bearer, Mr. Heagerty, an Irishman, who has served as captain, and has suffered and lost much for his loyalty. *French. Letter Book, p. 228.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF COUTANCES.

1699, Oct. 23.—Thanking him for his charity in being willing to give a pension of 300 *livres* for the relief of the subjects of the King, which she has ordered to be given to a person of distinguished merit who has suffered and lost much in this revolution. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF ST. GERMAIN DES PREZ.

1699, Oct. 23.—Thanking him for his charity in being willing to give a pension of 150 *livres* for the relief of the King's poor subjects, which she has ordered to be given to a person of worth, who has suffered and lost much for his religion. *French. Ibid. p. 229.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE VAINI.

1699, Oct. 27.—I have received with joy your letter informing me of your arrival at Rome, and your audience of the Pope. The charities his Holiness has so liberally dispersed among the subjects of the King, my lord, have been a great consolation to us in our inability to assist them in their pressing necessities. *French. Postscript in the Queen's own hand.* I thank you particularly for all you have done for the Abbé Rizzini, and beg you to continue your efforts for a person I esteem so much, and who is really estimable. I beg you to give a thousand compliments from me to Cardinal Barberini. *Italian. Ibid. p. 227.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF ST. FLORENCE AT SAUMUR.

1699, Nov. 5.—Thanking him for his charity in undertaking to provide for the maintenance and education of a young gentleman, one of the King's subjects, who shall be sent by her. The bearer, Mr. O'Sullivan, whom she has chosen, belongs to an Irish family distinguished both by its antiquity, and by the great possessions they have lost for their religion and their loyalty to their lawful sovereign. *French. Ibid. p. 229.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF CAHORS.

1699, Nov. 7.—Thanking him for having for some time past undertaken the care of Mr. Blake, an Irish gentleman, and procured him the means of following the vocation God has given him

for an ecclesiastical life, who is the more deserving of his compassion, because he is of an old family, and has lost considerable property for his religion and his loyalty to his king. *French. Letter Book, p. 230.*

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1699, Nov. 12.—I am sure your Majesty will allow me to express my joy at your return from Fontainebleau in perfect health, and at that of the Queen being completely re-established. I have just learned with much pleasure that the King has granted your Majesty the Abbey of the Benedictines at Montmartre. I do not doubt that the Princess you have chosen and presented to the King to fill that place, will acquit herself with dignity, and that primitive piety may be seen to flourish there again to the edification of the whole Church.

Postscript, stating that an honest man, who is capable, intelligent and rich, has requested him to speak to his Majesty that he may be engaged to give his services to the Abbess of Montmartre in all that concerns the temporal affairs of her house. He does it disinterestedly, desiring neither salary nor perquisites. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ DE ST. VINCENT.

1699, Nov. 20.—Thanking him for his charity in undertaking the care, maintenance and education of a young Irish gentleman. Young Ryan, who ought to be sent you, is the more deserving of your charity, as he is the son of a gentleman, who suffered much in that revolution for his religion and his loyalty to his king. *French. Letter Book, p. 230.*

JAMES II.

1699, Nov. 26. St. Germain.—Certificate that he has been informed by several persons of quality of Ireland, whom he knows to be worthy of credit, that Mademoiselle Jeanne Macarty, now at Lisbon, is descended from the ancient house of the Macartys, and is connected with the principal lords of that house. He is the more willing to grant this declaration of her nobility as three of her brothers have been slain in his service. *French. Entry Book 3, p. c.*

JAMES II.

1699, Nov. St. Germain.—Certificate that the bearer, Francis Scott, is descended from a noble family of Scotland, being brother of the Earl of Tarras, that he has been Ensign-Colonel in the Scotch regiment of Buchan, where he did good service in the last revolution in England, that he has since served in the King's troops in France, and has always behaved as a good officer, and finally that God has granted him the grace of conversion to the Catholic faith. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to FATHER CLOCHE, General of the
Dominicans.

1699, Dec. 1.—I am informed that, though you very obligingly concurred in my recommendation in favour of Miss Jeanne MacCarty, and though I was assured your approval was sufficient to cause her to be received as a nun in the Convent of Irish Dominican nuns “*du bon succéz*” near Lisbon, nevertheless difficulties are made about admitting her, the Superior of that convent pretending she cannot do it without a decree of his Holiness or of the Congregation of the Regulars. This obliges me to beg you to continue to that lady all the good offices you can. She belongs to one of the oldest families in Ireland, her zeal is not a bit abated by the length of her journey, and she is arrived at Lisbon, where she is much afflicted at the obstacles she finds to her admission. *French. Letter Book, p. 231.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE LUDOVICO PICO.

1699, Dec. 22.—Thanking him for his letter, and expressing her joy that by his care, peace and tranquillity are restored in his House, and that he finds himself in a post worthy of his merit. *French. Ibid.*

WILLIAM VIARD.

1699.—Testimonials that Thomas Sheridan has obtained in Rhetoric the first prize for “*soluta oratio*” and the second for “*stricta.*” *Latin.*

JAMES II.

1700, Jan. 2. St. Germain's.—Declaration that Luke Comerford is a gentleman, the issue of parents of gentle blood in Ireland. *French. Entry Book 3, p. ciii.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF PALESTRINA.

1700, Jan. 4.—Congratulating him on the birth of the Prince, his son. *French. Letter Book, p. 234.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1700, Jan. 4.—Congratulating him on the birth of the eldest son of the Prince of Palestrina. *French. Ibid. p. 235.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF AUTUN.

1700, Jan. 11.—According to the charitable promise you have made me, which has been confirmed by your nephew, the Abbé Roquette, I am sending you two young gentlemen, for whose maintenance and education you have kindly undertaken to provide: Both are worthy objects of your compassion. The bearer, young Sullivan, is of one of the oldest families in Ireland,

which has suffered much in this revolution, and young Pierpoint is of a good English family, which has been banished for its loyalty. *French. Letter Book, p. 235.*

QUEEN MARY TO FATHER FRASSAN, Warden of the Great
Convent of the Cordeliers at Paris.

1700, Jan. 20.—I am asked by my chaplain, Father Naish, a Recolet, to recommend to you the bearer, Father Thomas Bourke, an Irishman, belonging to the same order, to succeed Father Joseph O'Bryan, who has finished his course of theology in your convent. *French. Ibid. p. 236.*

JOHN CARYLL.

1700, Jan. 31. St. Germain's.—Certificate that John and Thomas Lyons, Irishmen and professors of the Catholic faith, have served with credit for 12 years in Ireland and France under Col. Dominick Sheldon, that they have been discharged at the recent muster of the armies of the Most Christian King, and that being banished for their loyalty, they cannot return home. *Latin. Entry Book 3, p. civ.*

JAMES II.

1700, Feb. 3. St. Germain's.—Declaration similar to that to Comerford, calendared *ante, p. 145*, in favour of Mr. Thomas O'Clary, of Fedan in Tipperary. Noted as solicited by Mr. Nihill. *French. Ibid. p. ciii.*

JAMES II.

1700, Feb. 4. St. Germain's.—Declaration that Mr. James Fagan, native of the County of Dublin, now residing at Bordeaux, is a gentleman, and is descended in a direct line from the noble and ancient family of the Fagans of Feltrum in Ireland. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF SENS.

1700, Feb. 15.—Thanking him for giving a living to Mr. Fitz Simon, an Irish priest. *French. Letter Book, p. 236.*

JOHN CARYLL.

1700, Feb. 24.—St. Germain's.—Certificate that John Carroll and Daniel Macevoy, Irishmen, and professors of the Catholic faith, have served with credit for 12 years both in their own country and in France, and were discharged at the last muster of the armies of the Most Christian King, and that being banished for their loyalty, they cannot return home. *Latin. Entry Book, 3, p. civ.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP AND DUKE OF LANGRES.

1700, Feb. 28.—Recommending to his protection Miss Maghaully, for whom he had the kindness four years ago to procure the continuance of the pension his Chapter was giving her, who intends to go to live at Langres, where with that pension and with what the Queen gives her in addition, she hopes to be able to live more comfortably than at St. Germain's. *French. Letter Book, p. 237.*

JAMES II.

1700, March 1. St. Germain's.—Certificate that John Osland, an English gentleman, served faithfully as Major of Dragoons in his army in Ireland, and that he has since served in his troops in France, and has behaved on every occasion as a very good officer, that he is a good Catholic and has suffered much for his religion, and that he dares not return to his own country from which he has been banished for the Catholic faith and for his loyalty. *French. Entry Book 3, p. cv.*

JAMES II.

1700, March 15. St. Germain's.—Certificate that Louis Matthew Becquet, Seigneur de Beffe, and Peter Thomas Becquet, Seigneur de Moulin le Comte, his brother, now living in Flanders, are descended from the noble family of Becquets in England, and are therefore of gentle descent. *Latin. Noted as solicited by Mr. Nihill. Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1700, March 17. St. Germain's.—Certificate that Bartholomew Morrogh, now living in Spain, is descended from a family of gentle blood in the County of Cork. *Latin. Noted as solicited by and delivered to Mr. Waters. Ibid. p. cvi.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF TOURNAI.

1700, April 17.—Being informed of his willingness to provide for the maintenance and education of a young Irish gentleman to be presented to him from her, she has ordered the son of Mr. Plunket, who has suffered much for his religion and loyalty, to be sent to him. *French. Letter Book, p. 238.*

QUEEN MARY to ROBERT STRICKLAND, Vice-Chamberlain of
her Household.

1700, April 19. St. Germain's.—Warrant for swearing Count Carlo Molza to be a Gentleman Usher of her Privy Chamber. *Entry Book 3, p. cvii.*

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1700, May 5. St. Germain's.—Acknowledging his letter of 6 April, which announced the death of his son, and condoling with him. *French. Ibid. p. lxiii.*

JAMES II.

1700, May 8. St. Germain's.—Declaration that Nicholas Geraldin, son of Nicholas, now living at St. Malo, comes of the ancient and noble family of the Geraldines of Gurtins, co. Kilkenny, which is descended from the very ancient and noble family of the Geraldines, Earls of Desmond, as appears by a letter of the late Duke of Ormonde and by a genealogy of the Geraldines drawn up by Richard Carny, Ulster King of Arms. Noted as solicited by and delivered to Mr. Denis Carny. *Latin. Entry Book 3, p. cvii.*

JAMES II.

1700, May 10. St. Germain's.—Declaration that William O'Brien of Tullo Garmony, and Cross, co. Limerick, is the son of Terence O'Brien and Elizabeth Power, who were Catholics, and is descended from the noble family of the O'Briens of Cuonaigh in the same county. *Latin. Ibid. p. cix.*

QUEEN MARY to the NUNCIO TO FRANCE.

1700, May 25.—Congratulating him on his appointment to the Nunciature. *French. Letter Book, p. 237.*

MEGRETS, Head of the Jesuit College of Louis-le-Grand.

1700, May 29.—Testimonial that Thomas Sheridan has obtained this volume as the second prize for Latin "*soluta oration*" in the first class. Printed, to be pasted into the prize.

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1700, [May ?]—Condoling with him on the death of his eldest son, and hoping he will soon be granted another, to alleviate his grief. *French. Letter Book, p. 234.*

JAMES II.

1700, June 2. St. Germain's.—Declaration that William Bourke of Ireland is a gentleman and the issue of the parents of gentle birth of the same Kingdom. *French. Entry Book 3, p. cx.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF ST. PAUL.

1700, June 2.—I have been informed by Monsr. Ronchi, my almoner, that you will kindly receive the young lady he has proposed to you on your kind offer of taking her from me. Mr. O'Byrne, her father, who will escort her to you and deliver you this letter, is a gentleman of very good family in Ireland, who has lost his property for his religion and loyalty. I hope you will be satisfied with his daughter. I shall be no less obliged to you for this last act of charity than for that you showed to Miss Butler. *French. Letter Book, p. 238.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF MONACO.

1700, June 8.—The Ursulines at Rome being founded by my mother, I have always had for them a particular consideration, and being informed that the Minimés of the Trinità di Monte are building a house which will obstruct the light to their school if built too high, I beg you to employ your good offices with these good Fathers to find an expedient which will suit the one party without prejudicing the other. *French. Letter Book, p. 239.*

QUEEN MARY to ROGER NORTH, her Attorney-General.

1700, June 12. St. Germain. —Warrant for a grant to Robert Strickland, her late Vice-Chamberlain, of the office of Treasurer and Receiver General of all her rents and revenues. *Entry Book 3, p. cx.*

JOHN CARYLL.

1700, June 14. St. Germain. —Certificate that the bearer, James Axton, is English by birth, a loyal subject to the King, and a good Catholic, and that he has left his country for his religion and taken refuge in France, where he only asks permission to continue to work at his trade of weaver at Paris, where he has already worked for several years, without giving cause of complaint to anybody. *French. Noted, as solicited by Dr. Betham, in order to procure Mons^r. Argenson's protection to the said Axton, that he might continue his trade in Paris without molestation. French. Entry Book 3, p. cxii.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1700, June 19.—“Sur ce qu'on m'a représenté, que si l'abbesse des Benedictines Irlandoises d'Ypres venoit a mourir, ce couvent seroit en tres grand danger d'estre entierement aneanty, j'ay crû qu'on pouvoit trouver un milieu sur les propositions qui vous ont esté faittes, d'admettre a la profession les quatre novices, qui seroit d'en recevoir deux, dont les dotes se trouveront établies dans peu d'annees, y ayant deja 2,000 *livres* sur l'Hotel de Ville de Paris destinez a cet effet, outre 1,000 *livres* que je leur donneray tous les ans, aussi longtemps que Dieu m'en donnera les moyens, jusqu' a ce que ces deux dotes, et celles des deux autres novices, qui pourront cependant vivre dans la communauté, soient remplies. Je ne vous propose cecy que par forme d'expedient, et je prendray sur moy toute l'obligation de ce que vous ferez en faveur de ces pauvres banies, et persecutées pour la religion, auxquelles ce seroit un surcroit d'affliction extreme de perdre le seul etablissement qu'elles ont au monde.” *Letter Book, p. 241.*

JAMES II. to PETER MARTIN, Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland,
JOHN YALDEN and DANIEL DORAN.

1700, June [25]. St Germain. —Ordering them to examine the accounts of Sir W. Waldegrave, the King's first physician, and Henry Conquest, two of the executors of the late Lord

Waldegrave, and to report if any effects are in their hands that ought to be applied as assets for payment of the French creditors of the deceased, in order to preserve, if possible, the plate and household goods devised by him to his relict from being applied, as otherwise they ought to be, to the satisfaction of the said creditors, pursuant to the sentences obtained by them against the said Sir W. Waldegrave. *Entry Book 3, p. cxi.*

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR and the NUNS OF
ST. FRANCIS AT GOURNAY.

1700, June 28.—The charity of Monsr. le Baube in wishing to place two Irish young ladies of my choice to be nuns in your nunnery has made me turn my eyes to the bearers, Miss Plunket and Miss Hacquet (Hacket) who will be conducted to you. Both are of good families which have suffered much for their religion and loyalty. Their good conduct in the community from which I have taken them induces me to recommend them, and to hope they will persevere in the vocation it has pleased God to give them. *French. Letter Book, p. 239.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF BORGIO SAN DONINO.

1700, July 5.—Congratulating him on his nomination to the episcopate. *French. Ibid. p. 240.*

JAMES II.

1700, July 10. St. Germain's.—Certificate that Catherine Fitzgerald, wife of Etienne Simon, Sieur du Bourg, is descended on her father's side from the very ancient and noble family of Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond, and on her mother's from the noble family of the Magrags. *French.* Noted, as solicited by herself, and granted on the attestations of the Archbishop of Tuam, Lords Clare, Brittas, and Enniskillen, three priests, Dr. Lehy and Therry. With note at foot that this certificate being lost, it was renewed 22 Oct. at the earnest solicitation of the said Catherine Fitzgerald, who represented her great necessity to have her being a gentlewoman attested by his Majesty. *Entry Book 3, p. cxii.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF AGDE.

1700, July 12.—Thanking him for his charity in providing for the maintenance and education of young Morphy and Hankinson, whose parents have suffered much, and lost all for their religion and loyalty. *French. Letter Book, p. 240.*

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE NUNS OF
ST. CLARE AT DINANT.

1700, July 12.—Thanking them for receiving into their community and admitting to the noviciate Miss Dwyer, an Irish girl, from their charitable compassion at the condition to which it has pleased God to reduce her and her family by the revolution in Ireland. *French. Ibid.*

The EARL OF MIDDLETON.

1700, July 15.—Certificate by order of the King that Thomas Browne has served in the regiment of Douglas, and that he has seen certificates that he was wounded in Treves, while doing his duty, in the left arm and has lost the use of it, and that he has always behaved as a loyal subject of his Britannic Majesty. *French. Entry Book 3, p. lxiv.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VERDUN.

1700, July 24.—Thanking him for his charity to Mrs. Bourke, an Irish lady, who has retired to his diocese, while her husband is in the army, and begging him to continue it. *Letter Book, p. 250.*

The EARL OF MIDDLETON.

1700, July 28. St. Germain's.—Certificate that Patrick Hicky, now living in the Rue St. Marguerite, Fauxbourg St. Germain, left Ireland with the Irish troops at the capitulation of Limerick, and came to France in hope of enjoying there the protection granted by the Most Christian King to the loyal subjects of his Britannic Majesty. *French. Entry Book 3, p. lxiv.*

JAMES II. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1700, Aug. 2. St. Germain's.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Francis Plowden to be Comptroller of the Household. *Ibid. p. lxv.*

JAMES II.

1700, Aug. 2. St. Germain en Laye.—Power to Mr. Plowden, Comptroller, and to Mr. Strickland, the Queen's Treasurer, to receive at the Royal Treasury at Paris the 50,000 *livres* each month for the expenses of the Royal Household. *Ibid. p. lxiv.*

JAMES II. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1700, Aug. 4. St. Germain's.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Dominick Sheldon and William Dickeson (Dicconson) under-governors to the Prince of Wales, and Charles Leyburne, Thomas Sakvill and Sir John Gifford, Bart., Grooms of the Bed-chamber. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF MONACO.

1700, Aug. 9.—Condoling with him on the death of his daughter, the Duchesse d' Usez, of which she had been informed by his letter of 6 July, and thanking him for what he has done in favour of the Ursulines, being much edified at the regard the good Minime Fathers have had for them on his account. *French. Letter Book, p. 241.*

JAMES II. to ROBERT POWER, King's Counsel.

1700, Aug. 14. St. Germain's.—Warrant for a patent constituting Francis Plowden, Comptroller of the Household, Henry Conquest, Sir William Ellis, Thomas Sheridan, and Sir Richard Bulstrode, Commissioners of the Household. *Entry Book 3, p. lxvi.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF SOISSONS.

1700, Aug. 16.—Thanking him for his kindness to Denis O'Leary, an Irish priest, professor in theology at Soissons. *French. Letter Book, p. 242.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. OMER.

1700, Aug. 18.—I have ordered the bearer, Miss Bourke, to be sent to fill the second place you have had the charity to give to two Irish young ladies to be educated for two years at a convent in your diocese. She is the daughter of Col. Bourke, who has suffered much in this revolution and is of an old and good family. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II. to FRANCIS PLOWDEN, Comptroller of the Household.

1700, Aug. 23. St. Germain's.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Henry Conquest to be Clerk of the Green Cloth. *Entry Book 3, p. lxxviii.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VERDUN.

1700, Aug. 31.—The charities I am informed you bestow on several subjects of the King, my lord, induce me to recommend to you the bearer, Mrs. Fitz Gerald, as a most deserving object of your compassion, as much on account of her personal merit, being of an old and good family, as because her husband has suffered much in this revolution, and in consequence of the reduction of the army is unable to support his very numerous family. *French. Letter Book, p. 243.*

JAMES II.

1700, Aug. 31. St. Germain's.—Certificate that Paul Leonard, now living in Spain, is the son of parents of gentle birth of co. Waterford. *Latin.* Noted as granted on the attestations of Sir Andrew Lee, Col. Power, Capt. Fr. Grant, Counsellor Robert Power and Therry, and delivered to Mr. Waters. *Entry Book 3, p. cxiv.*

CERTIFICATES.

1700, Sept. 1.—In the same form as the preceding in favour of Stephen, of Cadiz, the eldest brother of the said Paul Leonard, whose birth was attested by Lords Slane, Clare, Brittas and Enniskillen, and Therry, and of Nicholas Aylward, of Port St. Marie in Spain, whose birth was attested by Lords Brittas and Enniskillen, Col. Power, Capt. Fr. Grant and Therry. *Minutes. Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1700, Sept. 1. St. Germain's.—Certificate that Catherine Macarty, at present in a convent at Nancy, is of gentle birth, and is descended from the ancient and gentle family of the Macarty Reaghs in co. Cork. *French. Ibid. p. cxiii.*

JAMES II.

1700, Sept. 1. St. Germain's.—Certificate that Cornelius O'Sullivan, formerly a foot captain in the King's troops in Ireland, afterwards a reformed officer in the same troops in France, and now of the Duke of Lorraine's Body Guard, is a gentleman descended from the ancient and gentle family of O'Sullivan More in Roscommon. *French. Entry Book 3, p. cxiii.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF LE MANS.

1700, Sept. 6.—Being informed that the rumours circulated to the disadvantage of Mrs. Cooke have reached even your ears, and may cause some obstacle to carrying out your charitable intentions to her daughter, whom you have placed in the Abbaye du Pré, I believed I ought to write you this letter to say that I am informed on good authority that she is a good lady, and that her husband died in the service as major of a regiment of the King, my lord. I do not doubt these assurances will dissipate all the suspicions calumny may have caused. *French. Letter Book, p. 243.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF RONCHEREY, at Angers.

1700, Sept. 11.—Thanking her for the obligations Miss Macnamara is under to her, since she has been in her nunnery, of which the Queen is the more sensible because her father served as major in the King's troops with much zeal and loyalty, has suffered much in this revolution, and is a gentleman of an old and good family. *French. Ibid. p. 244.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON.

1700, Sept. 13.—You promised me so obligingly four years ago on the request I made you for a canonry in your cathedral for Mr. Michel, a priest of that diocese, that you would give him one of those which should thereafter become vacant, being engaged for those then vacant, that I doubt not you will give that good ecclesiastic one of the two now vacant in your church. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the VICE-LEGATE OF AVIGNON.

1700, Sept. 22.—Congratulating him on his appointment to that office. *French. Ibid. p. 245.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1700, Sept. 22.—Thanking him for his generosity in being willing to admit into his household Mr. Bourke, the young gentleman who will deliver him this letter, being the more interested in him because Lord Brittas, his father, is to be commended no less for his services and the loss of all his property in this revolution, than for his birth, as he belongs to one of the

oldest and most distinguished families of that kingdom, and thanking him at the same time for all his other charities that she hears of towards the subjects of the King, her lord. *French. Letter Book, p. 245.*

JAMES II.

1700, Sept. 25. St. Germain.—Certificate that Edmond Barry, formerly a foot captain in the king's troops in Ireland, and afterwards lieutenant in his regiment of Guards in France is a gentleman descended from the ancient and noble family of the Earls of Barrymore, co. Cork. Noted as solicited by and delivered to Mr. Barry, the King's page. *French. Entry Book 3, p. cxv.*

JAMES II.

1700, Sept. St. Germain.—Certificate that Peter Hanley, formerly a capt.-lieutenant in the King's troops in Ireland, afterwards a reformed officer in the same troops in France, and now of the Duke of Lorraine's Body Guard, is a gentleman, the son of gentle parents in Roscommon. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE VISITATION AT MONTELMAR.

1700, Nov. 3.—Thanking her for receiving into her nunnery as a pensioner, Miss Ryan, an Irish lady, who is a worthy object of their compassion, her father being a gentleman who has served well and suffered much in the revolution in Ireland. *French. Letter Book, p. 246.*

JAMES II.

1700, Nov. 5. St. Germain.—Certificate that John Coyle, now living at Paris, is the legitimate son of parents of gentle birth, Eugene Coyle and Catherine Barnewall, Catholics, and is descended from the gentle family of Coyle in Connaught, and that he and his father, for their religion and loyalty, suffered the loss of all their property in their native country, and followed the King to France, where they served with credit in the army of the Most Christian King, till the said Eugene fell in action. *Latin.* Noted as solicited by and delivered to Mr. Bancks. *Entry Book 3, p. cxv.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DELPHINO.

1700, Nov. 15.—I am very sensible of your obliging letter, informing me of your arrival at Bresse. You had scarcely shown yourself to the flock Divine Providence has entrusted to you, when you have had to return to Rome to elect a new Pope. I

pray that he may be a worthy successor to Innocent XII., whose goodwill to ourselves and charities to our poor subjects give us just reason to regret him. *French. Letter Book, p. 246.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. OMER.

1700, Nov. 15.—Recommending to him Mrs. Turrét, an English lady, who lives in the country on the outskirts of St. Omer, and likewise Father Sudeot, an English Benedictine, who lives with her. *French. Ibid. p. 247.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1700, Nov. 27.—Thanking him for his obliging answer to her letter on behalf of the poor Benedictine nuns at Ypres, and for all he kindly wishes to do for them, hoping that Providence will help his zeal, and regarding as a good augury, that the four nuns of Pontoise, who will deliver him this, and whom she recommends to him, as well as those already under his protection, have all the qualities needed to restore order and regularity in that house. *French. Ibid.*

[The ABBÉ RIZZINI to the DUKE OF MODENA.]

[1700, December.]—I was last Thursday at St. Germain's with the Nuncio, who brought with him to present to his Britannic Majesty the holograph letter of the Pope on his election, which (as I advised in previous letters) being conceived in the most beautiful terms of paternal love drew more from the heart than from the eyes of his Majesty tears of tenderness, with plain signs of his inexpressible joy, at the elevation of so excellent a person, whom he infinitely esteemed while he was Cardinal, and now regarded as one of the worthiest successors of St. Peter, and one of the most watchful and unwearied pastors of God's flock.

After his audience and after serious discourses with their Majesties together concerning present affairs, which are so great, memorable and important, and likewise on the fresh dangers in Italy, since the Princes would not all agree, as it was hoped they would, in order to prevent them, and as it is not doubted that Venice may be the first to give a wholesome example of it, I was admitted alone to the feet of their Majesties and was then called aside by the Queen. Her Majesty began by saying that she always found herself owing an answer to your Most Serene Highness, not without showing that she wondered at the delay, though caused by legitimate impediments. I, however, seeing the field was open for me to enter into the affairs, began by stating the fixed determination of your Highness to do everything that might be agreeable or advantageous to her Majesty, and, that far from demanding what might be disagreeable to her, you had ordered me on the contrary to avoid carefully using any unpleasant importunity, requesting her to be assured of the promptness with which your Highness would endeavour to satisfy her Majesty,

within the limits of what is possible and with a reasonable allowance of time. She replied kindly that she had desired to be able to treat with me of the said particular, protesting above all things, that were she in a different condition, it would cause her infinite joy to make sacrifices to the very warm affection she feels for her paternal house and especially for the person of your Highness, but that at present every reason dictated that she should deprive herself of such a satisfaction.

From these and the like sentiments I could understand that her slowness in replying proceeded from the natural repugnance she has to enter into a discussion of interests, especially with those of her own blood, never being able sufficiently to represent the temper of the magnanimous heart of her Majesty, and of her too great disinterestedness to everyone, but that in the unfortunate situation by which her constancy has long been tried, such repugnance of hers has become greater from the necessity which she appeared to have of saying in her reply to your Highness, that your proposal was not proportional to the tenor of the pretensions presented to you in the letter of 21 July last.

Continuing the conversation, she reflected on the difference there was between the disposition of the will in her favour and that in favour of the Most Serene Duchess Margaret, the latter being expressly precluded from being disputed, that it extended to small things, and also how it had been made gratuitous, since she understood that she ought to be fully satisfied both with the arbitration of the marriage portion, and about the other stipulations about the marriage portion, but, as regarded her Majesty, it was natural to believe that the testator, dying childless and having an only and a beloved sister, would have kept her before his eyes, since she was in the utmost ill-fortune and therefore deserving to be distinguished from anyone else in his final dispositions.

I might have replied that if one considered that the person entrusted with the testator's intentions was as little fond of the Queen, the sister, as of the Duchess, the consort, one might infer that the testator's intention might likewise have been to make both equal without distinction. But applying myself to the most essential part of the question, which turns precisely on the uncertainty of the testator's intention, there being so many reasons for not depending on the suspicious statement of the person with whom the will was deposited, I humbly represented that in similar cases of controverted pretensions about ambiguous interests which cannot be settled, people usually, with equity for their guide, take a middle way to arrive at a compromise, that the offers of your Highness tended that way, and that she would perhaps find some proportion, if she regarded the inability of the House from the calamities and oppressions it had suffered and from the unavoidable occasions for continued and profuse expenditure, besides the dangers of fresh ruinous contingencies, if there should indeed be a change in Italy. I did not omit to add at length that if her Majesty had been much pitied by the late Duke, her brother, the pity of your Highness would be much more effectual, as you, notwithstanding the straits of the house, had completed the

payment of the marriage portion, and were ready also to give consent to the other claims. Her Majesty most graciously accepted my assertions as true, and with signs of much gratitude, professing her indelible obligations, and opening her mind ingenuously, said that she did not take to heart the more or less that might come to her by her brother's dispositions, but that she had not power to settle it by the declaration of the depository, which declaration would have followed from his own vindication, in acting in a matter which did not concern herself alone, but which had consequences for others, that is for the King, her husband, and her children, so that using her own judgement in the dark in an agreement she might be blamed for too great easiness in yielding; and the more so that coming to touch on the point of the renunciation, there are now many well-known examples in the world contrary to the validity of similar acts.

To all this, I, venerating the candour of her Majesty's sentiments and admiring her generous inclinations towards the person of your Highness, made no reply, except that the origins, motives and circumstances of renunciations are not always the same, so that they cannot all be invalidated, but that, however that might be, I would give an exact account to your Highness of the result of the examination made with me of the reasons on one side and the other, which in substance reduces itself to the great difficulty her Majesty has not only in making a decision but in asking advice, because of the certainty that her claims have been estimated to extend far beyond what her Majesty had ever thought; wherefore I venture to suggest that it is extremely important for your Highness to settle this difference with her Majesty, employing such arguments as may influence her to that course, profiting by her natural equity and moderation, and not to allow that in the course of time, her present claims remaining alive in her descendants should be rigorously pressed, and that with usury, to the very grave injury of the House. *Draft. Italian.*

QUEEN MARY TO COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1701, Jan. 3.—“Je suis bien persuadée de la sincérité des bons souhaits que vous me faites dans votre lettre du 7 Dec. dernier, et je conviens qu'il y a tout lieu d'espérer la fin de nôtre affliction du concours merveilleux de l'union de la France et de l'Espagne, comme aussi de l'amitié et de la bonne volonté de nostre nouveau Pontife, dont il nous a donné des assurances si obligeantes. Le Roy, mon seigneur, est bien fâché de ne pouvoir faire ce que Mons^r le Cardinal Cantelmo souhaite. Mr. Caryll vous en expliquera les raisons.” *Letter Book p. 248.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS D'ESTE.

[1701?] Jan. 4.—Acknowledging his letter which begged her to ask from the King of Spain one of the twelve companies of cavalry of Milan for the Marquis de St. Martin, his son, and regretting she cannot do him that service, having made it a rule never to ask anything of this nature. Dated, probably by mistake, 1700. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1701, Jan. 4. St. Germain's.—Certificate that Stephen Gillet served in the King's troops in England, as one of the Body Guard, and afterwards as ensign of infantry, and has since served in Ireland and France, and when in Scotland was made cornet of dragoons, and has always performed his duty well. *French. Entry Book 3, p. lxx.*

JAMES II.

1701, Jan. 5. St. Germain's.—Appointment of Nestor Helme to be watchmaker to the King. With note that the same was renewed 24 April, 1702. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1701, Jan. 19. St. Germain's.—Certificate that John O'Hanlon, now living at Paris, is the son of Edmund O'Hanlon and Honora Hodnett, both Irish of gentle birth. *Latin. Ibid. p. cxvi.*

JAMES II.

1701, Feb. 26.—Declaration of the pedigree of Thomas Drummond, second son of the Earl of Melfort, tracing back the descent of the family of Drummond to Maurice, the commander of the fleet in which Edgar Etheling with his mother Agatha and his sisters Margaret and Christina took refuge in Scotland, which Maurice was descended from a noble family in Hungary. 3 pages. *Latin.* Noted as ante-dated by the King's order, 19 Aug., 1688, Whitehall, and sealed with the Scots signet. *Ibid. p. cxvii.*

QUEEN MARY TO COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRAIA.

1701, March 8.—Your continual zeal for the King's service obliges me to thank you again, and particularly for the kind way in which you received the Duke of Berwick, which have given us a sensible pleasure. I hope, when you receive the papers relating to my affairs which Mr. Caryll has sent you, you will be able to give the necessary instructions to that Duke as to what is to be done about my claims on my uncle, the Duke of Modena. For the rest I resign myself to your cares and lights both in that affair, and in everything else that affects our interests. *French. Letter Book, p. 249.*

JAMES II. to the COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD *pro tempore*.

1701, March 24. St. Germain's.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Christopher Chilton to be one of the Clerks of the Green Cloth. Ante-dated, 24 March, 1695. With note that by virtue thereof Mr. Chilton was sworn by Francis Plowden, Comptroller of the Household, 1701. *Entry Book 3, p. cxx.*

JAMES II. to LEWIS INESE, Abbot of the Queen, and Principal of the Scots College at Paris, and to his Successors in the Government thereof.

1701, March 24. St. Germain. — Whereas we are well assured that our original memoirs, written in our own hand, can be nowhere more safely kept than in our said College, where formerly several papers of our royal predecessors have been deposited and preserved by the great care and fidelity of those who have had the government of our said College, and whereas we have particular knowledge of your zeal, discretion and affection for us and our service, we have thought fit to charge you with all the inestimable original Memoirs as a testimony of our trust and confidence in you, and we do hereby authorise you to take into your care and custody these our said Memoirs to be preserved in the archives of our said College and to remain there as a lasting mark of our trust in you and our affection for our said College. *Entry Book 3, p. ciii.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL PATUCKOL.

1701, April 4. — I received your letter by the Duke of Berwick on the eve of our departure for the Baths of Bourbon, which prevented me from replying sooner. The sincere affection with which that Duke has declared you enter into all the King's interests, gives us ground to hope that the good will of the Holy Father, sustained by your good offices, will at a proper time and place produce happy results for our consolation. *French. Letter Book, p. 249.*

JAMES II. to FRANCIS FLOWDEN, Comptroller of the Household.

1701, June 28. St. Germain. — Warrants for swearing and admitting Harcourt Berkenhead and John Simpson to be Clerk of the Kitchen, and Yeoman of the Entry respectively. *Entry Book 3, pp. lxi, lxi.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CASTELNO.

1701, July 11. — The compassion and charity you have shown in several instances to the King's subjects make me believe you will procure some assistance to a community of English nuns of the order of St. Clare at Gouvelines, whose abbess has begged me to inform you of their extreme poverty. The bearer, Mr. Meredith, will explain to you more particularly the condition of these poor nuns. *French. Letter Book, p. 250.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE and DUCHESS OF SAIK.

1701, July 18. — Congratulating them on the engagement of their daughter to the King of Spain. *French. Ibid. p. 251.*

JAMES II.

1701, July 20. St. Germain's.—Certificate that John Ryan, captain in Lee's Irish regiment, is a gentleman descended from the Ryans of Glanogaha, Tipperary, a family that has been always Catholic and loyal. Noted as solicited by and delivered to Mr. Ryan, the priest. *Entry Book 3, p. cxxii.*

JAMES II. to ROBERT POWER, King's Counsel.

1701, July 20. St. Germain's.—Warrant for a grant to Marie Gabriel Deaudibert de Lussan, wife of the Duke of Albemarle, to be a free denizen of England. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1701, July 22. St. Germain's.—Warrant for a grant of the lands at Old and New Deal, Kent, formerly recovered from the sea, and now or late in the occupation of Henry Sidney or his undertenants, to Henry, Duke of Albemarle, in tail male, with remainder to James, Duke of Berwick, in tail male, at the yearly rent of 40s. a year, reserving power to charge the premises with 9,000*l.* sterling for the portion of Ignatia Fitz-James, the King's natural daughter. *Ibid. p. cxxiii.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE POPOLI.

1701, Aug. 8.—Thanking him for his letter of 28 June, informing her of his happy return to Naples. *French. Letter Book, p. 251.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF HIERES.

1701, Aug. 13.—Expressing how sensible she is of her charity and consideration to Mademoiselle MacCarty, and also of the obligations that Mademoiselle is under to Mons^r le Conseiller du petit Marest. *French. Ibid. p. 252.*

JAMES II.

1701, Aug. 17. St. Germain's.—Certificate that Charles Russell, now living at Cadiz, is a gentleman, descended from the ancient and noble family of Russell, Earls of Bedford. *Latin. Entry Book 3, p. cxxv.*

JAMES II. to HENRY CONQUEST.

1701, Aug. St. Germain's.—Warrant to pay bills relating to the Household, though signed only by Thomas Sheridan and Sir Richard Bulstrode, during the absence of Francis Plowden and Sir William Ellis, the other Commissioners of the Household. *Ibid. p. cxxvi.* Noted at foot, "This was the last warrant his late Majesty signed."

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1701, Sept. St. Germain's.—Announcing the death of his father and his own resolution to follow in his footsteps.—His last charges to us on his death-bed will, we hope, never be forgotten by us,

namely, that we should always prefer the eternal salvation of our soul and the profession of the Roman Catholic faith to all transitory things and to all temporal advantages whatsoever. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 1.*

JAMES III. to the KINGS OF SPAIN, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN and DENMARK.

1701, Sept. St. Germain. — Announcing the death of his father. *French. Ibid. pp. 2, 3.*

JAMES III. to CARDINALS SPADA, CARPEGNA, D'ADDA, ASTALLI, ORSINI, MARESCOTTI, DE JANSON, SOUZA, and CORNARO.

1701, Sept. St. Germain. — On the same subject as the last. *French. Ibid. p. 4.*

JAMES III. to CARDINALS PANCATI, BICHI, MORIGGIA, NORRIS, DELPHINO, ARCHINTO, ST. CLEMENTE, TANNARI, and COLOREDO, and to CARDINALS FRANCESCO BARBERINI, SANTA CROCE, BONCOMPAGNO, D'ASTI, GABRIELI, CENCI, RUDULOUË (RODOLOVIC), DURAZZO, ST. CESARIO, NEGRONI, and SACRIPANTI, and to CARDINALS OTTOBONI, PAMPHILIO, BARBARIGO, IMPERIALI, COSTAGUTI, RUBINI, SACCHETTI, NERLI, ALTIERI, and CARLO BARBERINI.

1701, Sept. St. Germain. — Three letters similar to the last. *French. Ibid. pp. 4, 5.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE VENDOSME.

1701, Oct. 1. — In reply to his letter of condolence on the death of the late King. *French. Letter Book, p. 252.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1701, Oct. 3. — Notwithstanding the overwhelming affliction she is in, she cannot let Mr. O'Donnell depart, who is going to be confessor to the Irish Benedictine nuns, without recommending him to the Bishop. She has charged him to assure the Bishop how sensible she is of his consideration and acts of kindness to that re-established community, and how obliged she is for the prayers he has had offered in his diocese during the late King's illness. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1701, Oct. — The overwhelming grief in which she was, when she received his letter informing her of the celebration of the marriage of his daughter to the King of Spain, could not prevent her from taking a keen interest in all the advantages he may hope from such a great alliance. *French. Ibid. p. 253.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF SAVOY.

1701, Oct. St. Germain. — To the same effect as the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS DOWAGER OF SAVOY.

1701, Oct.—To the same effect as the last two letters. *French. Letter Book, p. 254.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1701, Oct. 14.—During the few days Madame Caryll, abbess of the English Benedictine nuns at Dunkirk, has been here, she has spoken to me strongly of the great obligations she and her community are under to you, for which I must thank you, and at the same time beg you to continue your protection to them. She has also informed me of her wish to resign her office, the better to prepare for death, which from her weakness and age she considers to be near at hand, but she finds her nuns so averse to it that she cannot obtain their consent, without which and yours she is resolved to do nothing therein. She flatters herself, that if she can obtain their consent, you will concur with them. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the EARL OF MONMOUTH AND MIDDLETON,
principal Secretary of State.

1701, Oct. 17. St. Germain's.—Warrant for swearing and admitting James Porter to be Vice-chamberlain of the Household. *Entry Book 4, p. 1.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the
Household.

1701, Oct. 17. St. Germain's.—Warrants for swearing and admitting the following persons to the following places:—

James, Duke of Perth,	Governour to the King.
Dominick Sheldon and	} Under-Governours to the King.
William Dickeson,	
Richard Hamilton,	Master of the Robes.
Thomas Neville, Charles	} Grooms of the Bedchamber.
Leybourne, Thomas Sack-	
ville, Sir John Gifford,	
David Lloyd, Richard Bid-	
dulph, Sir Randell Macdon-	
nell, Richard Trevanion,	
Dudley Bagnell, Daniel	
MacDonnell, George Rat-	} Gentlemen Ushers of the
tray, and Charles Booth,	
Dennis Carney, John	
Ronchi, Thomas Wivell,	Presence.
and John Copley,	} Comptroller of the Household.
Francis Plowden,	
John Stafford,	Vice-Chamberlain to the
	Queen.

Ibid. pp. 45-48 and 50-52.

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1701, Oct. 20. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Timothy Doyle and John Nash to be the King's messengers in ordinary, and riding messengers. *Entry Book 4, p. 54.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1701, Oct. 24. St. Germain.—Warrants for swearing and admitting the following persons to the following places:—
John Constable, First Physician in ordinary to the King.
Calahan Garvan, Physician to the Household. *Ibid. p. 53.*

JAMES III. to the COMPTROLLER.

1701, Oct. 24.—Warrant for Henry Conquest to be Clerk of the Green Cloth. Minute. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON.

1701, Oct. 24.—“Si ma douleur pouvoit recevoir quelque consolation, vostre lettre obligeante et pleine de compassion y contribueroit beaucoup. La main de Dieu s'est appesantie sur moy, j'adore ses jugemens avec une entiere soumission, et j'espere de sa misericorde que cette même main qui me chatie, me soutiendra. Aprez les preuves que vous avez donné au feu Roy. . . . de vostre amitié et de vostre attachement, je suis persuadée que vous continuerez les mêmes sentimens pour le Roy mon fils, et qu'il n'est pas necessaire que je vous recomande ses interests.” *Letter Book, p. 255.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SPADA.

1701, Oct. 24.—To the same effect as the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1701, Oct. 24.—Thanking him for his letter of condolence on the death of the late king. *French. Ibid. p. 256.*

JAMES III.

1701, Oct. 26. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Henry Parry to be Clerk of the Kitchen in ordinary. *Entry Book 4, p. 55.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1701, Oct. 27. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting John Dutton, John Baggot, James Neagle, Thomas Higgins, James Symes, and Laurence Dupuy to be Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber. *Ibid. p. 49.*

WARRANTS.

1701, Oct. 29.—In the same form as that of 26 Oct. for each of the following persons to be:—

Harcourt Berkenhead,	Also Clerk of the Kitchen in ordinary.
Christopher Chilton,	Clerk of the Green Cloth.
Christopher Williams,	Yeoman of the Accompting House.
Patrick Owens,	Messenger of the Accompting House.
Humphrey Prescott,	Yeoman Baker.
Richard Pemberton,	Yeoman of the Pantry.
Charles Macartie,	Gentleman and Yeoman of the Wine Cellar.
John Read,	Yeoman Confectioner.
John Sympson,	Yeoman of the Ewry.
Francis Gautier,	Gentleman of the Buttery and Yeoman of the Chaundry.
Jeremiah Broomer,	Master Cook.
John de la Roche,	First Yeoman of the Mouth.
Thomas Fox,	Groom of the Privy Kitchen.
Matthew Creagh,	Child of the Privy Kitchen.
John Martinash,	Yeoman of the Larder.
James Menzies,	Yeoman of the Scullery.

Minutes. *Ibid.* pp. 55, 56.

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-chamberlain of the Household.

1701, Oct. 29. St. Germain's.—Warrants for swearing and admitting Doctor John Betham to be Preceptor and Doctor John Ingleton to be Under-Preceptor to the King. *Ibid.* p. 57.

QUEEN MARY to JOHN STAFFORD, Vice-Chamberlain of her Household.

1701, Oct. 30.—Warrant for swearing and admitting the Duchess of Perth and the Countess of Almond to be Ladies of her Bedchamber in ordinary. *Entry Book 4, p. 1.*

Like WARRANTS by HER MAJESTY'S directions.

[1701, Oct. 30?]— For	} to be Bedchamber Women.
Countess Molza, Lady	
Strickland, Mrs. Strickland, and Mrs. Biddulph	
For Mr. ^a Crane, Mr.	} to be Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber.
Hatcher, Count Molza, and Mr. Caryll	
For Guy Foster, Joseph	
Persico, Edmund Barry, and Matthew Turene	} to be Gentlemen Ushers of the Presence.
For Roger Strickland	
For Person, Battiste, Haywood, and Prieur	
	} to be Page of Honour.
	} to be Pages of the Backstairs.

With note that all these and the other warrants of the Queen's servants were directed to Mr. Stafford, who swore all those of her Majesty's family, and was himself sworn by Mr. Porter by virtue of his Majesty's warrant of 17 Oct., directed to Mr. Porter and countersigned by the Earl of Middleton, and entered in his Entry Book. *Entry Book 4, p. 2.*

JAMES III. to NORBERTUS ROETTIER, one of the Engravers General for the Mint in England.

1701, Oct. 31. St. Germain's.—Warrant for making and engraving the Great Seal for the Kingdom of England. With note that the like warrants for making the Great Seals for Scotland and Ireland were dated 15 Oct., 1702. *Ibid. p. 61.*

JAMES III.

1701, Nov. 4. St. Germain's.—Declaration, that, whereas it is his intention that the ceremonial, forms and customs of the Court and Household should be truly observed and practised, as in the times of his royal ancestors, Kings of England, and that all his officers should be maintained in the just functions and privileges of their respective offices, and he wanting at present the requisite informations of these particulars, whatever has or may be done here, contrary to the established rules of the Court, shall not be made precedents or drawn into consequence in England. *Ibid. p. 60.*

WARRANTS for OFFICERS of the STABLES, &c.

1701, Nov. 4.—Ralph Sheldon and Richard Biddulph to be Equerries.

Robert Buckenham	to be Equerry of the Great Stables.
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John Lewin	to be Riding Purveyor.
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Gerald Devereux	to be Purveyor of the Stables.
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Capt. Henry Griffith	to be Yeoman Saddler.
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Jolie Falvie	to be Harbourn of the Deer.
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John Dixey	to be Body Coachman.
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Henry Kerby and Thomas Umsworth	to be Chairmen.
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Thomas Conner	to be Farrier.
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Bryan O'Bryan, Denis O'Bryan, Alexander Stewart, Nicholas Milner, Lovell Webb, John Perry, and Andrew Symes	} to be Footmen.
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Leonard Wait, Patrick Maguirk, Denis Ryan, Edward Douglas, Ed- ward Hogan, Nicholas Clark and Joseph Walden	} to be Grooms.
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With note that a warrant was given afterwards to Henry Kerby to be Body Coachman. Minutes. *Ibid. p. 58.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1701, Nov. 7. St. Germain.—Letter credential on behalf of Monsignor Caprara, who is to transact his business at the Court of Rome as he did that of his father. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 9.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA, Auditor of the Rota.

1701, Nov. 10.—Recommending to him Father Tyrell, Warden of the Irish Capuchins, who is going to Rome for the general chapter of his Order, and requesting his good offices with the Pope, if necessary, concerning the interests of the Capuchins of that nation, who deserve them for their services in the Irish mission. *French. Letter Book, p. 256.*

JAMES III. to FRANCIS PLOWDEN, Comptroller of the Household.

1701, Nov. 10. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting James Labadie, Closet Keeper to the King, to be Purveyor of the Wine. *Entry Book 4, p. 61.*

WARRANT.

1701, Nov. 10.—For James Bailly to be Purveyor of his Majesty's Poultry. *Minute. Ibid. p. 62.*

WARRANTS for

1701, Nov. 10.—Sir Charles Carteret. to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Nov. 13.—Peter Moyry to be Gallery Keeper.

Nov. 14.—Louis du Monnin and } to be Trumpeters in
Peter Monsett } Ordinary.

„ „—Joseph Nosetto Du- to be First Kettledrum-
mont mer of the Household.

Nov. 17.—Mary Callanan to be Laundress and
Starcher of the Body.

„ „—Elizabeth Leserteur to be Seamstress.

Minutes. *Ibid. p. 59.*

JAMES III. to the GENERAL OF THE CAPUCHINS.

1701, Nov. 12.—Recommending to him the interests of the Irish Capuchins which will be represented to him by Father Robert Tyrell, Warden of their province, who is going to Rome. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 10.*

WARRANT.

1701, Nov. 17.—For John White to be a pursuivant of the Kingdom of Ireland. *Minute. Entry Book 4, p. 52.*

WARRANTS for HER ROYAL HIGHNESS' FAMILY.

1701, Nov. 17.—Elizabeth
 Symes, Mary Plowden, Rose } to be Bedchamber Women.
 Lee and Bridget Nugent }
 Elizabeth Martinash to be Nurse.
 Mary Neville to be Laundress.
 Christian Plunkett to be Seamstress.
 Daniell Fullam and John Wilkie to be Pages of the Backstairs.
 Minutes. With note of the appointment of Mary Smallwood to
 be Necessary Woman, 4 July, 1702. *Entry Book 4, p. 59.*

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE CONVENT OF THE
VISITATION OF ST. MARY AT ANNECY.

1701, Nov. 23.—Replying to the letter of condolence of herself
 and her community on the death of the late King, and requesting
 the continuance of their prayers. *French. Letter Book, p. 256.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VIVIERS.

1701, Nov. 24.—Thanking him for the charity with which he
 has undertaken to provide for the education of the two Irish
 young ladies, of which she has been informed by the Duchess of
 Tyrconnel, and informing him that the two girls sent to Bourg
 according to his orders belong to good families, who have lost
 considerable properties in the last revolution, the name of one
 being Fitz Patrick, and that of the other Fitz Gerald, concerning
 whom the necessary certificates will be sent. *French. Ibid.*
p. 257.

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER.

1701, Nov. 25.—Warrant for swearing and admitting the
 Countess of Monmouth and Middleton to be Governess to the
 Princess. *Entry Book 4, p. 2.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1701, Nov. 26.—On Mr. Scot's departure, thanking him for
 the continuance of his consideration to him, he being a gentleman
 of worth, who has served the late King very well. *French. Letter*
Book, p. 257.

JAMES III. to his uncle, the DUKE OF MODENA.

1701, Dec. 2. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his
 letter of condolence on his father's death. *French. Entry Book*
1, p. 5.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL PORTOCARRERO.

1701, Dec. 3.—As the necessity and misery of the poor Irish
 subjects of the King, my son, increase daily to such an excess that
 we are obliged to have recourse to every possible means of procuring

them some relief, and Father Bernard Kennedy, Provincial of the Irish Augustines, having offered to go to Spain to represent the pitiful condition to which the poor Catholics of that faithful nation are reduced, who have been obliged to leave their country and their property for their religion and in order to follow their lawful King, in hope of collecting some help towards their maintenance, I felt bound to write this letter to recommend him to you, and to beg you to grant him your protection and good offices. *French. Letter Book, p. 258.*

JAMES III.

1701, Dec. 6. St. Germain's.—Warrant appointing Francis Plowden, Comptroller of the Household, Henry Conquest, Sir William Ellis, Thomas Sheridan, and Sir R. Bulstrode to be Commissioners of the Household. *Entry Book 4, p. 62.*

JAMES III.

1701, Dec. 12.—Warrants for swearing and admitting the following persons to the following places:—

Francis Gaultier,	Gentleman of the Buttery and
	Yeoman of the Chandery.
Benedict Gennary,	First Painter.
Dominick Rougé,	Tailor.

Ibid. p. 63.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL LE CAMUS.

1701, Dec. 14.—Thanking him for his charity to the Irish subjects of the King, her son, particularly to the wives of officers of that nation, who have not been able to follow their husbands into Italy, and for appointing Father Barrwell, priest of the Oratory, to be Superior of the Seminary of St. Martin. *French. Letter Book, p. 259.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1701, Dec. 15.—Thanking him for his letter of condolence on the death of the late King. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF MONTPELLIER.

1701, Dec. 15.—Thanking him for his great charity to Terence O'Donnell, a reformed officer, who has served well and suffered much in the Irish revolution, and to his wife and children. *French. Ibid. p. 260.*

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHERS SUPERIOR AND THE NUNS OF THE
THREE CONVENTS OF THE VISITATION AT LYONS.

1701, Dec. 29.—Thanking them for their letter of condolence on the death of the late King, and for their prayers for the repose of his soul, and for herself and her children. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DEAN AND CHAPTER OF
ST. MARTIN AT TOURS.

1701, Dec. 30.—I have received your letter and the annexed memoir. I could wish with all my heart to do you some good office, and to contribute to a good understanding between your Archbishop and yourselves, but I have made it a rule, ever since I have been in France, not to interfere in any business of that nature, which concerns solely the subjects of the Most Christian King. I thank you for the prayers you have offered with so much zeal at the tomb of our holy patron for the repose of the soul of the late King, and request the continuance of them for him and myself and my children, with the more confidence as you have associated us therein by your letters patent. *French. Letter Book, p. 261.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTESSE DE LA FERRIERE.

1702, Jan. 5.—Thanking her for her generosity in receiving into her house and taking care of Mr. Barnwell, Lieut-colonel of Galmoy's regiment, after the accident which happened to him, when he was on the point of passing into Italy. *French. Ibid. p. 262.*

JAMES III. to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND for the
time being.

1702, Jan. 9. St. Germain's.—Warrant for a grant to James Therry of the office of Athlone Pursuivant for Ireland. *Entry Book 4, p. 3.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1702, Jan. 13.—Being penetrated by the most lively gratitude for the continual series of proofs that the Holy Father gives on all occasions of his high esteem for the late King, and for his compassion and kindnesses towards my son and myself, my thanks ought to anticipate the execution of the order his Holiness has given to his nephew, the Abbé Albani, to deliver the funeral sermon at the obsequies he has resolved to celebrate for the repose of his soul. I therefore ask you to tell the Abbé from me, that I am very sensible of the obliging zeal with which he has undertaken a duty so honourable to the memory of the late King, and so consoling to the King, my son, and to myself, and to present him with our compliments on the subject, in the manner you may consider most suitable, adding that I hope to see his merit rewarded with the highest dignities of the Church. *French. Postscript in the Queen's own hand.* I am anxious that not only the Abbé but also his parents be convinced of my gratitude to their son for what he has undertaken. I therefore beg you to go to them in my name, and give them not merely compliments, but sincere and cordial thanks, assuring them of

the estimation I have for such a signal favour, and for their persons, who are so closely connected with such a great and holy Pope. *Italian. Letter Book, p. 263.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. O'SULLIVAN, President of the Irish
College at Louvain.

1702, Jan. 16.—Recommending to him William Hurley, the son of a gentleman who has served with much zeal in the Irish troops, and requesting him to give him, if possible, a place in the College. *French. Ibid. p. 262.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUISE DE MONTECUCOLI.

1702, Jan. 25.—Thanking her for her assurances of her friendship, and requesting her to remember her in her prayers. *French. Ibid. p. 264.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF TREGUIER.

1702, Jan. 26.—Thanking him for his kindness to Miss Archer, who, she is informed, comes of a good family, which has suffered much in the last Irish revolution for their loyalty and religion. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1702, January. St. Germain's.—Warrant for swearing and admitting William Weston to be printer and stationer to the King's Household and Chapel. *Entry Book 4, p. 4.*

WARRANT.

1702, Feb. 6.—For swearing Count Antonio Davia as one of the Grooms of the Bed Chamber. *Minute. Ibid. p. 64.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1702, Feb. 6. St. Germain's.—Being informed by your letter of your intention to send Nuncios Extraordinary to exhort in your name to peace the Princes of Christendom who are beginning war once more, we cannot but take the first opportunity of acknowledging not only your paternal charity towards them, but likewise your singular kindness to ourselves. We easily see in this that your Holiness will leave no stone unturned to show how much you favour us. To you alone are the Christian world turning their eyes, as you alone can restore calm. For what shall such a Pope not be able to effect, one chosen, not to say predestined, to take the helm of the Church, not so much by the votes of men, as by Providence, and we doubt not by your efforts a way may be opened for reconciling the different Princes, which, we trust, will bring no small advantage to our affairs also. . . . *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 10.*

WARRANT.

1702, Feb. 12. St. Germain.—For swearing Walter Strickland (saving his rank next to Thomas Neville), James Falvey, Oliver Nickolas, — Finch, James Griffen, and Richard Bagott, as Grooms of the Bedchamber. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 63.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF DAMASCUS, Nuncio
Extraordinary in Spain.

1702, Feb. 15.—Acknowledging his letter, which announced his appointment, and thanking him for his assurances of his zeal for her concerns, and his wishes for her consolation. *French. Letter Book, p. 265.*

WARRANTS.

1702, Feb. 24.—For swearing and admitting John Shaw and Peter Halpeny to be Sadlers to the Stables. With note that two new warrants were afterwards given, one to Shaw of Esquire Sadler, and one to Halpeny of Groom Sadler. *Entry Book 4, p. 64.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF AMIENS.

1702, Feb. 27.—Recommending Ever MacEnnis, a priest, Superior of the community of Irish of the College of Grassin, whose family suffered much in the last revolution in Ireland for their religion and loyalty. *French. Letter Book, p. 265.*

JAMES III. to the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1702, Feb.—Two letters thanking them for their letters of New Year's good wishes. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 11.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1702, [Feb ?]—Similar to, and on the same subject as the next. *Ibid. p. 5.*

WARRANT.

1702, March 1.—For swearing Thomas Godert, Francis Neper, Richard Fermer, and Richard Waldegrave to be Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 64.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1702, March 2. St. Germain.—Thanking him for the magnificent manner in which he has caused obsequies to be celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late King both in the Pontifical chapel and in his titular church of S. Lorenzo in Lucina as described in his letter of 31 Jan. *French. Ibid. p. 6.*

JAMES III. to [TIRSO GONZALEZ], General of the Jesuits.

1702, March 2.—Thanking him for his letter of 17 Jan. on the death of the late King, and chiefly for having ordered all the members of the Order to pray for the repose of his soul. *French. Ibid. p. 8.*

QUEEN MARY to [TIRSO GONZALEZ], General of the Jesuits.

1702, March 2.—Finding consolation for the death of the late King only in the hope that his sufferings have been rewarded with a crown of immortal glory, nothing could contribute more thereto than your letter to me on that melancholy subject, in which you inform me of the multitude of prayers you have ordered throughout your company, and the liberal and prompt application you have made of 5,000 masses for the repose of his soul. I am more sensible than I can express of these proofs you have given of zeal and friendship for a King who had so much esteem for and goodwill to your society. I can assure you that the King, my son, and myself have the same feelings towards it, and that we shall give you on every opportunity all the proofs we can thereof. We are also greatly obliged for the prayers you and your society have offered for the prosperity of my regency and for that of the reign of the King, my son, and we request their continuance. *French. Letter Book, p. 266.*

JAMES III. to HENRY CONQUEST.

1701, March 8.—Order to pay during pleasure to David Lindsay for the use of Mr. Row 194 *livres* quarterly in place of 319 formerly paid him. *Entry Book 4, p. 64.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF THE BENEDICTINES AT BLOIS.

1702, March 9.—Thanking him for having in consequence of her recommendation of John MacCarty been so kind to him that he is now on the eve of being received as a monk of his order. *French. Letter Book, p. 266.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1702, March 9.—The obsequies you have had celebrated with so much piety and magnificence for the repose of the soul of the late King, of which you have given me an account as obliging as it is modest by your letter, will be eternal monuments of your sincere and constant friendship with him even to the grave. The strongest terms of thanks would but weakly express what I justly feel about so many proofs which you give me unceasingly and on every occasion of your attachment to all that concerns me. *French. Ibid. p. 267.*

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1702, March 21. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for her letter with the news of her marriage, and assuring her of her friendship. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL BICHI.

1702, March 23.—Acknowledging his letter of 7 Feb., on the occasion of the obsequies celebrated in the Pontifical Chapel and in S. Lorenzo in Lucina for the repose of his father's soul, and

thanking him for the zeal and piety with which he has joined his prayers to those of his Holiness and the Sacred College in these two functions. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 7.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL BICHI.

1702, March 23.—On the same subject as the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE VENDOSME.

1702, March 25.—Recommending to him the Chevalier Mahony. *French. Letter Book, p. 268.*

JAMES III.

1702, March 26. St. Germain's.—Certificate of the gentle birth of Daniel O'Riordane, captain in Dillon's regiment, and aide-de-camp to the Duc de Vendosme, being descended on his father's side from the old and gentle family of O'Riordane of Banmore, co. Cork, and on his mother's from that of the Nolans of Balenoche, co. Galway. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 4.*

CERTIFICATE.

1702, March 26.—In the same form, granted to Theobald Roche. *Ibid. p. 5.*

COPY.

1702, March 28. St. Germain's.—Attested by Lord Caryll and Mr. Nairne of the late King's certificate of 15 March, 1700, in favour of the Messieurs Becquet, which is calendared *ante*, p. 147. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1702, April 6. St. Germain's.—Certificate of the gentle birth of Oliver Brindijone, *avocat* in the *Parlement* of Rennes, who is grandson of Raoul Bermingham, *alias* Brindijone, a cadet of the old and gentle family of Bermingham of Carrick, co. Kildare, who left Ireland about 1564 on account of the persecution and settled in Brittany. *French. Ibid. p. 6.*

JAMES III.

1702, April 6. St. Germain's.—Certificate that George Morogh of Morlaix is descended from the gentle family of Moroghs of the City of Cork who lost considerable property in the time of Cromwell for their loyalty. *French. Ibid. p. 7.*

JAMES III.

1702, April 24. St. Germain's.—Certificate that Daniel O'Dun[n]e, captain in Dorington's regiment, formerly lieutenant-colonel in the regiment of Charles O'Moore in Ireland, is descended

from an old and gentle family in the Queen's County, being son of Francis Dun[n]e of Tinehinch, who was killed at Aughrim with two of his sons, after raising two foot companies at his own expense for the service of the late King. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 7.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ ALBANI.

1702, April 20.—On the same subject and similar to the next, but somewhat shorter. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 9.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ ALBANI.

1702, April 24.—I have received your letter with much pleasure, and have very great pleasure in confirming the thanks which Monsignor Caprara was charged to convey to you for your funeral sermon on the late King, in which you have omitted nothing that could show your zeal to render his memory precious and venerable to posterity. I hope with all my heart to see your merit and your capacity to serve the Church rewarded worthily. His Holiness by his continued charities for the relief of our poor Catholic exiles, has given within the last few days new proofs of his fatherly care. They compel me to ask you to express to him the obligation under which the King, my son, and myself are to him for them, as well as for his kindness in listening to everything Monsignor Caprara represents to him for our interests. *French. Letter Book, p. 268.*

JAMES III. to the DUC DE POPOLI.

1702, April 24.—Congratulating him on his appointment as Maistre de Camp General of the kingdom of Naples. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 13.*

JAMES III.

1702, April 28.—Certificate that Thomas Grace, son of Edmond Grace of Ballynily, co. Limerick, is descended from the old and gentle Catholic family of Grace of Courtstown, co. Kilkenny. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 8.*

JAMES III.

1702, April 29. St. Germain's.—Declaration that on account of the affection and fidelity of Denis Granville, D.D., Dean of Durham, Chaplain in ordinary to the last two Kings, we are pleased to receive him into our family and allow him a salary, paying him as one of our domestic servants and promising to be mindful of his services and sufferings on our happy and wished for restoration. With note that this draft was made by the Dean, and shown by him to the Queen, when he took leave of her 6 April, and approved by her (as he said). *Entry Book 4, p. 65.*

WARRANT.

1702, April 30.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Sir William Ellis to be one of the Clerk Comptrollers of the Green-cloth. *Minute. Entry Book 4, p. 65.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1702, April. St. Germain's.—On the occasion of his journey to Italy wishing him success in all his enterprises and begging him, should he have an interview with his Holiness, to confirm him in his good dispositions towards the writer that he may give effectual assistance to his restoration when an opportunity shall occur. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 12.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF AGDE.

1702, May 2.—Requesting him to allow the two sons of Mrs. Murphy, whom she had formerly recommended to his predecessor, and their mother, to share in his charities, as they have suffered much for their religion and loyalty, and she herself is unable to help them. *French. Letter Book, p. 269.*

WARRANT.

1702, May 6.—For swearing Richard Richardson in the place of Keeper of the Privy Garden at Whitehall. *Entry Book 4, p. 66.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1702, May 14.—Your letter of 30 Oct. last was delivered to us a few days ago by the Nuncio, with the book dedicated to us by the author “du magnifique Mausolée et des emblemes qui servoient de decoration aux funerailles que vous voulutes bien celebrer vous même pour le feu Roy Toutes ces devises ingenieuses qui representent si vivement ses vertus nous sont autant d’aiguillons pour nous exciter a les suivre.”
. . . . Entry Book 1, p. 7.

JAMES III.

1702, June 9.—Certificate of the gentle birth of Christopher Hyrde, of Querellon, of the parish of Chateauf, diocese of Quimper, whose grandfather John Hyrde, naturalized in France in 1606, was son of John Hyrde of Drogheda, who was descended from the old and gentle family of Hyrde, otherwise O’Hyrde, of Ladarath, co. Louth. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 8.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1702, June 12.—Congratulating him on his appointment to be Legate to the King of Spain, and thanking him for his letter on the subject. *French. Letter Book, p. 269.*

WARRANT.

1702, June 19.—For swearing Sir John Lidcot into the place of Latin Secretary. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 66.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. OMER.

1702, June 20.—Recommending the bearer, Miss Cranburne, for one of the two boarders' places which he gives in a convent, and which has long been vacant. She is very worthy to fill it, having been converted some time ago to the Catholic religion, and her father having been put to death in England for his loyalty to the late King. *French. Letter Book, p. 270.*

QUEEN MARY to the GENERAL OF THE BENEDICTINES OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. MAUR.

1702, June 27.—Thanking him for the continuance of his charities to the poor subjects of the King, her son, and hoping that he will cause to be received in the place of the Irish scholars, who are finishing their studies in the colleges where he has placed them, the young gentlemen she will recommend. *French. Ibid.*

WARRANTS.

1702, July 4.—For swearing James Connock and Thomas Lee as Gentleman and Groom of the Privy Chamber respectively. *Entry Book 4, p. 66.*

JAMES III.

1702, August.—Certificates that James Rice, now in Spain in the service of his Most Catholic Majesty, is descended from a gentle family in the city of Limerick, and that Toby Bourke, now in Spain in the same service, is descended from the old and noble family of the Bourkes of Clanrickard. *French. Ibid. p. 9.*

JAMES III. to JAMES THERRY, Athlone Herald at Arms.

1702, August. St. Germain.—Warrant to examine the claims of Francis Richmond, *alias* Richardson, lieutenant of dragoons in his Most Christian Majesty's service, to bear the arms of the family of Richardson of Glasgow, and if he proves his descent from them to grant him the said arms. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY.

1702, August. St. Germain.—Whereas in 1698 at our request Miss Madelaine Hery was ordered to leave France, upon a report made to us of her conduct, and it is now represented to us that she has been married to Mr. Francis du Port, as appears by the certificate of her marriage at St. Etienne du Mont, 31 Aug., 1699, and that her conduct is proper, we declare that we withdraw our opposition to her residing in France. *French. Ibid. p. 10.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1702, Sept. 9.—This will be delivered you by Mr. Gordon, brother of the late Earl of Aboyne, whom you knew at Rome 15 years ago. He is the only one of his family who has remained firm in his religion notwithstanding the attempts made and the advantages offered to pervert him. I am therefore induced to recommend him to you, and to ask you to present him to his Holiness as a gentleman of distinguished family and merit. *French. Letter Book, p. 271.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1702, Sept. 11.—Taking advantage of Father Polton's going to Ypres to assure him that she is sensibly obliged for the facilities he has offered to her consideration for the profession of four new nuns, and for his continued charity to that poor house. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1702, Sept. 12. St. Germain's.—Recommending James Gordon, a priest and a Scotch missionary, who is being sent to Rome by his bishop as procurator of the affairs relating to their mission, by whom his Holiness will be informed of the condition of the persecuted Church of Scotland. *Italian. Entry Book 1, p. 13.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ROUEN.

1702, Oct. 3.—As Mr. Crabane has obtained at Rome an indult from the Pope to be admitted to Holy Orders, hoping he will continue to him the charity he has hitherto shown him, by putting him in a condition to receive them. *French. Letter Book, p. 272.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF ST. OUVEN AT ROUEN.

1702, Oct. 11.—Thanking him for his charity to Mr. Ward and his family, and for all his charities to several subjects of the King, her son. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1702, Oct. 11. St. Germain's.—Recommending Dr. George Witham to be Vicar Apostolic in England in the place of John Leyburne, deceased. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 14.*

WARRANT.

1702, Oct. 14.—For swearing and admitting Garret Fitzgerald to the office of the King's Barber, with a proviso that he is to content himself with half the salary till the first vacancy. *Minute. Entry Book 4, p. 66.*

JAMES III.

1702, Oct. 31.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Nicholas Luker, now residing at Bordeaux, who is the son of gentle parents in co. Waterford. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 11.*

SIMILAR DECLARATION.

1702, Oct. 31.—In favour of Daniel O'Brien, now serving with the troops in France, who is the son of gentle parents in co. Cork. *French. Ibid.*

SIMILAR DECLARATION.

1702, Oct. 31.—In favour of John Kelly, who formerly served in Dorington's regiment in France, and who is the son of gentle parents in co. Limerick. *French. Ibid.*

FUNERAL SERMON.

1702, Nov. 8.—Of James II. delivered in the church of the Royal parish of St. Germain en Laye by Antoine Anselme, Abbé de St. Sever, printed in Paris by Louis Josse, printer to his Eminence Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris. *Noted as purchased at a sale at Puttick's, July 1858.*

WARRANT.

1702, Nov. 13.—For swearing Francis Grant to be one of the Harbingers. *Minute. Entry Book 4, p. 67.*

JAMES III.

1702, Nov. 23.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Miss Mary Charlotte Fleming, daughter of Richard Fleming of Ardagh, co. Meath, who is descended from the old and noble family of the Barons of Slane. *French. Ibid. p. 11.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE COISLIN.

1702, Dec. 1.—Young Bourke, whom she recommended to him about three years ago, and to whom he paid till last March a pension of 150 *livres*, being since otherwise provided for, requesting him to procure the continuance of that charity in favour of Patrick Blathe (? Blake), an Irish gentleman, whose father died in France, having suffered considerably by the Irish revolution. *French. Letter Book, p. 273.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1702, Dec. 4. St. Germain.—Having heard with great joy that a commission had been appointed to consider the canonization of 40 Jesuits, who, on their way to preach the gospel in

Brazil, had been killed by heretic pirates near the Canaries, requesting him to use his authority to bring the business to the end desired. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 15.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1702, Dec. 4. St. Germain.—On the same business as the last, she having been informed by Father Ruga, her confessor, of the intended canonization. *Italian. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to DOMINICK LYNCH.

1702, Dec. 7. St. Germain.—Commission to be consul in the ports of Ostend, Nieuport and Bruges. Noted that this commission was solicited by and delivered to Lady Strickland. *Entry Book 4, p. 12.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF SENS.

1702, Dec. 18.—The late King having had a particular consideration for Mr. Harris, an Irish priest, Curé of Louzoir, on the occasion of the conversion of one of his *mâitres d' hotel*, whom he reconciled to the Church, and at whose death at Montargis he was present, as she is further informed that he performs his duties to the edification of his parishioners, and has the charge of seven of his relations who have fallen into his arms since the Irish revolution, recommending him to the archbishop, whom she requests to consider him whenever there is an opportunity of doing him a service. *French. Letter Book, p. 273.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF RENNES.

1702, Dec. 23.—As she is informed that he can place in his diocese six girls in the convents of the Ursulines, recommending the bearer, Miss Mary Gernon, an Irish girl, as an object worthy of his compassion and charity, who, she is assured, has a strong vocation for the religious life. *French. Ibid. p. 274.*

QUEEN MARY.

1702, Dec. 29. St. Germain.—Recommending to her son Mrs. Mary Wilmore, widow, who in the service of the late King has undertaken many troublesome and dangerous journeys, and faithfully performed all the trusts that have been reposed in her, for such recompense as is justly due to her for the great pains and hazards she has undergone, as soon as he shall be placed in possession of his kingdom of England, and further recommending that, should she die before his restoration, such recompense should be bestowed on her nephews or nieces. *Entry Book 4, p. 13.*

JAMES III.

1703, Jan. 12.—Three declarations of the *noblesse* respectively of Daniel Cunigane, the son of gentle parents of Tipperary, of John Martin, the son of gentle parents of co. Limerick, and of

Francois de Richemont, *alias* Richardson, lieutenant of dragoons in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, who is descended from the gentle family of the Richardsons of Glasgow in Scotland. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 14.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF FONTEVRAULT.

1703, Jan. 22.—As the Duke and Duchess have requested her with the King, her son, to be sponsor to the young Princess, requesting her to act as her proxy with the Marquis D'Angeau, whom the King has requested to do the same for him. She may give the name she may consider most agreeable to the Duke and Duchess. *French. Letter Book, p. 274.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE POPOLI.

1703, Jan. 22.—Condoling with him on the death of his brother, Cardinal Cantelmo. *French. Ibid. p. 275.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1703, Jan. 22.—I have received the letter you wrote me some time ago about Mr. Scot. Like you I disapprove of his marriage with a Huguenot, and if he carries it out, I shall approve of your depriving him of the charity you give him. But I hope, when he knows your sentiments, he will conform thereto, and will endeavour more and more to deserve the continuance of your bounties to him, since, if he should lose them, I should not be in a condition, as I have informed him already, to make up the deficiency. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to HENRY CONQUEST.

1703, Feb. 3. St. Germain.—Whereas our disbursements exceed our receipts near 4,000 *livres* per month, that we may not run in debt, or suffer those to perish who live by our pensions, we, as guardian of our son, by the advice of his Privy Council, hereby order you to make payment of the pensions usually paid by you, accordingly as you will find them reduced in the lists of pensions signed by us for January last, till further order. *Entry Book 4, p. 15.*

THREE SIMILAR WARRANTS.

1703, Feb. 3.—Directed to Mr. Carny, Mr. Strickland, Treasurer to her Majesty's Household, and the Comptroller and Commissioners of his Majesty's Household, the last two applying to the salaries as well as the pensions paid by them. *Minutes. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF MODENA.

1703, Feb. 5.—Recommending Don Bonifacio Borri, the Abbé Rizzini's secretary, who is returning to Italy, not only as a good

ecclesiastic, and a man with whom the Abbé is very well satisfied, but as the son of an old servant of their house. *French. Letter Book, p. 276.*

QUEEN MARY to the WARDEN OF THE CORDELIERS OF THE
GREAT CONVENT AT PARIS.

1703, Feb. 6.—Recommending Fathers Kerry and Dwyer, two Irish monks, to take the place of two of the same nation, who are just completing their course of studies, and thanking him for the continuance of his charity to the banished subjects of the King, her son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to HENRY CONQUEST.

1703, Feb. 8. St. Germain. —Empowering him to receive the pension granted by his Most Christian Majesty to the young Earl of Lucan. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 16.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VIVIERS.

1703, Feb. 12.—As one of the two girls he has kindly placed in a convent of his diocese is very delicate, and the Superioress wishes her to be removed, thinking the air of the place does not agree with her, asking him to inform her that she consents, and to allow her to send another in her place. *French. Letter Book, p. 277.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF BLOIS.

1703, Feb. 12.—The charity with which he has for some years provided for the maintenance and education of the young Louis Reilly makes her hope he will favour his vocation to be a Canon Regular of St. Genevieve, and she requests him to assist him as far as possible. *French. Ibid.*

TWO WARRANTS.

1703, Feb. 14.—Appointing the Duke of Perth and the Earl of Newcastle to be Gentlemen of the Bedchamber. Minutes. With note that a third similar warrant of the same date was granted to Donough, Earl of Clancarty, 4 Aug. 1707. *Entry Book 4, p. 67.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ COURTIN.

1703, Feb. 15.—Finding by the report of a gentleman, one of the subjects of the King, my son, that you continue to them the same acts of kindness as your father, I must thank you, and assure you at the same time that this gentleman served with the Irish troops with the approbation of his superior officers, and that he has suffered much in the revolution for his loyalty and religion, and that he comes of a good Irish family. *French. Letter Book, p. 277.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1703, March 7. St. Germain.—Neither the King nor myself being at present in a condition to do anything for Col. Scot, and being informed that you are discontinuing to-day the pension of 400 *livres* you have had the charity to give him for some time, only because you are informed he wishes to marry a Protestant, I beg you to continue it only till he has proved himself unworthy of it, by actually contracting that marriage. I will take on myself the obligation of that charity you shall continue to him, and also of that you continue to Capt. Baker. *French. Letter Book, p. 278, and Entry Book 1, p. 17.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ DE ST. VINCENT AT LE MANS.

1703, March 7.—Being informed that Mr. Ryan, whom I recommended to you some time ago is no longer a charge on you, I thank you for your charity to him, and at the same time beg to recommend you Mrs. Bryan as an equally deserving object, being the wife of an Irish officer who has suffered much for his loyalty. *French. Letter Book, p. 278, and Entry Book 1, p. 17.* With note by Mr. Dempster that this and the last letter are by Mr. Nairne.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1703, March 22. St. Germain.—The trust I have always had in your affection for the King's interests and mine causes me to write to you by the same express by which I am writing to his Holiness to beg your good offices with him to obtain a sum I have urgently demanded from him for a very pressing matter which concerns the good of religion and that of the King, my son. *French.*

Postscript in the Queen's own hand. The courier of the Most Christian King being on the point of departure prevents me from informing you more particularly of this business, but I am convinced the Pope will communicate it to you. I feel sure of your good offices with him, and think I deserve them from the esteem and true friendship I have for you. *Italian. Entry Book 1, p. 18.*

JAMES III.

1703, March 23. St. Germain.—Five declarations of the noblesse respectively of Peter Nagle, formerly alderman of Cork, the son of gentle parents of Kerry; of Michael Macegan, M.D., residing at Dormans in Champagne, the son of gentle parents of co. Clare; of Garrett Fitzgerald, the son of gentle parents of co. Kildare; of Richard Butler, the son of gentle parents of co. Kilkenny; and of Patrick Terry, now in the service of his Catholic Majesty at Cadiz, the son of gentle parents of the City of Limerick. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 16.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. OMER.

1703, March 30.—This letter will be delivered to you by Miss Fitz Gerald, whom you have kindly agreed to place in a convent

of your diocese, for which I thank you, as well as for your other charities to other subjects of the King, my son. *French. Letter Book, p. 279.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL D'ESTRÉES.

1703, March 30.—Mr. Gordon O'Neal, a gentleman of one of the oldest families in Ireland, who was brigadier in the army of the late King, and whose regiment has been reformed, having asked permission from the King, my son, and myself, to raise an Irish regiment for the Spanish service, for which he has obtained the consent of his Most Christian Majesty, we have granted it, and recommend him to you as a very brave and good officer, requesting you to do him all suitable good offices at the Court of Spain. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1703, April 28. St. Germain.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Philip Francis Becquet, Seigneur of Saleppe and Counsellor in the county of Douay, in similar terms to that granted to his cousins, which is calendared *ante, p. 147. Latin. Entry Book 4, p. 17.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF XAINTES (SAINTES).

1703, May 6.—Requesting her to receive the bearer, Miss O'Neale, without dowry for her sake, and thanking her for her kindness to poor Irish ladies. *French. Letter Book, p. 280.*

JAMES III. to PATRICK GRAHAME.

1703, May 19. St. Germain.—Commission to be colonel of a regiment of dragoons to be raised in Scotland and to be captain of a troop thereof. *Entry Book 4, p. 68.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF AMIENS.

1703, May.—Recommending to him Mr. Ever Magennis, priest, superior of the community of Irish of the College of Grassin. His family is old and has suffered much in this last revolution for their religion and loyalty. *French. Letter Book, p. 280.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESSE DES URSINS.

[1703? May?—I am requested by an English Benedictine nun of the Convent at Paris to ask your good offices, to obtain for her brother Solomon Gosfright, a merchant banker at Alicante, permission from the King of Spain to stay and carry on his trade there according to the memorial he will give you along with this. I am induced to interest myself on his behalf because I am assured he has always behaved as a loyal subject the 25 years he has been in Spain, but especially from the hope his sister has that by

remaining there he will become a Catholic, as she has had the happiness to do, though like him brought up as a Protestant. *French. Letter Book, p. 281.*

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1703, May. St. Germain.—Thanking her for her letter of 20 Feb. last year, informing her of the conclusion of her marriage, and assuring of her friendship and her most ardent prayers for her happiness. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1703, May.—To the same general purport as the last. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 18.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1703, June 4.—As she hears a letter she wrote some time ago, in which she thanked him for his charity to Capt. Baker, has been lost, she is obliged to repeat how sensible she is of his zeal and affection for the King, her son, in always entertaining some of his subjects, hoping that Mr. Baker will give him every satisfaction by his good behaviour and gratitude. *French. Letter Book, p. 282.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIGNOR ALESSANDRO CAPRARA, Auditor of the Rota.

1703, June 4. St. Germain.—After reciting a former power of attorney granted him, 25 March 1689, not only to receive the income of the *luoghi di monti* of Rome and of the other effects belonging to her on any account and especially under the bequest of her mother, the late Duchess of Modena, but to sell the same, granting him a further power to sell such of the premises as remained unsold, which she wishes on account of her urgent affairs to be effected immediately, the proceeds to be dealt with according to the directions he shall receive from Lord Caryll, her secretary. *Italian. Entry Book 4, p. 18.*

TWO CERTIFICATES OF NOBLESSE.

1703, May or June.—Granted to Arthur O'Brien and Denis Macarty. Minutes. With note that when signing the above, the King with the advice of his Council resolved to grant no more without very strong reasons, but that notwithstanding he had the kindness to grant the one which follows, at the request of a widow. *French. Ibid. p. 20.*

JAMES III.

1703, June 14.—Grant to Elizabeth Tricot, widow of David Bourke, formerly captain of dragoons in Ireland, and afterwards officer in the Dublin regiment in France, where he was killed in

the service of his Most Christian Majesty, who was the son of gentle parents in Clare and descended from the old and noble family of Bourkes, Lords Castle Connell and Brittas, of a declaration of the *noblesse* of her late husband, that she and her son Augustine Bourke may avail themselves of it, if necessary. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 20.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ DE LA TREMOUILLE.

1703, June 18.—Mr. Meredith, the English gentleman who will deliver this to you, has been living at Naples for some years, having been recommended by the late King to the late Cardinal Cantelmo. His death obliges me to procure him another protector in your person, persuaded as I am of your inclination to oblige me and to assist with your good offices the loyal subjects of the King, my son. This gentleman will inform you of those who are of that character, and I beg you to give him full credence in everything that concerns the protection they may require. *French. Letter Book, p. 282.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF MODENA.

1703, July 5.—My consideration for Father Galli, the Jesuit, my Confessor for so many years, does not allow me to let his nephew, Signor Gallini, leave on his return to Italy without giving him this letter to attest his good behaviour during the long time he has been at this Court with his uncle. I therefore beg you to give him on all occasions marks of your protection and goodwill. *French. Ibid. p. 283.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE POLI.

1703, July 30.—Sending her good wishes for the marriage of his daughter, Donna Vittoria, with the Duke of Segni. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the SAME.

1703, July 30.—Similar letter to the last. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 19.*

QUEEN MARY to SIGNOR ANGELO BELLONI.

1703, Aug. 1.—Acknowledging the receipt not only of the letters of exchange sent her in his letter of 28 May last, but also of the money, making in all the sum of 8,000 *scudi* in gold, of which she has informed Monsignor Alessandro Caprara, and adding that she is expecting in a little while other remittances of the same kind, as the said Monsignor will give him notice. *Italian. Entry Book 1, p. 22.*

JAMES III. to the MARQUIS D'ANGEAU.

1703, Aug. 5. St. Germain en Laye.—Being requested by the Duke and Duchess to be sponsor with the Queen Mother of the

young Princess, their daughter, asking him to represent him at the ceremony with the Abbess of Fontevrault, whom the Queen has asked to represent her. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 19.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS DRONERO.

1703, Aug. 18.—Condoling with him on the death of his father. *French. Letter Book, p. 284.*

QUEEN MARY to the VICE-LEGATE OF AVIGNON.

1703, Aug. 18.—Thanking him for his letter concerning his nomination to that office. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the VICE-LEGATE OF AVIGNON.

1703, Aug. 18.—To the same purport as the last. *Entry Book 1, p. 19.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1703, Sept. 9.—“La lettre que vous m’avez ecrite pour m’apprendre le miracle arrivé a la Fere, m’a donné beaucoup de consolation. Je vous suis tres obligée de l’interest que vous y prenez d’une maniere si digne de vostre pieté, et de vostre bon cœur, et vous me feriez un sensible plaisir, qu’il en soit dressé un procez verbal authentique et de me l’envoyer. Je suis dans l’habitude d’en user avec vous avec tant de confiance que je n’hezite pas de vous prier de vouloir recevoir auprez de vous dans la place du Colonel Scot, un gentilhomme Irlandois nommé M. Givin. . . . Vous me ferez, s’il vous plait, sçavoir, si vous trouvez bon, que je vous l’envoie. . . .” *Letter Book, p. 284.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF THE FEUILLANS OF BORDEAUX.

1703, Sept. 10.—Being informed that he will kindly receive a young Irish gentleman in place of Mr. Plunket, recommending the bearer, Mr. Andrew Maghee, and thanking him for his charity to the subjects of the King, her son. *French. Ibid. p. 285.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF TREGUIER.

1703, Sept. 11.—What you have done for my sake for Miss Archer (of which she has given me a full account), is so considerable that I cannot thank you enough for it. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to MESSIEURS LE MARQUIS RANGONI, SANTI,
GIOVANARDI and TAMBURINI.

1703, Sept. 11.—Your letter of 28 July has been delivered me by the Abbé Tamburini, who has fully explained to me the object of his journey, and who has applied himself with much zeal and ability to perform the commission you have given him. I should

wish with all my heart to be able to contribute to his success, and you ought to be assured I shall use all the good offices I can properly. As the business has been remitted to the Generals and Intendants of the two crowns in Italy, I will add a letter to the Duc de Vendosme requesting him, as far as the service of the King, his master, will allow, to have every just and equitable consideration, in order to prevent the complete ruin of my poor country. *French. Letter Book, p. 287.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE VENDOSME.

1703, Sept. 13.—Requesting him to have every consideration for the territory of Modena, her native country, that the King's service may permit of. *French. Ibid. p. 285.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DELFINO.

[1703? Sept?].—"La lettre que vous m'avez écrite pour me remercier du livre que je vous ay envoyé, exprime si vivement les sentimens d'estime et d'amitié que vous aviez pour le feu Roy . . . que je n'ay pu la lire sans beaucoup de satisfaction, et sans m'animer de plus en plus à imiter les grands exemples que ce Saint Roy nous a laissé d'une héroïsme tout Chrétien . . . Les miracles, dont il plaist à Dieu de glorifier son tombeau, se multiplient journellement, et j'ay une ferme esperance que, comme sa patience et sa resignation dans ce monde m'ont aydé à supporter nos afflictions communes, son intercession dans le Ciel me soutiendra jusqu'au bout pour achever mon sacrifice . . ." *Ibid. p. 286.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF LAODICEA, Nuncio at Luzern.

1703, Sept. 23.—Thanking him for his letter which announced his arrival there and wishing him success in his negotiations. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the SAME.

1703, Sept. '23. St. Germain.—Thanking him for his letter announcing his arrival at Luzern. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 20.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1703, Oct. 3.—As I am getting into my carriage for Fontainebleau, I sign this letter, which will be delivered you by Mr. Gwyn, the gentleman I recommended to you, with whom I hope you will be satisfied. *French. Letter Book, p. 287.*

Certificate by LORD CARYLL.

1703, Nov. 2. St. Germain.—That a copy therein given of the declaration of the noblesse of Daniel O'Riordan, calendared ante, p. 173 is a true copy. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 21.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ROUEN.

1703, Nov. 15.—Recommending to him Monsr. Desperrois, a priest of his diocese, who for the last four years has been maintaining and educating Mr. Cary, a young English gentleman, in whom she takes an interest. *French. Letter Book, p. 288.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

[1703, Nov ?]—Thanking him for his letter which has been delivered to him by the Marquis de Louville. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 23.*

HENRI DE THIARD, BISHOP OF TOUL, to MADAME [DE MAINTENON ?]

1703, Dec. 16. Toul.—In reply to the two memoirs of the Queen of England and his correspondent, advising, since the King is still too young and the preceptor too old for simple warnings to be sufficient, that a more efficacious remedy is required, and the most certain and at the same time the most moderate is to give the preceptor a third person in all private discourses he has with the King whether for purposes of religion or instruction. The important thing is to choose that third person well, but God will not fail to make the Queen acquainted with one for the execution of the good designs He has placed in her heart. This means will relieve the Queen of the just fear she ought to have of that preceptor's inspiring the young King with bad sentiments, and will allow her to have as much regard for political considerations as Christian prudence will permit. I hope that such a precaution, with the warnings the Queen will give to the King and his preceptor, will, at least for some time, hinder her from coming to so startling a step as the dismissal of the preceptor, and, if she shall hereafter be obliged to do so from his incorrigibility, she will at least have the satisfaction of having persuaded her Court and the public that she has been as moderate as was possible in such a case. Though I feel deeply at Jansenism endeavouring to establish itself in the Court of England, I am not surprised. It is a holy Court, and that party has always tried to cover itself with appearances of piety and to seek the support of good people. The sainted King in heaven and the sainted Queen, still upon earth, with the good measures she will take, aided by your wise counsels, will preserve the English Court from that contagion, which is only too wide spread among the Catholics in Holland, though it seems the suffering condition they are in for their religion ought to have preserved them from it. I beg you to assure the Queen of inviolable secrecy on my part, which is the reason I write with my own hand, though my writing is bad. As to what you write, Madame, that that evil is great and spreading in France, the only remedy to check it is to get a good Bull from the Pope, which all the bishops will put in execution in their dioceses. Could the King have any difficulty in asking for it, and could it be feared that the Pope would make any in granting it, when an agreement had been arrived at with him

about the formalities to be observed for its reception in France, which appears to me a matter easy to arrange? Monsieur de Nyon (?) and other well intentioned persons often press me to give my order on the condemnation of the *Cas* [*de conscience*]. I desire as much as anyone in the world to make my faithfulness appear therein, but, as it must be done at the proper time to derive advantage from it, I am daily waiting impatiently till the Pope should give us an opportunity, or one should occur naturally. The obtaining of that Bull would be well worth the King's dispatching an express to Cardinal Janson with good instructions. I pray that God may ever preserve you, in the midst of so many needs the Church has of your good offices with a King who has been imbued for so long with strong feelings of religion, but who is so much distracted by the multiplicity of business, that he needs a person like you to put before his eyes from time to time the importance of the matter and the measures to be taken to free the Court from so great an evil. *French.* 8½ pages.

[MADAME DE MAINTENON?] to QUEEN MARY.

[1703], Dec. 19.—Here are all the answers to the consultations with which your Majesty has charged me. They appear to me to be by no means calculated to quiet your mind. The precaution, which the Bishop of Toul advises, is by no means easy to take. The natural third person would be the Governor, but, besides his being believed to be somewhat favourable to that party, that change of conduct would hurt the preceptor's feelings, and your Majesty would be exposed to complaints and explanations that would weary you. It seems to me by no means useful to give advice to Mr. Betham, as the Curé of St. Sulpice proposes, and I believe, all things considered, no precipitate step should be taken. Your Majesty has the confidence of the King, your son, he has an enlightened (*eclairé*) confessor, it is impossible he should change without its being noticed, and you should wait till Providence supplies some opportunity (which I hope for) for the prayers of your Majesty. Your Majesty will have much trouble to read the bad writing of what I am sending, and, had I been able, I would have brought them to read to you, as I desire nothing so warmly as to relieve the troubles of your Majesty. I beg you not to trouble yourself scrupulously about M. Fagon's regimen. He did not know that you dislike chicken, and you may choose other wholesome food. The King ought to take a purge to-morrow by way of precaution . . . *French.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1704, Jan. 7. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Theobald Bourke, Knight of the Spanish Order of St. James, to be Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. *Entry Book 4*, p. 69.

SIMILAR WARRANT.

1704, Jan. 14.—For Joseph du Chaumont. *Minute. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to MONSIGNOR CAPRARA.

1704, Jan. 28.—Thanking him for his letter of Christmas and New Year's good wishes. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 21.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF POPOLI.

1704, Jan. 28.—Acknowledging his letter, and congratulating him on his appointment by his Catholic Majesty to be one of the four captains of his body guard. *French. Letter Book, p. 288.*

JAMES III. to the SAME.

1704, Jan. 28.—To the same purport as the last. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 21.*

Declaration by WILLIAM DICKENSON (DICCONSON).

1704, Jan.—That the three rents for 771 *livres*, 500 *livres* and 500 *livres* constituted on the Hotel de Ville 27 Nov. last, and payable to him, were purchased with the proper money (24,794 *livres*) of her Majesty the Queen, and that his name was only used therein for her service, with covenant to stand possessed thereof in trust for her Majesty. *Entry Book 4, p. 22.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ROUEN.

1704, Feb. 9.—As she is obliged by the enclosed letter in favour of Mr. Bourke, an Irish priest, Curé of Naunty, and by the good reports she receives of him, to recommend him to him for the living of Chasnay, the resignation of which will be presented to him with this letter, requesting him to present him thereto, if he considers him worthy of it, and it may be done without prejudicing any more suitable person. *French. Letter Book, p. 289.*

WARRANT.

1704, Feb. 17.—For swearing and admitting Capt. John Ryan to be Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. *Minute. Entry Book 4, p. 69.*

Statement by QUEEN MARY probably to CARDINAL DE NOAILLES.

[1704, Feb?].—"Ce qui s'est passé depuis peu entre le Roy d'Angleterre, et son precepteur.—Mr. Betham admire tellement les livres du Port Royal, qu'en parlant au Roy sur ce sujet, il les a préférés à tout autre livre spirituel, et mesme à ceux de St. François de Sales, et de son bon gré le Roy ne liroit jamais d'autres livres de devotion que ceus la. Il a dit au Roy que M. Quenelle estoit injustement persecuté, qu'il estoit bien aise qu'il estoit eschapé des mains de ses persecuteurs, et que les papiers que l'on pretend avoir trouvé chez lui estoient supposés, que Messieurs

Arnauld, Nicole, &c., estoit des grands hommes et des dignes reformateurs du clergé de France, et, parlant de quelque saint qui alloit estre canonisé, il dit que M. Arnauld le meritoit bien autant. Il a dit que le Port Royal, est un des plus reguliers et des plus saints monastere[s] de France. Il a trouvé plusieurs fautes dans l'ordonance de M. l'Evesque de Chartres, sur tout en ce qui regarde l'autorité et l'infalibilité du Pape.

Il a dit qu'il estoit estonné que le Roy de France fit mettre des gens en prison sans entendre premierement ce qu'ils pourroient dire pour leur justification. Enfin il a fait comprendre au Roy qu'il ne falloit pas dire à la Reyne, sa mere, ni à son confesseur aucune de ses choses, car, dit il, la Reyne est delicate sur ces matieres, et, si elle venoit à me soupçonner d'estre favorable à ces gens là, nous aurions bien du bruit. Cependant il parla un jour à la Reyne sur l'ordonance de M. de Chartres en sorte qu'il vit bien, qu'elle n'estoit pas contente de lui, et peu de temps apres il dit au Roy qu'il esperoit que la Reyne ne diroit pas à Madame de Maintenon, ni au Pere Ruga ce qu'il lui avoit dit au sujet de la sudite ordonnance. Il a aussy dit au Roy plus d'une fois qu'il esperoit qu'il n'avoit pas dit à la Reyne ni à son confesseur ce qu'il lui avoit dit sur ces matieres, en parlant desquelles un jour il dit au Roy en riant qu'il esperoit bien qu'il ne le croyoit pas Janseniste.

Entre tous ses discours il dit un jour au Roy que les Jesuites approuvoit (*sic*) et enseignoit (*sic*) les equivokes si bien que pour lui il ne pourroit pas croire un mot de ce que M. Porter et M. Nevill diroit. Ces deus Messieurs sont penitents des Jesuites tres anciens, et fideles serviteurs du Roy et de la Reyne, de bones moeurs, et tres orthodoxes. Il lui dit aussy qu'en general il falloit se mesfier des Reguliers, à cause qu'ils estoient trop attachés au Pape.

Il dit au Roy en parlant de l'ordonance de M. de Chartres que sa Majesté ne pouvoit l'entendre à moins qu'il ne lui expliqua toutes ces matieres à fond, et que lui, Mr. Betham, estoit la persone la plus propre à l'en instruire parce qu'il n'estoit d'aucun parti, et taschant de lui insinuer, que les Jesuites estoient trop partials à un costé, et par consequent lui devoient estre suspects. Il dit aussy en parlant de l'autorité du Pape, qu'il seroit estrange d'estre obligé à lui croire s'il disoit que 2 et 3 ne font pas 5, et en parlant l'autre jour de la soumission qui est due aus Evesques, il dit la mesme chose, qu'elle n'alloit pas jusques là." *Holograph. Probably annexed:—*

"Il faut que je vous dise encore un mot sur la triste affaire de Mr. Betham. Il a dit au Roy, mon fils, que M. le Cardinal lui avoit ordonné de l'aller voir, ce qu'il feroit, et lui rendroit comte de la maniere, qu'il tenoit pour les estudes et l'education de mon fils. Cela estant, je serois bien aise que

M. le Cardinal le laissat parler le premier, et se lascia rendre ce comte avant que de lui dire aucune chose. Voudries vous bien encore vous charger de prier de ma part M. le Cardinal de l'escouter, avant que de lui parler. Peut estre il se descouvrira de lui meme, et fera conoistre ses pensées, et ses idées, mais de quelle maniere que cela soit, M. le Cardinal lui dira tousjours ce dont nous somes convenus." *Holograph.*

Note by ———

[1704, Feb?]—The Queen has forgotten to say to the Cardinal that he must require of the person not to make his pupil read in future the books he has always affected. She demands this mark of his submission to his bishop, and of his compliance with the wishes of her Majesty, who does not like these books. She demands that this person should never speak of this business to herself or to the King, her son. The Queen further asks that this memoir, written in her own hand, concerning the speeches made to the King, her son, be not left with Mr. Betham, but that the Cardinal should return it to her at Chaillot, where she hopes to see him the end of this month. *French.*

Further statement concerning Mr. BETHAM.

[1704, Feb ?]—People worthy of credit have heard him blame the order of the Bishop of Chartres against the *Cas de Conscience*. He said that everything that Prelate had said on that subject had been answered hundreds of times, and that he did not even understand the state of the question, or had not acted in good faith, and many other things of that nature. Further he does not appear to be in the interests of France, and people of merit and very worthy of credit have heard him say, that he would like better to live under the tyranny of the usurper Cromwell, and of the Prince of Orange than under the government of France, and he tried to make these other persons fall in with his sentiments. It is easy to see how dangerous it is to have a person of this character and these opinions with a young Prince every day, and that it is very difficult to efface first impressions inspired in youth, though contrary to the interests of religion and the state.—At the top of the paper are two lines erased viz. Mr. B. has been always suspected of Jansenism and other bad principles. *French.*

CARDINAL DE NOAILLES to QUEEN MARY.

1704, Feb. 20.—This morning I at last saw Mr. Betham, and had a long conversation with him. I have reason to be satisfied, and I hope your Majesty also will be so in the future. I will give you a particular account of it next week. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MANTUA.

1704, Feb. 24.—Condoling with him on the death of the Duchess, his wife. *French. Letter Book, p. 289.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1704, Feb. 26.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Anne Nugent to be a Bedchamber Woman to the Princess, his sister. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 69.*

CARDINAL DE NOAILLES to QUEEN MARY.

1704, March 3. Conflans.—I do not venture during the little time your Majesty will be at Chaillot to-day to pay my humble respects, but I believe I ought to write that Mr. Betham explained to me more clearly than he had done the first time, what he had said about Mr. Porter, and the other whose name I have forgotten. He doubts of what they say only when there is question of the Jesuits. For the rest he believes them to be very sincere people, free from equivocation or reservation from bad motives, and testified to me much esteem for them. I told him that then he ought to explain himself so to the King, your son. He made me hope he would do so, and I do not doubt he will do it, and that he will in future behave as your Majesty can desire. I exhorted him afresh to do so, and pray he may do so precisely. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

1704, March 6. St. Germain.—Thanking him for his letters. “As for what relates to the filling up of the vacancy upon the death of the Bishop of Elphin, I am of your opinion that nothing should be done in it at present, whilst the Parliament of Ireland is sitting, nor till the ferment be over of the persecution now raised against the Catholics in that country. When it shall be seasonable to proceed in that matter, I will not fail to take your advice concerning the person most proper for that charge, and in the mean time I shall be glad if you sent me the names and qualifications of such as you think fittest to fill that see.” . . . *Entry Book 1, p. 21.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL PIGNATELLI.

1704, March 8.—Acknowledging his letter which announced his elevation to the Cardinalate and congratulating him thereon, especially on account of the gratitude the writer owes to the memory of his relation, Pope Innocent XII., on account of his affection for the late King and his charities to his poor subjects. *French. Ibid. p. 22.*

QUEEN MARY to the SAME.

1704, March 8.—To the same purport as the last. *French. Letter Book, p. 290.*

QUEEN MARY to URSULA THERESA, an Ursuline Nun at Rome.

1704, March 10.—Acknowledging her letter of 21 Jan. written in the name of her community, which announced the death of her Superioress, and condoling with her thereon. *French. Letter Book, p. 290.*

JAMES III.

1704, March 12. St. Germain's.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Malachy O'Laughlin, lieutenant in Dorington's regiment, the eldest son of Denis O'Laughlin, younger son of Anthony O'Laughlin, Lord of the barony of Burren, and head of an old and gentle family in Clare, and of Honora Clancy, daughter of the head of the Clancy family, and descended in the fourth degree from the illustrious family of the Earls of Thomond. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 23.*

JAMES III.

1704, March 13. St. Germain's.—Declaration that the family of Cunningham, Earls of Glencairn, is one of the noble and old families among the peers of the kingdom of Scotland. *French. Ibid. p. 68.*

Declaration by LORD CARYLL.

1704, March 29. St. Germain's.—That the prefixed is a true copy. *Prefixed,*

Declaration by James II.

That George Waters, eldest son of John Waters of Newcastle, co. Limerick, is descended from a good old family in Ireland. 15 Sept. 1699, St. Germain's. French. Ibid. pp. 23, 24.

JAMES III.

1704, April 7. St. Germain's.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of John Macnamara, residing at Port Louis in Brittany, he being descended from the old and gentle family of Macnamara, who possessed considerable property in Ireland, and have been always attached to the Catholic faith and the service of their lawful sovereigns. *French. Ibid. p. 24.*

QUEEN MARY to Count ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1704, April 27.—I have received your letter, acquainting me that my uncle, the Duke of Modena has informed you that he hoped I shall join my good offices in his favour to those of the ministers of the Holy Father to his Most Christian Majesty. My pity for his sufferings makes me attentive to avail myself of every occasion I may have to work with advantage for his restoration, and, though my present circumstances oblige me to proceed very cautiously, my sincere affection for him, will make

me watch for any favourable conjunctures that may offer to give him new proofs that I always interest myself with the same warmth in everything that concerns him. I beg you to declare to his Holiness my gratitude for his kindness and for his fatherly pity, in kindly intervening in this matter, in which my House is so much concerned. *French. Letter Book, p. 291.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VERDUN.

1704, May 14.—I cannot let Mrs. Bourke leave without repeating my thanks for your charity towards her and her child. I hope you will be kind enough to continue it, as I am less than ever in a condition to assist her. *French. Ibid. p. 292.*

WARRANT.

1704, July 9.—For swearing and admitting Patrick Fitzgerald to be a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 69.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ALBI.

1704, July 21.—Again recommending to his charitable cares Miss Margaret Keef, an Irish lady, who has suffered much by the revolution, and has lost several brothers and relations in the service. *French. Ibid. p. 291.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1704, July 30.—Thanking him again for the charitable care he continues to bestow on the Irish Benedictine nuns, of which she heard from Mr. O'Donel, and likewise for the obligations the latter is under to him. *French. Ibid. p. 292.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1704, Aug. 4.—Condoling with him on the death of his nephew, Count Massimo Caprara, of which he has informed her by his letter of 8 July. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. OMER.

1704, Aug. 24.—The bearers, Miss Creagh and Miss Sarsfield, wish to fill the two vacant places on the same footing as their predecessors of their nation, for whose maintenance and education you have kindly provided for so many years, for which I continue to thank you. They are both objects worthy of your compassion, as Mr. Ryan will inform you more particularly. *French. Ibid. p. 293.*

QUEEN MARY to PERE LA CHAISE, the King's Confessor.

1704, Aug. 25.—At Chaillot I received your letter informing me that the King has been pleased to grant a pension to the Archbishop of Armagh. Like you, I should wish him to retire to the abbey, upon which it has been assigned. I am convinced your good offices have much contributed to it, and that you will continue them to us on every occasion, as you have always done in the past. *French. Letter Book, p. 293.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ANGERS.

1704, Sept. 4.—Thanking him for giving a pension to Miss O'Bryan, who belongs to an old and noble Irish family, which has suffered much for its religion and loyalty. *French. Ibid. p. 294.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1704, Sept. 19. St. Germain's.—Thanking him for his letter from the camp at Alagoa, and congratulating him on the acknowledgement of his rights by so many princes and peoples, on the loyalty of his subjects and on his success against the allies. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 23.*

QUEEN MARY to FATHER TAMBURINI, Vice-General of the Jesuits.

1704, Oct. 15.—When the General thought proper to appoint an Italian Rector in the Scotch College at Rome, the late King, foreseeing that this innovation would be prejudicial to the Scotch mission, had representations made of the inconveniences thereof, on which the General promised it should be for that time only. The consequences have justified the apprehension of the late King. There have been differences in the College, which have made a great noise, and a second Italian Rector has been appointed, so that subjects can no longer be found who are willing to go to Rome to fill the places in the College, and it is on the point of ruin, to the great prejudice of religion. This has been represented to me by the Catholics of that nation generally, both secular priests, regulars and laity, and it obliges me to write you this to beg that according to the promise made to the late King, a Scotch Rector may be appointed as quickly as possible, there being many monks of that nation who are, I am assured, very capable of governing the College. *French. Letter Book, p. 294.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1704, Oct. 15. St. Germain's.—Congratulating him on the birth of his nephew, the Duc de Bretagne, and acknowledging his letter on the subject, which has been delivered to her by the Comte de St. Estienne de Gormas, Envoy Extraordinary of his Majesty. *French. Ibid. p. 295.*

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1704, Oct. 15. St. Germain. — Similar letter to the last on the same subject. *French. Letter Book, p. 295.*

JAMES III. to the KING and QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1704, Oct. 16. St. Germain. — Two letters on the same subject as the last and similar to it. *French. Entry Book 1, pp. 24, 25.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1704, Oct. 23. St. Germain. — Recommending Father Ambrose O'Connor, Provincial of the Irish Dominicans. *French. Ibid. p. 26.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF BORDEAUX.

1704, Oct. 25. — I cannot let Mr. Gorman, canon of your cathedral, leave without writing this to inform you of the esteem I have of his worth, and how sensible I am of his obligations to you. I recommend him for the continuance of your protection, asking him to assist him with your Chapter, that the journey he is about to make may not cause him any prejudice. You will oblige me also by using your good offices with the Intendant of Guienne for the preservation of his interests during his absence. *French. Letter Book, p. 296.*

QUEEN MARY to the EARL OF DUMBARTON.

1704, Oct. 27. — I received your letter, and have also seen the two last you wrote to Mr. Inese, and am very well pleased and edified at your zeal and fervour for serving God in a religious life. But, since I have taken you into my care ever since your father's death, I cannot choose but advise you, without absolutely commanding you, to come first privately to Paris before you take the habit, without coming at all to St. Germain, that I may see you and speak with you at Chaillot, which will be a satisfaction to me and the rest of the world that you have taken your resolution with mature deliberation. When you are at Paris you may be as private as you please, and see none but whom you have a mind to see. For the rest I refer you to Mr. Inese's letter. *Entry Book 1, p. 26.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL FRANCISCO BARBERINI.

1704, Nov. 10. — Acknowledging his letter, which announced the death of his uncle, Cardinal Carlo Barberini, and condoling with him thereon. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 27.*

QUEEN MARY to the SAME.

1704, Nov. 10. — On the same subject as the last. *French. Letter Book, p. 296.*

WARRANT.

1704, Nov. 25.—For — Delâtre to be equerry of the great stables. *Minute. Entry Book 4, p. 69.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MANTUA.

1704, Dec. 22.—Congratulating him on his marriage with the Princesse d' Elbeuf. *French. Letter Book, p. 297.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF MONTAUBAN.

1704, Dec. 22.—The bearer, Charles Macarty, belongs to one of the best and oldest families in Ireland, and is heir to a considerable estate there, which his fathers have lost in the revolutions. I have ordered him to be sent you, being informed that you are kindly willing to have a boy of that nation brought up on my presentation. I recommend him as a most worthy object of your charity. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1705, Jan. 14.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Roger O'Conlean, formerly a captain in Ireland and now lieutenant in Lee's regiment, descended on his father's side from a family who lost their considerable property in co. Cork for their attachment to the Catholic religion and their lawful kings, and on the mother's from the old and gentle family of Mulronny O'Carroll in the Queen's County, head of the Carrolls in Ireland. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 25.*

JAMES III.

1705, Jan. 22. St. Germain's.—Letters of recommendation to George Colgrave, son of Col. Colgrave who served with much distinction for several years in the army of the Most Christian King, and was killed lately at Hochstedt, and who has served himself ten years as captain in the said army, and who now wishes to visit foreign parts. *Latin. Ibid. p. 70.*

JAMES III.

1705, Jan. St. Germain's.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Matthew Dowdall, cornet in Sheldon's regiment, the son of John Dowdall of Athlumney, co. Meath, formerly captain of horse, and Elizabeth Macmahon, who belonged to the illustrious family of the Macmahons of Carrickmacross in Monaghan. *French. Ibid. p. 25.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SACRIPANTI.

1705, Feb. 3.—My consideration for the Chevalier Nugent obliges me to thank you for your good offices in contributing to obtain for him a pension on a benefice dependant on the Dataria.

His sufferings, and the considerable property he has lost for his religion and his loyalty to the late King make him even more deserving of recommendation than his belonging to an old and distinguished family. I shall feel a particular obligation for everything you shall do for him. Monsr. Michel, a priest, who was *vicaire* of the parish of St. Germain's at our arrival from England, is an ecclesiastic of good morals and served me in the distribution of my alms to the poor Irish who had fled to France. I have recommended him to his Holiness that he may give him some benefice among those which are in his nomination in France and depend on the Dataria. Your being favourable to him will give me pleasure. I profit by this opportunity to declare my joy that his Holiness has given you the Prefecture of the Propaganda, being convinced that the interests of the Catholics of my son's three kingdoms cannot fall into better hands. We hope they will feel the effects of your zeal, particularly the Irish, who groan under the most violent oppression and persecution that Catholic nation has as yet experienced. *French. Letter Book, p. 298.*

JAMES III. to a CARDINAL.

1705, Feb. 4. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter on the occasion of the feasts of Christmas and New Year. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 27.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF XAINTES.

1705, Feb. 17.—I learned only a few days ago your charity to young Legate, who was recommended to you by the late Abbé Boisleau. His death was the cause I was not informed sooner of that good work, for which I thank you. *French. Letter Book, p. 300.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF PERPIGNAN.

[1705, Feb ?]—Thanking him for his charity to the subjects of the King, her son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. POL DE LEON.

[1705, Feb ?]—Agreeing *verbatim* with the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1705, March 2.—Recommending to him Mr. Hacquet (Hacket), an Irish gentleman, who has married a French lady, who lives at Aumont on the Duke's estates. He served in Sheldon's cavalry regiment. *French. Ibid. p. 301.*

QUEEN MARY to FATHER FRASSAN, Warden of the Great Convent of the Cordeliers at Paris.

1705, March 14.—Recommending Father Kennedy, to be received in the place of Father Dwyer, whom she recommended two years ago, when the latter leaves the convent. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MANTUA.

1705, March 19.—Expressing her pleasure at his kindness to Madame Manery and her children. Her husband, who was killed at the affair of Chiari, was a colonel of foot, and was much valued by the late King for his courage and loyalty. *French. Letter Book, p. 301.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF SOISSONS.

1705, March 22.—Thanking him for his kindness to Father Dillon, an Irish Dominican, and to other subjects of her son, of which she has been informed by Father Dillon, whom she recommends to him for a continuance of his kindness. *French. Ibid. p. 302.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND PRIOR OF FRANCE.

1705, March 29.—Thanking him for his kindness to Lord Forth, and particularly for making him one of his aides-de-camp, and also for the goodwill he shows to the other subjects of her son, who serve under him. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF GORDON.

1705, March. St. Germain's.—Warrant for investing James, Marquis of Drummond, with the quality of Knight of St. Andrew, with a dispensation for the time of the usual ceremony of investiture or installation. With note that two similar warrants of the same date were granted for the Earl of Erroll and the Earl Marischal. *Entry Book 4, p. 70.*

JAMES III.

1705, April 6. St. Germain's.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of John O'Cahane, an Irish officer, now at Strasburg, the eldest son of Col. Roger O'Cahane, head of the old and gentle family of the O'Cahanes, and of Catherine O'Neil, daughter of the late Phelix O'Neil, who belonged to one of the principal branches of the old and noble family of O'Neil. *French. Ibid. p. 26.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1705, April 16. St. Germain's.—Letter credential for Sir Toby Bourke, whom he is sending to him as his envoy. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 30.*

JAMES III. to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1705, April 16.—Letter credential for Sir Toby Bourke. *French. Ibid. p. 31.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1705, April 16.—Taking the opportunity of Sir Toby Bourke's going to him, to renew her assurances of her friendship for him. *French. Ibid. p. 32.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

[1705, April ?]—Similar letter to the last on the same occasion.
French. Letter Book, p. 308.

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

[1705, April ?]—Similar letter to the last on the same occasion.
French. Ibid.

JAMES III. to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

[1705, April ?]—Another letter credential for Sir Toby Bourke.
French. Entry Book 1, p. 32.

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1705, May 11.—The consideration which the late King had for the Fathers of the Mission, whom he caused to come to England for the service of the Chapel Royal, makes me support their design of soliciting at Rome the beatification of the late Father Vincent de Paul, the founder of their congregation. The odour of his sanctity during his life and since his death, and what I am informed he did to keep up missionaries in Scotland and Ireland in very dangerous times, oblige me the more to interest myself therein as his Most Christian Majesty some time ago ordered Cardinal de Janson to support them with his recommendation to the Holy Father. I therefore beg you to make the same solicitations with his Holiness on the part of my son and myself.
French. Letter Book, p. 304.

QUEEN MARY to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1705, May 30.—Availing herself of the return to Rome of the Nuncio Extraordinary to the Most Christian King to pay him the tribute of her most profound and filial homage and to thank him for the letter by the same Nuncio, with which he has honoured and comforted her, and to entreat his apostolic benediction.
Italian. Ibid. p. 303.

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1705, May 30. St. Germain.—Letter similar to the last and on the same occasion, with a declaration of his intention to follow his father's steps and always render inviolate obedience to the Apostolic See. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 29.*

JAMES III.

1705, May. St. Germain.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Toby Geraldin who belongs to the old and gentle family of Geraldin of Gurteen co. Kilkenny, a branch of the very noble and old family of the Geraldins of Desmond, and who is a relative of Nicholas Geraldin of St. Malo to whom the late King granted a declaration of *noblesse* in 1700. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 26.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL PAULUCCI.

1705, May.—Taking the opportunity of the return to Rome of the Archbishop of Avignon, now Archbishop of Genoa, Nuncio Extraordinary to France, to thank him for his letter sent by the said Nuncio when he came to France. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 28.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1705, May.—Thanking him for his letter delivered by his nephew, the Abbé Imperiali, on his arrival in France, of whose return he avails himself to send the present letter, and thanking him also for all his kindness to Lord Brittas and his family. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

[1705, May?]—The declarations your kinsman, the Abbé Imperiali, has so often repeated to me during his stay in France of your continual affectionate zeal for me have corresponded so exactly with the commission you gave him on his departure from Rome, that I hope that he will not less punctually discharge the task he has undertaken of assuring you of my gratitude for the proofs you give me on every occasion of such a constant friendship, and particularly for your liberal charity to the family of Lord Brittas, who are assuredly objects most worthy of your compassion. Though I am persuaded you know best yourself the Abbé's merit, I owe him the justice of declaring to you that he has gained for himself universal esteem in the two Courts, and has won mine entirely. *French. Letter Book, p. 315.*

The EARL OF MIDDLETON.

1705, June 6. St. Germain's.—Certificate that Sir Richard Bulstrode served Charles I., Charles II. and James II., in many honourable employments both civil and military, that he was for many years English Envoy at Brussels and continued there after the usurpation till 1694, doing all the services he could to France, by correspondences he carried on with frontier towns in the conquered countries. His giving intelligence being at last discovered, he was obliged to fly precipitately to France, leaving his family at Brussels, where they were insulted and all his furniture and effects confiscated. He has since been employed by Maréchal de Villeroy and other French generals in Flanders to carry on correspondences in Brussels and in the enemy's army for the French service during the campaigns of 1695 and 1696, during which time all his wife's property, which consisted of houses in Brussels, was burnt by the bombardment, and she with all her children was obliged to take refuge at St. Germain's with her husband, who after his long and faithful services, being now advanced in years and having a very numerous family, is a fit object of the charity of his Most Christian Majesty. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ROCHELLE.

1705, July 10.—Thanking him for his charity to Catherine Browne, an Irish widow, who has died lately, and recommending at the same time Sir Henry Goold, as an object worthy of his compassion and to share with his family in his charities, having been wounded when a foot captain in the service of the late King in Ireland, and having lost his property in the Irish revolution. *French. Letter Book, p. 303.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF COUTANCES.

1705, July 16.—Declaring her interest in James Phelan, a young Irishman, for whose maintenance and education he provides at Coutances, because his family has suffered much in the Irish revolution, and thanking him for his kindness in continuing the pension of 300 *livres* he formerly gave to Mrs. Mahony, in favour of the Marchioness of Albiville, whose husband rendered important services to the late King. *French. Ibid. p. 305.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. OMER.

1705, Sept. 28.—This letter will be delivered by Mr. Creagh, Canon of Strasburg, nephew of the late Archbishop of Dublin, whose niece, Miss Creagh, is one of the two Irish girls you charitably maintain in the convents of your diocese. As she has the vocation to become a nun in the convent of the Irish Benedictines at Ypres, where her cousin provides her with a dowry, I ask you to let the canon conduct her thither. The continuance of your charities to these poor exiles obliges me to repeat my thanks, and I hope you will permit me to send another girl in place of this one. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1705, Sept.—Condoling with him on the death of the Duc de Bretagne and acknowledging his letter on that subject delivered to her by the Marquis of Jamaica. *French. Ibid. p. 306.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE DE MOUSBACH, Great Dean of Strasburg.

1705, Oct. 3.—What I learn of your charities to several Irish subjects of the King, my son, and principally to Col. Murphy, to whom you have given a considerable property for the maintenance of himself and his family, obliges me to inform you how much I am edified thereby, and to thank you the more particularly because this gentleman belongs to an old family and has suffered considerably by the Irish revolution, and because for a long time those of that nation who have taken refuge at Strasburg have experienced your assistance and alms. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to MESSIEURS LE MARQUIS RANGONI, SANTI,
GIOVANARDI and TAMBURINI.

1705, Oct. 10.—Being informed by M. de Chamillart of the exemption from extraordinary taxes granted by you to the family of the Marchioness Camponi Molza on my recommendation, I write to thank you for it, and at the same time to repeat what I have already represented to you about the satisfaction given me by the pension you have settled for the children of Count Carlo Molza in consideration of the services which he and the Countess, his wife, have endeavoured to render for the benefit of their country and mine. *French. Letter Book, p. 307.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1705, Nov. 6. St. Germain.—Requesting him to give a favourable consideration to what shall be laid before him by Father Sabran, a chaplain of the King, her son, who is going to Rome as one of the proctors of his province of England to attend the general congregation of his Company, concerning the welfare of their mission and of the Catholic religion in England. *Italian. Entry Book 1, p. 29.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. OMER.

1705, Nov. 14.—The bearer is the young lady I have appointed to fill Miss Creagh's place. Her name is Lætitia MacI[e]ane, and I take the more interest in her because she was converted some time ago, having been a Protestant, and because she is a person of rank, being a daughter of Sir Alexander MacI[e]ane, a Scotchman who is at present serving in the army of Marshal Villars. *French. Letter Book, p. 307.*

QUEEN MARY to VISCOUNT CLARE.

[1705?].—I intended to have laid your pretensions before the Most Christian King and to have recommended you particularly to him, but now I understand no promotion of General officers in France is to be made this year, so it will be needless to propose your being made a Brigadier at this time. But when it is proper to move anything in that matter, you may be sure I will do it most heartily, the King as well as myself knowing that you desire nothing but what your services may very justly pretend to. *Entry Book 1, p. 51.*

JAMES III. to GIOVANNI BATTISTA GUALTERIO, EARL OF DUNDEE.

1706, Jan. 25.—We have such particular obligations to the Nuncio, your brother, that the least we could do for his family and yours was to admit you to the number of the Earls and Peers of our kingdom of Scotland. You ought not to doubt that it was with pleasure we have granted you the title of Earl of Dundee for yourself and your successors. We have received on that occasion your letter of 12 Nov., and also yours of 28 Nov. on the occasion of the New Year, and write to thank you for both. *French. Ibid. p. 33.*

QUEEN MARY to GIOVANNI BATTISTA GUALTERIO, EARL OF DUNDEE.

1706, Jan. 25. St. Germain en Laye.—On the same subject and similar to the last. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 33.*

JAMES III. to FORTY-THREE PERSONS, mostly CARDINALS.

1706, [Jan ?]—Forty-three letters, thanking them respectively for their letters of Christmas and New Year's good wishes. *French. Ibid. pp. 72-79.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF POPOLI.

1706, April 8.—Acknowledging his letter, which announced that the title of Grandee of the first class had been conferred on him by the King of Spain, and congratulating him thereon. *French. Ibid. p. 34.*

WARRANT.

1706, April 19.—For Alexander Knightly to be Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 70.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1706, May 31.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate, of which he had informed him by his letter. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 34.*

Warrants, &c. signed by his Majesty since he came to the age of majority, 21 June, N.S. 1706.

JAMES III.

1706, June 21. St. Germain's.—Warrant for the Duke of Perth to be Knight of the Garter, and dispensing with the ceremonies of election and installation. *Entry Book 4, p. 71.*

JAMES III. to ROBERT POWER, King's Counsel.

1706, June 21. St. Germain's.—Warrant for a grant to David Nairne of the office of Clerk of the Council. *Ibid.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1706, June 21. St. Germain's.—Warrants for swearing and admitting James Murray and David Nagle to be Gentlemen Ushers. *Ibid. p. 72.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1706, June 27. St. Germain's.—Having attained the age at which our father directed by his will that we should become *sui juris*, our first duty is to render to your Holiness the homage

and filial obedience due to you. Though driven from both our country and our throne for sake of religion alone, and by the furious hatred of the heretics, we must trust that the greater wrong we suffer from men, the greater help our worldly affairs will receive from the Ruler of all things. But, whatever may happen therein, we are resolved that with God's grace no temptation of this world, and no desire to reign, shall ever make us wander from the right path of the Catholic faith, having been taught how infinitely the kingdom of heaven transcends all the kingdoms of this world. We earnestly desire your apostolic benediction. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 35.*

WARRANTS.

1706, July 20 and 23.—For Calaghan Garvan and Laurence Wood to be physicians in ordinary to his Majesty. *Minutes. Entry Book 4, p. 72.*

WARRANTS.

1706, Aug. 15 and Sept. 13.—For Richard Bourke and Thomas Napier to be Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. *Minutes. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE VENDOSME.

1706, Aug. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending to him Lord Forth, the son of the Duke of Melfort, who is going to serve as his aide-de-camp. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 37.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1706, Aug. 27.—Recommending Cardinal Gualterio on his return from his nunciature, and asking him to give credence to what he may say concerning both the writer's affairs and those of religion in the British realms. *Latin. Ibid. p. 36.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1706, Aug. 27. St. Germain en Laye.—Requesting on account of the services rendered to himself and his father by Cardinal Caprara that he may enjoy the benefices conferred upon him by the Pope in the kingdom of Naples without let or hindrance. *French. Ibid. p. 39.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1706, Sept. 1.—Requesting him to exert his influence for the beatification of Father Vincent de Paul. *French. Ibid. p. 37.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1706, Sept. 1.—In support of the application of the fathers of the Mission for the beatification of their founder, Father Vincent de Paul, both on account of his having sent missionaries in the

most dangerous times to Scotland and Ireland, and because, when his father established public Roman Catholic worship in his Chapel Royal at London, he summoned from France for the purpose fathers of that order, who continued to serve there till the revolution. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 38.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1706, Sept. 1. St. Germain en Laye.—On the same subject and to the same general purport as the last. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1706, Sept. 4.—Expressing his satisfaction at the news in his letter of 31 Aug., that the Pope has confirmed his choice of him to be Protector of the kingdom of Ireland. *French. Ibid. p. 39.*

JAMES III. to the SAME.

1706, Sept. 9.—We have received with pleasure from Richard Bourke your letter to us of 20 May last concerning him. If the merits and the quality and the services of the late Lord Brittas, his father, did not oblige us to regard him, your recommendation would have been sufficient for us to grant him the appointment of Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. *French. Ibid. p. 40.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1706, Sept. 9. St. Germain.—Concerning the said Richard Bourke to the same general effect as the last. *Latin. Ibid. p. 41.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1706, Sept. 11. St. Germain.—Recommending the bearer, Laurence Mayes, a priest, who is going to Rome as a deputy from the secular clergy of England, to transact the affairs of that mission at Rome. Since he cannot, as he most warmly desires, himself by his authority spread the Roman faith in his kingdoms, he willingly favours those that labour in that vineyard. *Latin. Ibid. p. 42.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL DE LA TREMOILLE.

1706, Sept. 13.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate, and on his Most Christian Majesty having charged him with the care of his affairs at Rome, and accepting the offer of his good offices. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL SACRIPANTI.

1706, Oct. 4. St. Germain.—Expressing his satisfaction at his letter, which informed him that his Holiness had confirmed the choice he had made of him to be Protector of Scotland. *French. Ibid. p. 43.*

JAMES III. to LORD CARYLL.

1706, Oct. 5.—Promise to pay to him, his heirs or assigns, six months after his return to England, the sum of —— *livres* for salary due to him as Secretary of State, and what further sum shall then be due. With note that Lord Caryll transferred this promise to the Benedictine Nuns of Dunkirk, who are in possession of it, he having sent it to the Abbess, 17 Oct., 1706. *Entry Book 4, p. 73.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GRIMALDI.

1706, Oct. 16.—Acknowledging his letter announcing his appointment to the legation of Bologna, and congratulating him thereon. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 44.*

The EARL OF MIDDLETON to BISHOP ELLIS,

1706, Oct. 25. St. Germain's.—Acknowledging his letter with compliments, and explaining that he sends no news, which he does not doubt he receives from his brother, Sir William.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VALENCE.

1706, Nov. 13. St. Germain in Laye.—Thanking him for his willingness to receive into the Convent of the Visitation an English young lady, and adding that the bearer is the daughter of Sir [Charles] Carteret, a servant of the King, her son, who has a numerous family and whose wife was one of her maids of honour. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 44.*

WARRANT.

1706, Nov. 29.—For swearing Roger Strickland into the place of Groom of the Bedchamber. *Minute. Entry Book 4, p. 76.*

JAMES III. to the VICE-LEGATE OF AVIGNON.

1706, Dec. 14. St. Germain's.—Acknowledging his letter announcing his entry upon his Vice-legation, and congratulating him thereon. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 44.*

EXTRACT apparently from a CATALOGUE.

1706.—That portraits of the principal potentates, princes, and plenipotentiaries who lived at the time of the treaty of Westphalia are sold by François Vanderplaats in the Gaper Steeg, near the Bourse at Amsterdam. *French. Written on the back of a King of Clubs.*

JAMES III. to [MICHELE ANGELO TAMBURINI], General of the Jesuits.

[1706.]—Congratulating him on his election as General, since besides the general attachment of the Order to his house, he, as a Modenese, takes a particular interest in its welfare, which increases the writer's hope that he will pay still more attention to everything that may contribute more to the welfare and increase of the missions of the Company to his subjects. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 51.*

JAMES III. to [MICHELE ANGELO TAMBURINI], General of the Jesuits.

[1706?].—Acknowledging his letter, regretting that he finds some difficulty in carrying out his promise, and pressing for its fulfilment, and, if Father Eustace is unfit for the post [of Superior of the English College at Rome] suggesting that some other fit person of that nation might be found, especially since almost all the English members of the Company have been obliged to go into exile beyond the seas. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 52.*

NOTE.

At the foot of *Letter Book, p. 308*, that the year 1706 is wanting, and has not been entered, and that what has been written up to this point is in the hand of the late Mr. Dempster, and what follows is in that of Chauvois, who was his clerk.

LORD CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1707, Jan. 3.—Apologising for his delay, caused by infirmities which prevented him from writing with his own hand, in answering his letter, of which he represented the contents to their Majesties which were graciously received by them. They never wanted more than at present the prayers of his Lordship and all good men, the storm being so violent that little less than shipwreck can be expected. The arm of flesh seems quite to have forsaken them, and they have nothing to trust to but a just cause and an omnipotent God. Since there has been such a wonderful revolution in these three or four years all Europe over in behalf of a bad cause, hereafter no less wonderful a turn of affairs may be expected in behalf of justice and religion.

JAMES III. to LEWIS INESE, Principal of the Scots College in Paris.

1707, Jan. 12. St. Germain.—Warrant to transport for some months to St. Germain so many of the late King's memoirs and other papers in his own hand deposited in the archives of the Scots College as relate to the year 1678 and downwards, there to be inspected and perused by persons appointed for that purpose, and afterwards to carry them back and repon them in the said archives. *Entry Book 4, p. 28.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1707, Jan. 20.—Expressing his pleasure at the news of his arrival at Ravenna, and thanking him for his letter with good wishes for the New Year. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 45.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1707, Jan. 20.—Expressing her pleasure at the news of his arrival at Ravenna, having been very sensible of the dangers he was exposed to on the journey, and thanking him for his two letters. *Postscript in the Queen's own hand. A trifling indis-*

position and my journey to Chaillot prevent me from replying by this ordinary to your other two letters, which have given me much pleasure. I shall do so by the next ordinary. *French. Letter Book, p. 309.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIGNOR BANCHIERI, Secretary of the Propaganda.

1707, Jan. 25. St. Germain's.—I learn with joy by your letter your return to Rome, and that the Pope has rewarded your merit by appointing you to the Secretaryship of the Propaganda. I doubt not that the Catholic subjects of my son's three kingdoms will feel the effects of your zeal for the good of religion, which is so closely connected with his interests. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the SAME.

1707, Jan. 25.—To the same effect as the last. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 45.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1707, Feb. 7. St. Germain en Laye.—I have been much edified by your charity in undertaking the Protectorate of the Kingdom of Ireland, the majority of the people of which being Catholics groan under the tyranny of the heretics, and where the clergy have no means of support but what they derive from their countrymen, who are themselves overwhelmed with miseries, so that your only motive in undertaking it has been God's glory and the benefit of religion. The same motive makes me now represent to you the great need these poor Catholics have of an increase in the number of their bishops now reduced to two, of whom but one is at liberty to exercise his functions, the other being in prison. For this reason, three years ago, being then under the guardianship of the Queen, at the desire and request of his Holiness himself I named Dr. Ambrose Madin for the bishopric of Kilmacduagh, Dr. Denis Moriarty for that of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and Father Thaddeus O'Rourke, a Franciscan, for that of Killala, after consulting the Irish bishops, and several of the best informed Irish clergy who were then in exile in France, and they considered them the worthiest and the fittest to fill those vacant sees. But it troubles me a little that his Holiness has hitherto returned me no answer on that subject, and that these poor Catholics continue without pastors to govern and comfort them when they most need it. If this delay is caused by any legitimate objection to any of the three, I shall be always ready to name another to whom there will be no reasonable objection. I doubt not that you will take this matter to heart and will represent it in an effectual manner to his Holiness. *French. Ibid. p. 46.*

JAMES III. to MONSIGNOR ZONDARI.

1707, Feb.—Acknowledging his letter on his appointment to the Nunciature to Spain and thanking him for his New Year's good wishes. *French. Ibid. p. 45.*

JAMES III. to the EARL OF DUNDEE.

1707, Feb.—Thanking him for his letter of New Year's good wishes. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 45.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1707, March 11.—“Je suis fort surpris d'apprendre que dans la Congregation de Propaganda Fide on pense encore a supprimer le College Ecossois pour en appliquer le revenu a d'autres Colleges sous l'ancien pretexte de multiplier le nombre des missionnaires. Je ne m'étonnerois pas de ce procédé, si je ne vous avois deja fait connoître, il y a environ deux ans, que je desaprouvois entierement une telle nouveauté, étant persuadé qu'elle est prejudiciable a la mission, a ma dignité, aux prerogatives d'un de mes royaumes, et aux Catholiques Ecossois en general, qui ne pourroient etre que fort mecontents qu'on leur otât ce College, ancien monument de leur religion, et leur unique azyle dans Rome. Vous sçavez que lorsque je vous en ecrivis, je vous temoignay que j'avois fait examiner la chose avec une discussion exacte des raisons pour et contre, par des personnes judicieuses et integres, qui me representèrent et a la Reine . . . que je devois m'opposer en toute maniere a une semblable nouveauté, et les motifs et les raisons vous furent alors envoyées, auxquelles nous nous remettons, vous priant instamment de les faire valoir, et de relire et montrer ou il conviendra ma premiere lettre ou sont exprimés mes veritables sentimens, dans lesquels je ne puis que persister fermement. J'espere que votre premier zele sur cette affaire se renouvelant et accroissant empechera non seulement la suppression d'un College que sa Sainteté a honoré de sa presence, et ou ce m'est une consolation d'avoir de continuels suffrages de la pieté de mes anciens sujets Ecossois, mais que vous feréz supprimer les pensées meme et les desseins qu'on en a renouvelé et dont j'ay lieu d'etre peu satisfait, puisqu'il est surprenant qu'il puisse entrer dans l'esprit que ce College Ecossois, établi . . . sous le Pontificat de Clement VIII. pour la consolation des Catholiques persecutéz et pour le soutient de la religion sous le regne d'un roy d'Ecosse heretique, soit supprimé par le Pape Clement XI. a la vûe d'un roy d'Ecosse Catholique, et malgré ses justes oppositions.” *Ibid. p. 47.*

JAMES III.

1707, March 21. St. Germain.—Promise to pay 2,000*l.* to Dame Conock, formerly maid of honour to the Queen, and lately married to Sir Timon Conock, within one year after his restoration. *Entry Book 4, p. 29.*

QUEEN MARY.

1707, March 21. St. Germain.—Similar promise to pay 1,000*l.* to Dame Conock. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

[1707 ?]—The merit of the bearer, the Chevalier Nugent, being known to you, I am convinced you will the more willingly concur in my recommendation in his favour. His sufferings and the property he has lost in Ireland, amounting to six or seven thousand Roman crowns, for his religion and for his loyalty to the late King, oblige me to ask you to use your good offices with the Holy Father, that he may confer on him some suitable benefice of those that are in his nomination in France, for which he is specially qualified by the letters of naturalization granted him by the Most Christian King, in consideration of his belonging to an old family, and of the services of Mr. Nugent, Brigadier-General in his army. *French. Letter Book, p. 310.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ARLES.

1707, March 27.—Your marks of kindness to the Abbé Ryan induce me to declare that I interest myself in him on account of his zeal on every occasion for the relief of our poor Irish, his countrymen, exiled for their religion and loyalty. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1707, March 28.—Though I could not learn without some displeasure that my portrait had not been exhibited in the Church of the English College the day of the feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury, as is the custom, I decided to make no complaint on which you had written to Lord Caryll, that Cardinal Paulucci had informed you it was the desire of his Holiness that no portrait should be exhibited at the national feasts in order to avoid the disorders that might result under present circumstances, and on the supposition that this custom had been generally interrupted for some time. But being since informed that the suppression of this ceremony has taken place with regard only to myself, and that everybody considers it a sort of slight done to me, I beg you without loss of time to convey my complaint to his Holiness and to demand of him a reparation both suitable and as speedy as possible. For this purpose I believe the day on which the next feast of St. George, patron of England, is celebrated, might be chosen for exhibiting my portrait in the said church. I further wish you to act in this matter in concert with Cardinal de la Tremoille, who has received orders from the King, his master, to interest himself therein. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 48.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF AUTUN.

1707, March 29.—Thanking him for the account he had sent her to Chaillot of the death of the late bishop, which has much edified her. She is not surprised at the sentiments he preserved towards her even to his last moments after the proofs he often gave her of his zeal and attachment. *French. Letter Book, p. 311.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL DE LA TREMOILLE.

1707, April 4. St. Germain.—Thanking him for his zeal in representing the prejudice caused him by the omission to exhibit his portrait in the Church of the English College, and requesting him to continue his good offices therein. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 48.*

LORD CARYLL to LORD ———.

1707, April 4.—Informing him by their Majesties' orders that his letters were acceptable to them, and that they will not look backwards on former disagreeable passages, but will have the regard for him his character and merit justly deserve.

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1707, April. St. Germain.—Nominating Ambrose MacDermot, a Dominican, penitentiary of S. Maria Maggiore, to the vacant see [of Elphin]. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 49.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1707, May 16.—Thanking him for the sentiments expressed in his letter on the birth of the Duc de Bretagne, which has been delivered to her by Don Pedro Antonio de Zuniga, his Envoy Extraordinary. *French. Letter Book, p. 311.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1707, May 16. St. Germain.—On the same subject and to the same general effect as the last. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 53.*

QUEEN MARY to FATHER JOSEPH OF THE NATIVITY, *alias* POWER, a Carmelite.

1707, May 23.—I send you my answer to the letter of the Mother Prioress you have sent me. I am very sensible of the pains you have taken to procure me the prayers of the monasteries of your order that you have visited, and am much satisfied with those which you inform me continue to be made with so much zeal for our Royal House in the territory of Modena. *French. Ibid. p. 312.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNE.

1707, May 24.—I have received your letter in favour of Mrs. Butler. Your recommendation alone would be a sufficient motive for my regard, did she not have besides those of being a young widow and a person of good family. I shall give her all the assistance and good offices that the afflicting circumstances in which I find myself will permit. I hope your improved health will give me the pleasure of seeing you in these parts. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTESSE DE LUSSAN.

1707, June 20. St. Germain en Laye.—“Je prens part a l'affliction que le mariage impreveu de votre fille a causé a M. de Lussan et a vous, mais, comme la chose est faite et sans remede, je suis fort edifié de ce que vous ayés bien voulu chretienement vous reconcilier avec elle. Mais je suis surprise en meme temps de trouver par votre lettre et celle de M. de Lussan que la reponse que j'ay fait a l'Ecclesiastique qui m'est venu trouver de votre part n'a pas été bien entendüe, car, bien loin de vous avoir envoyé aucun ordre de vous reconcilier avec la Duchesse d'Albemarle, tout ce que j'ay dit a l'Ecclesiastique la dessus estoit, que quand M. de Lussan et vous seriez reconciliés a votre fille, et que vous demanderiés au Roy mon fils et a moy de l'etre aussi, alors nous le serions et non autrement, et nous persistons dans la meme resolution. A l'egard de ce que vous me proposéz de faire faire un nouveau contract de mariage, c'est une affaire sur la quelle il faut prendre l'avis des avocats. Mais pour ce qui regarde les interests de la fille du Duc d'Albemarle, je ferai de mon coté tout ce que je pourray pour qu'on luy fasse justice.” *Entry Book 1, p. 50.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1707, Aug. 14. St. Germain.—Recommending Father Louis Sabran of the Society of Jesus, who has been delegated not only by his own superiors but by those of the other Regular Orders in England, to lay before his Holiness matters relating to the mission and the spreading of the faith there. *Latin. With copy in Entry Book 1, p. 54.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS CAP[P]ONI.

1707, Aug. 28.—Having previously recommended the son of Count Molza, and knowing your friendship to him and the Countess, I write to ask you to represent to the Grand Duke [of Tuscany] that he would give me a great pleasure by hereafter conferring on the Count's son, at present one of his pages, the office of *Page de la Valise*. I suppose the Grand Duke is aware of the reason I do not write to him, but I wish to believe that the old feelings of our hearts always continue, notwithstanding appearances to the contrary imposed on us by present circumstances. I cannot conclude without declaring my concern at the loss you have sustained of your uncle, the Marquis Salviati. *French. Letter Book, p. 313.*

JAMES III.

1707, Sept. 13. St. Germain.—Declaration of noblesse granted to Edmund Butler, major in Nugent's regiment of horse, he being descended from Lord Cahir's family. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 30.*

JAMES III.

1707, Sept. 13.—Similar declaration granted to John O'Mara, an officer in the same regiment. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 30.*

JAMES III.

1707, Sept. 20. St. Germain's.—Warrant for the appointment of John Thomas Woolhouse, one of the Ushers of the Privy Chamber, to be oculist to the King. *French. Ibid. p. 73.*

JAMES III.

1707, Sept. 22.—Certificate to two young Irish gentlewomen, Cecile, and Mary Furlong, residing at Brest, that their father, James Furlong, was a gentleman born. *Minute. Ibid. p. 31.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL VALLEMANI.

1707, Oct. 26.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 55.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL VALLEMANI.

1707, Oct. 26.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Letter Book, p. 313.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF NASSAU.

1707, Oct. 26.—I have received your letter of the 12th. I have no less inclination than the late King had to give you and all your family marks of my esteem towards it, and I would very willingly use my good offices with the King of Spain in the matter you mention, had I not made it a rule for good reasons not to meddle with ecclesiastical affairs, particularly where the subjects of the two crowns are concerned. *French. Ibid. p. 314.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ SALVIATI.

[1707, Oct.]—The choice which you inform me his Holiness has made of you to convey the blessed swaddling clothes to the Duc de Bretagne is a mark of distinction with which I am much pleased you are honoured, as I interest myself in your concerns both on account of the very particular esteem I had for your brother, the Marquis Salviati, whose death I regret, and on account of your own merit. *French. Ibid. p. 315.*

JAMES III. to the ABBÉ SALVIATI.

1707, Oct. 26.—Acknowledging his letter of 5 July, which informed him he had been chosen by his Holiness to convey the blessed swaddling clothes to the Duc de Bretagne, and congratulating him thereon. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 55.*

JAMES III.

1707, Nov. 9. St. Germain. — After reciting the promise dated 8 May, 1697, of the late King to settle 100*l.* sterling on the Scots College (calendared *ante*, p. 123), approving, ratifying and confirming the same, in consideration particularly of enabling the College to continue the prayers it actually offers, and has charged itself to offer for all time for himself, the late King, the Queen, and all his lawful predecessors and successors, Kings and Queens of Scotland, being further moved thereto by his own inclination to support this, his ancient college, where not only several charters and papers relating to the honour and piety of his royal predecessors and his ancient kingdom have been carefully preserved, but where likewise the original memoirs and manuscripts of his father are deposited by his especial warrant. *Entry Book 4*, p. 74.

JAMES III. to FRANCIS PLOWDEN, Comptroller of the Household.

1707, Nov. 15. St. Germain. — Warrant for swearing and admitting John Sheridan to be riding purveyor of the stables. *Ibid.* p. 75.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. MALO.

1707, Nov. 30. — I am informed that the Estates of Brittany are accustomed to apply particular sums for alms, and am requested at the same time to recommend Mrs. Kelly, the widow of an Irish colonel, as an object worthy to share therein according to the testimonies given of her conduct by M. de Montarant and his son, the Treasurer of the Estates of Brittany, who have been assisting her with much charity for several years. As the Estates meet in your neighbourhood, and you are perhaps one of the prelates deputed to them, I write this in favour of that lady. *French. Letter Book*, p. 314.

JAMES III. to FRANCIS PLOWDEN, Comptroller of the Household.

1707, Dec. 9. — Warrant for swearing and admitting John Nugent to be equerry of the stables. *Entry Book 4*, p. 75.

JAMES III.

1707, Dec. 10. St. Germain. — It having been represented by Claude François Girardin, sieur of Mont Gerald, counsellor of the sovereign council of Martinique, that he is descended from the old family of the Giraldins of Ireland, following the genealogical trees certified by Therry, herald for Ireland, and by Chevillard, genealogist of the Most Christian King, and that the branch from which he descends is the same as that from which M. de Vauvray, Intendant at Toulon, and his brother, the late Marquis de Lery, who served in Ireland under our late father, descend, certifying that the said family of Giraldins in Ireland is very old and noble. *French. Ibid.* p. 31.

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESSE DES URSINS.

[1707 ?]—The consideration which the late King had for the father of Don Francisco de Meneses, who was governor of Valenciennes when he was in the Spanish armies in the Low Countries, and the great attachment he shows for you induce me to add my recommendation to the good will you have towards him, especially as he has promised me his services in favour of the Marquise d'Albiville, whose husband, who was Irish, has suffered much by the revolutions. *French. Letter Book, p. 316.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1708, Jan. 28.—Acknowledging his letter informing her of the birth of the Prince of the Asturias and the successful *accouchement* of the Queen, and declaring that her joy at the news is so great that it could be equalled only by that of seeing her son restored to the throne of his fathers. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1708, Jan. 28.—On the same subject as the last. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 56.*

QUEEN MARY.

1708, Feb. 18.—After reciting that Teresa Strickland, daughter of Robert Strickland, Treasurer of her Household, lately married to John Stafford, her Vice-Chamberlain, had a promise made to her of having a Maid of Honour's portion, promising to pay to her 1,000*l.* sterling within one year after the restoration of her son. *Entry Book 4, p. 32.*

JAMES III.

1708, Feb. 18. St. Germain.—Similar promise to pay Mrs. Stafford 2,000*l.* sterling within one year after his restoration. *Ibid. p. 33.*

JAMES III. to the SOLICITOR-GENERAL for the time being.

1708, Feb. 19.—Warrant for a grant to N[athaniel] H[ooke] and the heirs male of his body of the dignity of a Baron of Ireland. *Ibid. p. 77.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF TROYES.

1708, Feb. 22.—Being informed by the Warden of the Irish Capuchins of the protection and favours he grants them on every occasion, and also to the other Irish in his diocese, and particularly to Miss Thomas whom he has maintained for so long, thanking him for the same, and requesting him to continue the same acts of kindness. *French. Letter Book p. 317.*

JAMES III.

1708, [Feb?]-Warrant constituting the Earl Marischal a Knight of the Order of St. Andrew. *Entry Book 4, p. 76.*

JAMES VIII. to his good people of his Ancient Kingdom of SCOTLAND.

1708, March 1. St. Germain's.—Declaration. After the decease of our father when we considered the condition of our ancient Kingdom of Scotland, we could not without a just resentment see ourselves deprived of that our inheritance, manifestly due to us, by all the laws of God and man, nor could we, with less concern, look upon the present unhappy condition of our subjects there, where injustice triumphs, and so much blood has been spilt to support an usurpation, the whole kingdom plundered and sold and an alien called to perpetuate the usurpation without the least title of pretence, to the manifest prejudice of our undoubted right, we being the only heir and last male of our royal line, by which that country has been so happily governed for so many hundred years. “We have been frequently inform'd and assured of the loyal dispositions of the greatest part of Our Subjects of that Our Ancient Kingdom from most of the principal of them, who have often pressed Us to come, *with a sufficient force, to free Our selves* and them, which, till this time, to Our infinite Grief, We have never been able to compass, notwithstanding Our constant endeavours. And whereas it has now pleased the Divine Providence to *furnish Us with means, and enable Us to enter into the possession of Our Kingdoms*, [interlined for words in italics “give us an opportunity to assert Our Right”], We being desirous of nothing more, then a right Understanding between Us, and Our People, so necessary to both; and that none may be frighten'd by the memory of past miscarriages, from returning to their duty, and being restor'd to the happiness they enjoyd under Our Royal Ancestors, We think fit to make known Our gracious intentions towards them, in the manner following.

We do therefore in the first place by this Our Royal Declaration under the great Seal of Scotland absolutly and effectually for Us Our Heirs and Successors, pardon and remit all treasons, and all other crimes and offences whatsoever committed against Us and Our Ancestors, promising that such persons as had forfeited their Estates before the late rebellion, shall be restor'd to and confirmed in the possession of their said Estates, Provided that they give their personal attendance, and repair to Our Royal Standard, or that they give some other publick proof in their respective Stations of their affection to Us and Our Service, and not otherwise, Excepting allways all such persons who at, or after Our Landing in *Scotland*, [alternative “any part of Our dominions”] shall willingly advisedly and maliciously, by Land or by Sea, oppose Us, and those forces that accompany *Our person in the present Undertaking* for the asserting Our Just Rights, and entering into possession of Our Kingdoms; Or who after notice given of Our being landed, shall resist and oppose those loyal

persons, who according to their duty shall endeavour to resort to Us, or shall in any part of Our dominions assert and maintain the Justice of Our Cause: *Excepting* also such person or persons, who residing any time in France under pretence of attending Our Royal Father, or Us in Our Exile, or to be employ'd in Our Service when occasion should offer, have contrary to their allegiance held any criminal correspondence with Our Enemys or with any of Our Subjects then in rebellion against Us: Provided nevertheless that whoever is not prosecuted at law for the crime last mention'd within the space of two years from the time of Our Landing, shall be reputed innocent, and shall enjoy the full benefit of this Our Pardon.

And for the further quieting the minds of Our Subjects, and for the making these Our intentions more satisfactory and effectual, We declare and promise that in Our first Parliament, We will pass a general Act of Oblivion, without any exception of persons, otherwise then as above excepted. And We beseech God to incline the hearts of Our People that without the effusion of blood, Righteousness and Mercy may take place. And for that end We further promise that all such as shall appear instrumental in the recovery of Our Right, we will reward according to their respective degrees and merits.

We further declare that We will, with all convenient speed, call a free Parliament, that by their advice and assistance, We may be enabled to repair the breaches caused by the late Usurpations, to redress all grievances and to free Our People from the unsupportable burden of Taxes and Impositions they now groan under, that so Our Ancient Kingdom of Scotland may be restored to its former honour, Liberty, and Independency, of which it has been so treacherously deprived. What they suffer'd under the Tyranny of Cromwell, as also the usage they met with in the affaire of Darien, and the Massacre of Glenco under the Usurpation of the Prince of Orange, and the present Union or rather Subjection, demonstrate that Usurpations have allways been fatal and ruinous to the Liberty of Scotland.

We likewise promise upon Our Royal Word to protect, secure, and maintain all Our Protestant Subjects, in the free exercise of their Religion, and in the full enjoyment of all their Rights, Privileges, and Immunities, and in the secure possession of all Churches, Universitys, Colleges and Schools, conform to the Laws of the Land. And as to the Differences about Church Government, and all matters relating thereunto, We are resolved to do nothing but by the advice and consent of Our first Parliament, valuing no title so much as that of Common Father of Our Country by Our constant endeavours to procure the quiet and happiness of all Our good Subjects.

We likewise declare that We will give Our Royal Assent to any Act that shall be tender'd to Us for the Confirmation of Judicial Proceedings during the time of the late Usurpation: Such proceedings in matters criminal only excepted, that have been prosecuted or adjudged against any person or persons for anything

done by them, in obedience to any Commission or Command given by the King Our Father of blessed memory, or by Us, or otherwise for Our service, as by their duty and allegiance they were bound to do; And to all such other Acts as shall be judged necessary to establish the tranquility and wellfare of the Nation, and particularly to such Acts for Personal Liberty, the Advancement of Trade, and the Relieif of the Poor, as shall be tender'd to Us by Our first Parliament:

And tho' We have an entire confidence in the fidelity of Our good Subjects, yet their Request, and the necessity of Our affaires oblidging Us to bring along with Us a sufficient Body of Foreign Troops, as a Guard to Our Person, and a Protection to Our said good Subjects who resort to Us; We promise that as soon as it shall please God to establish Us in the quiet possession of Our Kingdoms, We will immediately dismiss them from Our service, and send them home.

Moreover Our dearest Brother the Most Christian King for a further Encouragment to Our Subjects, of Our Ancient Kingdom of Scotland, to return to their duty to Us, promiseth in that case, to restore them to all the advantages and priviledges that their Ancestors have any time enjoy'd in France.

We likewise promise and declare that all Officers, and Soldiers, Saillers and others engaged in Our Enemy's Service, who after notice of Our landing, at any time before they engage in any fight or battle against Our Forces, shall quitt the said unjust and unwarrantable Service, and return to their duty, shall not only have their pardon as aforesaid, but shall likewise be satisfyd and payd all their Arrears due to them from the Usurper. And all Officers shall have from Us the same Commissions they had from Our Enemies at the time they repair'd to Us.

And for a further encouragement to Our good Subjects to declare for Us, We do hereby promise that the Vassals of such who obstinatly persist in their rebellion, shall be deliver'd from all servitudes they were formerly bound to, and shall have Grants of their Lands to be held immediatly of the Crown; Provided that upon Our Landing they declare for Us and come in to Our Service.

And We do further promise and declare that We are resolved to preserve inviolably Our good Subjects in the free and full enjoyment of their Religion, Liberties, and Property, and to make the Law of the Land the Rule of Our Government.

And having thus declared Our gracious intentions to Our loving Subjects, We do hereby require and command them to be assisting to Us in the recovery of our Right and their own Libertys. And that all Our Subjects from the age of sixteen to sixty do immediatly upon Our landing repair to Our Standard, or joyn themselves to such as shall first appear for Our service in their respective Shires: And also to seize the horses and Arms of all suspected persons, and all Amunition, and whatever else may be necessary for the use of Our Army.

And to conclude, We promise faithfully to observe the King Our Father of blessed memory his Directions given to Us in his last Will and Testament, exprest in these following words—

Upon my decease my Son the Prince of Wales will have an undoubted right to my Kingdoms. And if it shall please the Divine Providence to over-rule the Injustice of evil men who would deprive him of his Right, and to place him on the throne of his Ancestors, We recommend to him most especialy to forgive all the injuries that have been done to Ourselves and to him.—We also recommend to him to provide as far as he is able for all those Our servants, without distinction of Religion, who upon the motive of Loyalty, have follow'd and serv'd Us in the time of Our distress, And when it shall please God to put him in possession of the Kingdoms which rightfully belong to him, We as a Father advise and require him never to molest his subjects in the enjoyment of their Religion, Rights, Liberty and Property, And let him know that a King can never be happy, unless his Subjects be easy. Furthermore We will have him reward according to their respective degrees and merits all such as shall appear instrumental in the recovery of his Right.

And We do hereby require all Sheriffs or their Deputys, and all the Magistrates and others to whom it may belong, to publish immediatly this Our Declaration at the Market Cross of their respective Towns and Boroughs, and there to proclaim Us, under penalty of being proceeded against according to Law for the said offence."

WARRANT.

1708, March 5.—To Walter Strickland to be Groom of the Bedchamber, conform to, and of the same date with, the former warrant granted him jointly with five other grooms dated 15 Feb., 1702. Minute. Noted as signed 5 March, 1708, and delivered to Lady Strickland two days before the King parted for Dunkirk. *Entry Book 4, p. 76.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF LANGRES.

1708, March 24.—Availing herself of Miss Maghauly's departure to thank him for all the kindness he has shown her for so long. *French. Letter Book, p. 317.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ARLES.

1708, April 24.—"J'ay receu avec autant de plaisir que d'edification la lettre que vous m'avez ecrite sur le voyage du Roy, mon fils, pour l'Ecosse. Si le dessein n' a pas reussi comme nous l'esperions, nous ne devons pas laisser de remercier Dieu de l'avoir delivré des dangers auxquels il s'est trouvé exposé, et ce m'est une grande consolation que parmy tant de traverses differentes, il s'est comporté de maniere qu'il s'est acquis dans l'esprit de tous ceux qui l'ont accompagné l'estime et la reputation qui doivent est[re] les principaux fondement[s] de nos esperances,

Je ne puis assez vous remercier de vos bonnes prieres pour luy et de celles qui vous avez ordonné dans vostre diocese, et je profite de cette occasion pour vous temoigner la part que je prens a la perte que vous avez faite du Marquis de Mailly, vostre pere. . . ." *Letter Book*, p. 318.

JAMES III. to M . . . A [the MARQUIS OF ATHOLL?]

1708, April 25. St. Germain. —Commission to be Lieut.-General and commander in chief in Scotland till the King's arrival. *Entry Book 4*, p. 78.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1708, April 28. —The Mother Prioress of the Nuns of the Annunciation of the Nunnery at Rome has written to ask me to recommend to you the affair of the beatification of the venerable mother Vittoria Stratta, the foundress of that institution, which is to be examined in the Congregation of Rites. Besides the general motive of joining in such a holy work, the affection and esteem which my mother had for the Nuns of that Convent induce me still more particularly. It is for this reason I ask you on the part of my son and myself to make the solicitations which are proper and usual in such cases, both to the Holy Father and to the Cardinals, who like yourself belong to the Congregation of Rites. *French. Letter Book*, p. 318.

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER PRIORESS OF THE NUNS OF THE ANNUNCIATION AT ROME.

1708, April 28. —Informing her that she had received her letter concerning the proceedings for the beatification of the venerable mother, Vittoria Stratta, and had recommended the matter to Cardinal Caprara, and requesting the continuance of their prayers for herself and her son. *French. Ibid.* p. 319.

JAMES III. to —————

1708, May 1. St. Germain. —Commission in blank to be colonel of horse. Noted as cancelled and not given. *Entry Book 4*, p. 79.

JAMES III.

1708, May. St. Germain. —Warrant appointing Jean Pyraube his gunmaker in ordinary. *Ibid.* p. 80.

JAMES III.

1708, May 4. St. Germain. —Declaration of *noblesse* granted to Thomas O'Leyne, now living in Paris, who is descended on both sides from Catholic families, which were always loyal, and enjoyed considerable estates in Kerry and Limerick. *French. Ibid.* p. 32.

JAMES III. to NORBERT ROETTIERS, Engraver-General of the Mint for England.

1708, May 4. St. Germain.—Warrant directing him to make punchions and dies for coining five pound pieces, forty shilling pieces, guineas and half guineas, of gold, according to the annexed design, and also punchions and dies for coining crowns, half crowns, shillings and sixpences, of silver, according to the annexed designs. *Entry Book 4, p. 81.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1708, May 7.—Acceding to his request to be sponsor to the daughter born to his brother, the Earl of Dundee, and requesting that the Countess, his mother, will act as her proxy. *French. Letter Book, p. 319.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1708, May 7.—Acceding to his request to be sponsor to the above-mentioned child, and requesting him to act as his proxy. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 59.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1708, May 10.—“J’ay receu avec beaucoup de plaisir et de satisfaction la lettre par laquelle vous me donnez un detail de tout ce qui est fait a Rome pour implorer l’assistance du Ciel sur l’entreprise du Roy, mon fils, et des dispositions favorables du Saint Pere pour y concourir. Comme je suis persuadée que vous avez contribué fortement a l’un et a l’autre, je vous en fais mes remerciemens, et j’espere que vous continuerez vos bons offices auprez de sa Sainteté a maniere que les secours spirituels et temporels ne manquent pas a la premiere occasion pour la poursuite d’un dessein ou la Religion et la justice sont également interessez et dont nous esperons avec le temps un heureux succes malgré les obstacles qui s’y sont rencontrez. Nous avons retiré au moins cet avantage que le Roy, mon fils, s’est acquis dans l’esprit de tous ceux qui l’ont accompagné, l’estime et la reputation qui doivent estre les principaux fondemens de nos esperances.” *Letter Book, p. 320.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL BARBERINI.

1708, May 10.—Thanking him for the zeal, which, following the footsteps of his late uncles, Cardinals Francesco and Carlo Barberini, he has shown in his letter on the enterprise of the King, her son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ ALBANI.

1708, May 10.—Thanking him for his letter on the enterprise of the King, her son, and, though the fatherly affection of his

Holiness does not need to be stimulated on their behalf, they are very sensible of the good offices they are informed he has done them on that occasion, and build much on their continuance. *French. Letter Book, p. 321.*

JAMES III. to the ABBÉ ALBANI.

1708, May [10].—Similar letter to the last. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 58.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SACRIPANTI.

1708, May 10.—“ Je ne puis assez vous remercier du zèle avec lequel vous me temoignez vous interesser du succez de l'entreprise du Roy, mon fils. Quoy qu'elle n'ait point reussi comme nous avions lieu de l'esperer de la bonne disposition de ses fidelles sujets d'Ecosse, et des mesures qu'on avoit prises, nous avons cette confiance en Dieu que comme il l'a visiblement protégé dans les grands perils auxquels il a esté exposé, sa Divine Providence fera naistre de plus favorables conjonctures, et que nous en verrons, avant qu'il soit longtemps, d'heureux effets. Je ne doute point que, comme Protecteur de cet ancien royaume, vous ne continuiez vos bons offices pour procurer au Roy, mon fils, les secours spirituels et temporels que sa Sainteté paroît disposé a luy accorder.” *Letter Book, p. 321.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1708, May [10]. St. Germain en Laye.—I could not on my return from my voyage to Scotland see your letters to the Queen and Lord Caryll without admiring your zeal and prudence in your applications to the Holy Father for procuring me spiritual and temporal assistance. As I ought to attribute to the first the visible protection of Heaven in the dangers from which I have so happily escaped, I cannot thank you enough for procuring them, and for the favourable disposition of his Holiness in consequence of your exertions to grant me the second, if the enterprise had had the results I expected. I hope that Providence will cause more favourable opportunities to arise, and I shall seize them with the more confidence, from the interest his Holiness has declared he takes in them, for which I thank him most humbly by the enclosed letter, which I beg you to present to him from me. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 57.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1708, May [10].—Thanking him for his paternal tenderness shown in his letter to the Queen, and for the generous assistance his Holiness had intended for him, had the enterprise taken effect, especially as it was intended not in a time of abundance, but when the resources of the Holy See were almost exhausted by the calamities of the war. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to JOHN BAPTISTE GUALTERIO, EARL OF DUNDEE.

1708, May 10. St. Germain's.—Since it is impossible to observe the usual ceremonies in the election and installation of the knights of St. Andrew, having appointed him a knight of that order, dispensing in his favour with his being elected and installed in due form, and empowering him to take the title of knight, and to wear the ensigns of that order. *Entry Book 4, p. 82.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1708, May 10. St. Germain's.—Warrant for swearing and admitting George Joyce to be clockmaker and watchmaker in ordinary. *Ibid. p. 84.*

JAMES III.

1708, May 17. St. Germain's.—Warrant constituting Francis Plowden, Comptroller of the Household, William Dickonson, Sir William Ellis, Thomas Sheridan, and Sir Richard Bulstrode, to be Commissioners of the Household. *Ibid. p. 83.*

JAMES III. to HENRY CONQUEST.

1708, May 17. St. Germain's.—Warrant for payment of all the King's servants' salaries and pensions quarterly or monthly as they stand in the establishment, and the monthly creditor and all other bills which shall become payable from time to time, and be directed to him by the Commissioners of the Household. *Ibid. p. 84.*

JAMES III.

1708, May 17. St. Germain's.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Valentine Fitzgerald, and of the loyalty and attachment of his family to the King's service, his father having been killed in Ireland in the service of the late King, and his uncle and two brothers having been killed in Italy in the service of the Most Christian King. *French. Ibid. p. 33.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ARLES.

1708, June 9.—This letter will be delivered by Miss O'Bryan, whom you have had the charity of placing in a convent, for which I send you my thanks as also for the kindness you continue to Mr. Ryan. *French. Letter Book, p. 324.*

QUEEN MARY to the SUPERIORESS OF THE VISITATION AT MELUN.

1708, June 14.—Acknowledging her letter to inform her of her election, condoling with her on the death of her predecessor, and

thanking her for the share given to herself and her son in her prayers and those of her community and desiring the continuance thereof. *Postscript* in the Queen's own hand. "Je vous prie, ma chere mere, de bien faire des amitiéés de ma part a ma chere mere de St. Anges, et a nostre chere sœur de Harley. Je crois qu'elles ont oublié de m'écrire, mais je leur pardonne, pourvu qu'elles ne m'oublient pas devant Dieu. C'est de quoy je ne puis les soupçonner puisque moy même je ne les oublie pas, ny vostre Sainte Communauté, qui aura toujours selon ma promesse la premiere place dans mon cœur aprez Chaillot." *Letter Book*, p. 323.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VIENNE (*sic*).

1708, June 30.—I am convinced your vows and prayers have contributed much to deliver the King, my son, from the dangers he ran in his voyage for Scotland. The constancy with which he sustained them has been a great consolation to me, as has also been your kind letter of the 11th. Like you I hope the time will come when our sorrow will be turned into joy. *French. Ibid.* p. 322.

QUEEN MARY to the GENERAL OF THE CAPUCHINS.

1708, June 30.—"Les interets de la custodie des Religieux Irlandois de vostre ordre estant recommandables d'eux mêmes par les bons services qu'ils rendent dans la mission d'Irlande, je suis persuadée que vous vous porterez volontiers a favoriser le Pere Nugent, leur custode, en tout ce qui pourra contribuer a la faire fleurir." *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to MADAME ALBERTI.

1708, June 30.—The proofs you have given so often of your zeal and attachment to our family make me avail myself of the journey of Father Nugent, Warden of the Irish Capuchins, to write you this, and to entrust him with the portrait of the King, my son, and with that of my daughter, which I beg you to receive as a mark of our goodwill and consideration towards you. *French. Ibid.* p. 323.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1708, June 30.—Recommending the bearer, Father Nugent, who is going to Rome for the General Chapter of his order, and requesting him to do him all suitable good offices, should there be need of them, touching the interests of the Capuchins of his nation, who deserve to be recommended for their good services in the Irish mission. *French. Ibid.* p. 324.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE LA TREMOILLE.

1708, July.—"Je n'ay receu que depuis fort peu de jours la ettre que vous m'avez ecrite du 4 Avril dernier. J'avois deja

appris du Cardinal Caprara avec quelle ardeur vous vous estiez employé auprez du Saint Pere, et de tous ceux qui ont du pouvoir sur son esprit pour l'engager a prendre a cœur comme il l'a fait l'entreprise du Roy mon fils sur l' Ecosse. Je ne puis assez vous en remercier, ainsi que de tout ce que vous me temoignez vous même sur ce sujet d'une maniere si zelee et si obligeante. Quoy qu'il n'ait pas plu a Dieu de donner a cette entreprise le succez que nous avions lieu d'en esperer, nous n'avons pas laissé de reconnoitre une Providence toutte visible dans le bonheur avec lequel le Roy mon fils a echapé aux plus grands dangers que luy a fait la grace de soutenir avec une fermeté tellement que la reputation qui en est le fruit nous est un gage d'une meilleure fortune que nous attendons de sa Divine liberalité au temps qu'il luy plaira de nous la donner. Le Roy, mon fils, au retour de sa campagne, vous fera ses remercemens particuliers"
Letter Book, p. 325.

QUEEN MARY to the GENERAL OF ST. MAUR.

1708, Aug. 12.—Recommending the bearer, Nicholas Ryan, a young Irish gentleman, who belongs to an old family distinguished by its services and loyalty, whom he has kindly undertaken to place in a college, thanking him for his charities to the subjects of the King, her son, and desiring the prayers of himself and the monks of his order. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VERDUN.

1708, Aug 13.—Availing herself of the departure of Miss Bourke for Verdun to thank him for the continuance of his charity for many years to her. *French. Ibid. p. 326.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1708, Aug. 16.—You may let the 300 *louis* go on as you intended, but send no more, till you hear from Mr. Plowden. *Prefixed,*

Extract from a letter of James III.

"As for money for me 10,000 livres will do. If the campagne should be extrem long 13 would not do, no mor then 10, and so I must still want mor in that case, but for now all I desire is, that you would out of hand gett 10,000 livres in ready money in silver, and lett it lie in whos hands you please, till Mr. Plowden writts to Mr. Diconson how to send it. Wee shall enquire here the way it may com with least or no loss."
Holograph.

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF MANTUA.

1708, Aug. 28.—Condoling with her on the death of her husband, the Duke of Mantua. *French. Letter Book, p. 326.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1708, Sept. 14.—Your letter in favour of Count Giuliani has given me a high opinion of his ability and merit. He could not have chosen a more efficacious intercessor, but as my son's affairs do not at present require the service of an agent or minister at the Court of Rome, it is not in my power to concur, as I would wish, in your goodwill towards him. *French. Letter Book, p. 327.*

JAMES III. to the DUCHESS OF MANTUA.

1708, Sept. 18. Camp of Saulsoy.—Condoling with her on the death of her husband, the Duke of Mantua, of which she had informed him by her letter of 2 Aug. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 59.*

QUEEN MARY to the EARL OF DUNDEE.

1708, Oct. 22.—Acknowledging his letter which informed her that the King, her son, had made him a knight of the order of St. Andrew, and expressing her pleasure at the news. *French. Letter Book, p. 327.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTESSE GUALTERIO.

1708, Oct. 22.—Acknowledging her thanks for the Queen's having asked her to act as her proxy at the baptism of the daughter of her son, the Earl of Dundee, condoling with her on the death of that child, and adding that what the King, her son, has done for her family is a just expression of his gratitude for the proofs her son, Cardinal Gualterio, has always given of the warmest zeal for their interests. *French. Ibid. p. 328.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1708, All Saints' Day [Nov. 1]. Chaillot.—“Instead of the pardon you aske me for your letter, I send you a thousand thanks for letting me see plainly the sad account of our poor affaires as to money, and your thoughts upon them, which tho' good, I cannot make my owne to the King, having already approved his not sending away his equipage upon a notion he has, which I think is well groundd, that his doing so, befor the Princes do it, would look as if he were weary to stay ther, and impatient to com back, which I think would be a great prejudice to him, if it were so thought. This I have writt to him two days ago, and I really think it was reasonable he should make no step homewards, till the Princes do. Therefor I shall not mention what you say, but I will send him to-morow the account of the money you have sent me, and press him to save all he can, tho' I must own I don't see how anything can be saved without he lessens his equipage, so that I believe I shall be forced to sell the rest of the jewel, but I will not tell him so. I had ordered Lady Strickland to write to you befor I received your letter, on the receipt of the

King's letter in which he presst extremly to have 500 *louis d'ors* imediatly, which I believe will end all the sune that is in Cantillon's hands. I hope to be at St. Germain's on Munday night, and then I shall consult with you and Lord Caryll what's fit to be don, and follow your advice." *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1708, Nov. 7.—Recommending the bearer, Sir Francis Andrew, who is going to Rome with the intention of serving in the troops of his Holiness. *French. Letter Book, p. 328.*

JAMES III. to the ABBÉ DE POLIGNAC.

1708, Nov. 23. Camp of Saulsoy.—Acknowledging his zeal and gratitude as shown in his two letters of 29 Sept. and 20 Oct. for his nomination by him to the Cardinalate, assuring him at the same time, that, in selecting him, he complied with the intentions of the Most Christian King with all the satisfaction in the world. *Postscript.* “Ne voulant pas me contenter du seul ceremonial pour vous temoigner combien je suis sensible au zeile que vous montréz pour mes interets a l'occasion de la nomination que j'ay fait de vous au Cardinalat, j'ajoute cet apostille de ma propre main pour vous assurer que dans cette nomination je n'ay pas seulement eu en vüe de me conformer avec plaisir aux intentions du Roy T. Ch. mais j'ay envisagé aussi votre propre merite, et j'ay été persuadé en meme temps que personne ne pouvoit menager mes interets a la Cour de Rome avec plus de zeile et de capacité que vous.” *Entry Book 1, p. 59.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ DE POLIGNAC.

1708, Nov. 30.—“J'ay receu les deux lettres que vous m'avez ecrites sur ce que le Roy, mon fils, vous a nommé au Cardinalat Lorsque son intention de faire valoir sur ce point ses justes pretentions fut communiquée au Roy tres Chretien, et que sur le choix que nous luy laissions du sujet pour remplir cette dignité, sa Majesté se determina en vostre faveur, ce nous fut un veritable plaisir, et elle ne pouvoit jeter les yeux sur une personne qui nous fut plus agreable, et pour qui nous eussions plus d'estime” . . . *Letter Book, p. 329.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL PAULUCCI.

1708, Nov. 30.—Recommending to him Mr. Bourke, who is returning to Rome, whom she would have wished to have placed in the household of the King, her son, or her own, if any suitable post for him could have been found. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1708, Nov. 30.—Similar letter in favour of Mr. Bourke. *French. Ibid. p. 330.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1708, Dec. 2.—Similar letter in favour of Mr. Bourke, by whom she is sending him a box, the contents of which he knows. *French. Letter Book, p. 330.*

CERTIFICATE.

1708.—Note of certificate to Col. Fountaine. *Entry Book 4, p. 33.*

JAMES III.

1709, Jan. 10. St. Germain's.—Warrant appointing Mr. Macghie, M.D., a Scotchman, who served the late King and suffered in Scotland for his zeal and loyalty, to be his physician. *French. Ibid. p. 85.*

CERTIFICATE.

1709, Jan.—Of the *noblesse* of Mr. O'Rourke, an Irish officer. *Minute. Ibid. p. 34.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNE.

1709, March 2.—Thanking him for the new proofs in his letter of 27 Jan. of the zeal with which he interests himself in all that concerns her, and principally for always giving her a share in his prayers, of which she begs the continuance. *French. Letter Book, p. 331.*

JAMES III. to ———

1709, March 2.—Thanking him for his New Year's good wishes. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 61.*

JAMES III. to the EARL OF DUNDEE.

1709, March 2.—To the same purport as the last. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1709, March 5.—Thanking him for his good wishes "à l'occasion des bonnes festes." *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1709, March 7.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Charles Macarty, an Irish priest settled in Normandy in the diocese of Séez, who has rendered good services to the late King, and belongs to one of the noblest and oldest families in Ireland. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 34.*

JAMES III.

1709, March 11.—Power to Mr. Plowden and Mr. Dicconson to receive the money of their Britannic Majesties at the Royal Treasury. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 86.*

QUEEN MARY.

1709, March 11. St. Germain. —Warrant for William Dicconson to be Treasurer and Receiver General of all her rents and revenues. *Ibid. p. 35.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF MEAUX.

1709, March 21.—Thanking him for his recommending the Abbé Ryan to Father Le Tellier, and praying the continuance of his good offices to him, as she hopes to see him rewarded for all the benefits his zeal has procured for his countrymen, of which she will bear witness herself to Father Le Tellier when she sees him. *French. Letter Book, p. 331.*

CERTIFICATE.

1709, April.—Of the noblesse of Mr. Gough of Dunkirk. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 34.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1709, May 21.—Condoling with her on the death of her husband, of which she has informed her by her letter of 24 April. *French. Letter Book, p. 332.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARECHAL DUC DE VILLARS.

1709, June 2. St. Germain.—“ Je suis bien persuadée comme vous me le temoignez d’une maniere tres obligeante dans la lettre que vous m’avez ecrite, que le Roy, mon fils, sera comblé de vos honnestetez. Je puis aussi vous assurer qu’il y corespondra en Prince de bonne volonté, qui ne souhaite rien avec plus de passion que de signaler sa reconnoissance des obligations infinies que nous a sa Majesté tres Chretienne (*sic*), et les occasions de faire connoître a toute la terre, qu’il est le digne heritier de la valeur du Roy son Pere, aussi bien de ses couronnes. Accoutumé comme vous l’estes a vaincre nos ennemis, il ne peut suivre un meilleur guide dans le chemin de la gloire, et je suis pleine de confiance que de nouveaux succez, qui seront deus a vostre prudence et a vostre courage, vont reprimer la presumption de nos ennemis. . . .” *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1709, June 15.—Certificate that in consideration of the services of the old and gentle family of Sarsfield, and particularly of those

rendered to the late King by Patrick, Earl of Lucan, captain of the second company of his Guards, and *Maréchal des camps* of the Most Christian King, and Dominick, Viscount Kilmallock, colonel of a foot regiment in France, who, after distinguishing themselves by many deeds of bravery in Ireland, followed the late King into France, where they were killed, after distinguishing themselves in the service of the Most Christian King, and also in consideration of his personal merit, he had conferred the honour of Knighthood on James Sarsfield, a native of Nantes, son of Paul and grandson of James Sarsfield, natives of Limerick, who belongs to the same house, being descended from the branch of the Viscounts Kilmallock. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 85.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1709, June 16. St. Germain. —Nominating John Verdun, D.D., Vicar-General of the Diocese of Armagh, to the bishopric of Ferns, in Leinster, in which province the only bishop is that of Dublin. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 62.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1709, June 16. St. Germain. —Nominating Ambrose O'Connor, Master of Theology, Provincial of the Irish Dominicans, to the bishoprics of Ardagh and Clonmacnois (previously canonically united), who is of the age of about 55, but is in good health, and is returning immediately to the mission. *Latin. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1709, June 16. —Requesting his good offices to procure the speedy dispatch of the bulls of the two bishops mentioned in the last two letters. *French. Ibid. p. 63.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1709, July 8. The Camp, near Lens. —Expressing his joy at the news in his letter of 14 May of the birth of his nephew and his sorrow at the death of his sister-in-law, consenting to be sponsor of the child, and asking him to act as his proxy. *French. Ibid. p. 64.*

JAMES III. to the EARL OF DUNDEE.

1709, July 31. The Camp de Denain. —To the same general effect as the last. *French. Ibid. p. 63.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1709, Sept. 4. Chaillot. —“I have sent the King your opinion concerning the conference and have kept to myself and taken into serious consideration all you say to me in your letter concerning myself, and the deplorable state of my affairs relating to money

and debts, which I am sensible grows a heavy burthen, and tho' what you say to me is not agreeable nor according to my inclination, yet I find it so just and reasonable, that I am forced to own, you are in the right, and that I have been hitherto very much in the wrong. I am so farr from taking ill your honest plain way of speaking, that on the contrary I take it kyndly of you, and heartily thank you for it, resolving at the same time to stop my hand, and follow your advice in these matters, in which I am sure you dont want ability and I hope you never will want good will to help me; but now to com to particulars I think you might putt off the payments of Mrs. Dillon, Halfpenny and Gold till next month, and then lett me pay them with the Duchess of Tyreconnell's money, which I am resolved shall be the only money hereafter that I will give for extraordinary charitys, but for cloaths and anniversarys, I beleeeve you see yourself they cannot be retrenched. As for Mrs. Sackville, I appeal to the Duchess of Perth to know, if my order was not for 100 *livres* only, but if she mistook me or Milord mistook her, I cannot help it. In fine I am resolved to order no extraordinarys for the time to com, without extraordinary occasions, of which you shall be the judge yourself. I hope God will give me grace to keep this resolution, and you and me patience to bear all importunitys. *Postscript.* Molza is extremely pressed and begs of me to pay her 100 *livres* for 3 months, I leave you to judge of this, I beleeeve Lord Caryll would lend me that sume and take it when we receive the June money. I must say a word mor, as to Strickland's pension, that it was never my intention she should be cutt off mor than the 10th part." *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to DON ANNIBAL ALBANI.

1709, Sept. 14. The Camp at Ruesne.—Acknowledging his letter of 27 July, by which he has learned with much pleasure that his Holiness has sent him to the Catholic Princes to watch over the interests of religion and the welfare of Christendom in the present conjuncture of an approaching general peace, and, as his own interests are closely bound up with those of religion, not doubting that he will use all the credit with which he has been invested by the Holy See to endeavour to make those Princes return to the sentiments they ought to have with regard to the justice of his cause. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 64.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL SAN VITALE.

1709, Sept. 22. The Camp at Ruesne.—Acknowledging his letter, which announced his elevation to the Cardinalate, and congratulating him thereon. *French. Ibid. p. 65.*

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1709, Oct. 11. The Camp of Ruesne.—“Although I reckon to be soon with you, yet I cannot differ till then telling you how sensible I am of all the pains you take for the Queen's and my

service, and particularly for the help and care you are to her amidst all the misery of St. Germain, which amongst all the obligations I have to you for so many years past I shall not look upon as the least. I find you are in no hopes of any money at all, but, our army beginning to be paid more regularly, the rest will, I hope, come in time. If, as I believe, I return this month, I shall not want more than the 4,000 *livres* for October, and upon the whole I think my expence this campagne has not been extravagant for me. Before I went none of you thought I could make it without retrenching or selling, but, thank God, we have rubbed it out without either, by the Queen's help and your care, for which, tho' I can now only thank you by words, I hope the time will come, in which I may do it by effects." *Holograph.*

JAMES III.

1709, Nov. 23.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Lord Edward Drummond to be a Gentleman of the Bedchamber. *Entry Book 4, p. 86.*

JAMES III.

1709, Dec. 2. St. Germain.—Discharge to the heirs, executors and administrators of Henry Conquest, deceased, late Paymaster of the Household, for all sums of money that passed through his hands during the reigns of the late and present Kings. *Ibid. p. 87.*

JAMES III.

1709, Dec. 3.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Donough Macnamara, who followed the late King into France, and who has served a long time and is now a reformed captain in Lee's regiment, who is head of the very old and gentle family of Macnamara, and is descended on the mother's side from the very old and gentle family of Odueri (? O'Dwyer), which families owned considerable properties, and are strongly attached to the Catholic faith and the service of their lawful sovereigns. *French. Ibid. p. 35.*

JAMES III.

1709, Dec. 3.—Similar declaration in favour of Neal Mackean, who followed the late King into France, where he served several years at sea, and is now settled at Rochefort. *French. Ibid. p. 36.*

The BOARD [OF GREENCLOTH].

1709, Dec. 20.—Orders for the regulation of the stable, kitchen, and servants, the prices of liveries, the oats, hay and straw to be allowed for different horses, &c.

JAMES III.

1709, Dec. 31.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Winifred Macmahon, an Irish lady, the wife of Jean de Chardon de St. Arques. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 36.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1709, Dec. St. Germain en Laye.—It has pleased God to preserve for us still a good number of faithful subjects in our three kingdoms, who are always ready to receive us with open arms and to declare for us. His Most Christian Majesty is also inclined, so far as the bad state of his affairs permits him, to assist us with everything that depends on him to put us in a condition to make another attempt for our restoration, and, if your Holiness would have the goodness to join with him, we are always ready to risk our person, and have every ground to hope that the divine mercy will bless so just an undertaking for His glory and for the good of the holy religion, for which we are suffering.

Your Holiness is aware that such an enterprise cannot be undertaken or carried on successfully without a considerable supply of money, and, as the Most Christian King is absolutely unable at present to furnish us with any considerable advance, we are obliged to beg your Holiness to lend us what you can yourself and to employ your credit and authority to get a good sum of money lent us secretly by other Catholic Princes or States or by the clergy of Rome or elsewhere, or by such other way as you shall judge suitable, to aid, with the other assistance his Most Christian Majesty will give us, in restoring us, and with us restoring religion in our States. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 65.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL RUFFO.

1710, Jan. 13.—Congratulating him on his appointment to the legation of Romagna. *French. Ibid. p. 68.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1710, Jan. 14.—The Queen has told me that she wrote during my absence asking you to oppose the execution of the designs which have prosecuted for some time at Rome for uniting in a single college the students of the three nations. I am convinced of the great inconveniences that would result from it to the detriment of the missions of the three Kingdoms. I therefore very earnestly recommend this business to you, and hope you will omit nothing to hinder a change which would be very prejudicial to religion.

I have been informed that difficulties have been raised about my nominations to the episcopate of Father Ambrose O'Connor and Dr. Verdun. I have had the annexed memoir drawn up in answer, and doubt not that you will use your most effectual offices to hinder any attempt to infringe my right of nomination to the bishoprics of Ireland. *French. Ibid. p. 67.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL SACRIPANTI.

1710, Jan. 14.—Being informed of the letter of my mother to you in my absence recommending to you the preservation of the Scotch College, I believe I ought to inform you with my own hand how much I have it to heart, knowing from the leading men of that nation, whether ecclesiastics or laymen, that the suppression thereof and its union with the two other nations would be very prejudicial to the Scotch mission. Your zeal in accepting the protection of that kingdom makes me hope you will do everything to hinder the execution of that design. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 68.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1710, Jan. 25.—Thanking him for his letter of New Year's good wishes, from which he has also learned that he has acted as his proxy at his nephew's baptism as requested. *French. Ibid. p. 67.*

JAMES III. to the EARL OF DUNDEE.

1710, Jan. 25.—Thanking him for his letter of New Year's good wishes, and declaring that he shares in his joy at his son having had him for his sponsor. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1710, Feb. 17.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Margaret Roche, descended from gentle parents in co. Cork. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 36.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1710, March 9.—Being lately informed of a charge brought before the Congregation against the English College of Douay of having taught doctrines contrary to the decisions of the Church, and tending to Jansenism, though I have nothing more at heart than the maintenance of sound doctrine and the purity of the faith, still I should not wish that that College, which for more than a century has supplied so many missionaries, several of whom have been honoured with the glory of martyrdom, should be censured on ill grounded suspicions and without lawful proofs of teaching doctrines contrary to the decisions of the Church. I therefore wish the matter to be thoroughly examined, that justice may be done either by clearing the innocent, or condemning the guilty. Anyhow, even supposing some one of the masters has gone astray even in this matter of doctrine, it is not reasonable that a whole college should suffer in reputation for one man's fault, since all the superiors and members of the college declare that they are ready to give all the proofs that can be desired of the soundness of their faith, and that they eagerly demand that this matter be thoroughly examined in such manner as the Congregation shall judge most suitable. I therefore beg you to do everything that depends on you as Protector of England and that is conformable to the rules of justice to preserve the reputation of the college. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 69.*

QUEEN MARY to WILLIAM DICCONSON, Treasurer of her Household.

1710, March 31. St. Germain's.—Empowering him to receive on behalf of James Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, a minor, all sums due or to become due to him at the *Hôtel de Ville* at Paris, or by virtue of his pension of 3,000 *livres* a year from the Court of France, and, after reciting that Edward Lutton, priest and confessor to the English Augustinian Nuns in Paris, has usually received the said *rentes* at the *Hôtel de Ville*, and that other persons might be employed in soliciting the said pension, declaring that Dicconson's receipts should be a sufficient discharge for all moneys by him or them received. *Entry Book 4, p. 36.*

WARRANT.

1710, April 7.—For Edmond Fitzgerald to be Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. Minute. *Ibid. p. 87.*

JAMES III.

1710, April 25. St. Germain's.—Testimonial that he had seen a certificate from several persons of understanding and credit that Col. O'Donnell of Ramalton is nearest kinsman to the Earl of Tyrconnel of that name, forfeited in the reign of James I., that his father and eldest brother had one after the other the command of the Tyrconnel regiment by commission of the Earl, afterwards Duke, of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant, for the service of Kings Charles I. and II., wherein one of them lost his life, fighting against Cromwell, and that he himself was very faithful and zealous in his own country against the late usurper for the interest of the late king, and, when disabled from doing more at home, he brought his regiment into France to serve him abroad, and that he has on all occasions behaved with honour and distinction. *Ibid. p. 88.*

JAMES III.

1710, May 8.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of David Trant, formerly a major in Ireland, and at present ex-captain of foot in Bourke's regiment. *Ibid. p. 87.*

QUEEN MARY.

1710, June 14. Chaillot.—Whereas a marriage is soon to be solemnized with her consent between Joseph Beyerly (Byerly) of Bellgrave (Belgrave) co. Leicester, and Mary Turini, who is a minor, whom she has taken under her royal protection, appointing Count Charles Molza, her gentleman usher, to execute such deed as shall be agreed between him and the said Byerly concerning the said marriage, and concerning such marriage portion and such other promises as shall be made for the said Mary and her intended husband, and their issue, and promising that on application made hereafter for the performance of the said articles on the part of the said Count, she will order the same to be perfected according to the true meaning thereof. *Ibid.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1710, [June?] The Camp of ———.—Availing himself of the return to Rome of Monsignor Salviati, Nuncio Extraordinary, to thank him for his letter sent by the Nuncio, and to assure him of his veneration for him. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 70.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

[1710], Sunday, [Aug. 17].—"I do consent to what you propose for Abbé Ryan, since you think it reasonable. I am very well pleased to find that you and Mr. Plowden are of opinion Parry's place is not necessary to be filled. I desire no better than to let it fall, and I am sure the King will be of the same mind. I have heard already of three or four pretenders, but it is much better to take care of the wife and children. You will see by the enclosed what Dr. Ingleton writt to Lady Middleton. You may show it to Mr. Plowden, and, if the advance of som months could be procured, I wish it were soon done, that she might go into a convent.

I wonder Nihill has not been hear yett; I am afraid t'is an ill signe for our payments, and the mor that you say nothing of them. Pray never make excuses for writing to me, for you would be to blame, if you did not upon the least occasion, and I can assure you without any compliment, that it is a satisfaction to me to have your opinion in all my concerns, great and small." *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1710, Aug. St. Germain's.—Recommending the bearer, the Abbé Butler, Doctor of the Sorbonne, who belongs to the family of the Dukes of Ormonde. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 71.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1710, Sept. 23.—To the same effect as the last. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1710, Nov. 12. St. Germain's.—Testimonial that the late Mr. Colgrave served 15 years in France as Lieut.-Colonel of Lee's regiment, and was killed at the battle of Hochstadt, and that his son, Sir George, has been for fifteen years and now is serving in the said regiment as reformed captain, and that he has always done the duty of a good officer and loyal subject. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 89.*

JAMES III.

1710, Nov. 29. St. Germain's.—Certificate that Bryan Dermot, an Irish merchant at Rouen, had served the late king during the Irish wars as a foot captain, and that after the capitulation of Limerick, he left his property and country to follow his said

Majesty to France, and served there as an officer the whole of the last war, only quitting the service when the troops were reformed at the peace of Ryswick, after which he was obliged to take to trade in order to endeavour to maintain himself, while his four brothers who crossed to France with him continued to serve as officers and have all died during the present war. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 89.*

JAMES III.

1711, Feb. 27. St. Germain. — Warrant appointing Jean Faure, dancing-master, who has taught the King dancing for 17 years, to be the King's dancing-master, whenever he shall require his services. *French. Ibid. p. 90.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1711, March 2. St. Germain. — The late changes in England seem to promise a relaxation of the persecution, which had been carried to the utmost excesses in Ireland. As we consider this conjuncture favourable to procure for the Catholics of that distressed kingdom some pastors, of whom the number is smaller, and the need greater than ever, we write to beg you not only to solicit earnestly the carrying out of our last nomination of Dr. John Verdun to the bishopric of Ferns, and that of Father Ambrose O'Connor to the united bishoprics of Ardagh and Clonmacnois, but also to present to his Holiness the enclosed letter nominating the Abbé Christopher Butler, Doctor of the Sorbonne, to the archbishopric of Cashel. As he is nearly related to the Duke of Ormonde, at present the Viceroy of that kingdom, he will have more facility and freedom to exercise his ministry there. We doubt not that his Holiness, following the example of his predecessors, will concur in that nomination as well as in the preceding. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 80. Enclosed,*

James III. to Pope Clement XI.

1711, March 2. St. Germain. — Nominating the said Christopher Butler, now at Rome, to the archbishopric of Cashel, for whose appointment the clergy of the diocese have petitioned. *Latin. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the EARL OF MONMOUTH AND MIDDLETON, Principal Secretary of State.

1711, May 7. — Warrant for swearing and admitting Dominick Sheldon to be Vice-Chamberlain of the Household. *Entry Book 4, p. 90. Annexed,*

Certificate by the Earl of Middleton that he had sworn and admitted Lieut.-General Sheldon accordingly, 2 June following. 16 Nov., 1711. Ibid.

JAMES III.

1711, May 8. St. Germain. — Declarations of the noblesse of Joseph Fitzgerald, captain in O'Donnell's regiment, and of Richard Barry, residing at Bayonne. *French.* With note that a duplicate of the last was signed by the King in June, 1759, and sent to Mr. Marjoribanks at Montpellier. *Ibid. p. 39.*

COMMISSION.

1711, May 19. St. Germain.—To Charles B. to be colonel of a foot regiment to be raised in England, and captain of a company therein. *Minute. Entry Book 4, p. 92.*

JAMES III.

1711, May 20.—Declarations of the *noblesse* of Lawrence Macmahon, who is of Irish descent and was born and is settled at St. Malo, who is descended from the very old and gentle family of the Macmahons of Rosdington, co. Galway, and of Catherine Duvoye, at present residing in the district of Montferrat in Italy, under the protection and charitable cares of the Comte and Comtesse de Pro. *French. Ibid. pp. 39, 40.*

JAMES III. to FRANCIS PLOWDEN, Comptroller of
the Household.

1711, June 12. St. Germain.—After reciting that he had been employed to make the necessary provisions and to defray the charges of the three campaigns the King has been in Flanders, and to make other expenses and discharges by his particular orders, of which he has given well vouched accounts of his receipts and payments, by three accounts, the first beginning 27 April, 1708, the second in June 1709, and the third for the campaign of 1710 continued up to the first instant, granting him an acquittance and discharge from all demands on any of the said accounts. *Ibid. p. 91.*

JAMES III. to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain of the
Household.

1711, June 15. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Capt. James Goolde to be a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. *Ibid. p. 92.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF SENS.

1711, June 21. Chaillot.—Thanking him for his letter of the 18th, which gave her the first news of her son when on his journey, and expressing her gratitude for his civilities to him, of which her son also is very sensible. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 81.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1711, Aug. 24. Lyons.—Nominating Cardinal Gualterio as Protector of England, the office being vacant by the death of the late Cardinal Caprara, by whose prudence and care the dissensions arising in the Church there had been partly checked. *Latin. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1711, Sept. 20. Grenoble.—We were glad to learn by your letter of 18 Aug. that his Holiness has approved of our nomination of the Abbé Butler to the archbishopric of Cashel, but are sorry at the same time to learn the difficulty the Abbé makes in undertaking that office. We beg you to continue your efforts to induce him to comply with the intentions of his Holiness. *French Entry Book 1, p. 82.*

JAMES III. to FRANCIS FLOWDEN, Comptroller of the Household

1711, Nov. 7.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Randal Macdonnel to be equerry of the Stables. *Entry Book 4, p. 92.*

JAMES III. to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1711, Nov. 13.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Lady Mary Carteret to be Bedchamber woman to the Princess. *Entry Book 4, p. 93.*

LIKE WARRANT.

1711, Nov. 14.—For Lady Murray to be Bedchamber woman to the Princess. *Minute. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL DE LA TREMOILLE.

1711, Nov. 15. St. Germain's.—Thanking him for his good offices about the appointment to the Protectorate of England. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 82.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1711, Nov. 15. St. Germain's.—We received on our return from our journey your letter of 17 Sept. with the accompanying memoir and the copy of the letter which a trusted friend has written to you on the subject of the Protectorate. All the information you give about that business shows such an ardent zeal for our interests that we find therein new motives for persevering in our nomination, notwithstanding the opposition it has met with. We regret to see that his Holiness has not on this occasion had the regard that might be desired for our just claims, but we hope with the aid of your firmness and good advice to overcome all these difficulties. The weakness of the pretexts employed to deprive us of our right is so thoroughly demonstrated in your memoir, that we have had one drawn up in French, which we shall give to the Nuncio ourselves, to be sent through him to his Holiness, that it may not appear to come from you. We shall see what effect it will have. However we are determined not to depart from the choice we have made, being convinced we can never make a better one, and we demand of you to show the same firmness in continuing to maintain our right and your own. We

should have also some intention of asking for a new Vicar Apostolic for England, where there are only two, one of whom is very old. We ask you to try to discover, if the nomination we should make of a worthy subject to fill that post would be acceptable and effectual with his Holiness, and shall guide ourselves in writing to him by your advice. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 83.*

JAMES III. to MONSIGNOR BENTIVOGLIO.

1711, Dec. 15. St. Germain en Laye.—Complimenting him on his nomination as Nuncio to France. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1711, Dec. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—Appointing him to take charge of all his affairs at the Court of Rome. *French. Ibid. p. 87.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1711, Dec. 26. St. Germain.—Letter of credence in favour of Cardinal Gualterio, of whose appointment he informs him. *Latin. Ibid. p. 84.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL PAULUCCI.

1711, Dec. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—Letter of credence in favour of the same, whom he has also already nominated for the Protectorate of England, to which he expects impatiently the assent of his Holiness. *French. Ibid.*

MEMORANDUM.

1712.—The King has replied every year to all the letters of Christmas and New Year's good wishes received from Cardinals and others, but as they are merely formal and ceremonious letters, the minutes of them have not been kept regularly. Only those of 1706 (*ante p. 205*) have all been entered above to serve as models. Then follows a list of 32 Cardinals with the Dukes of Rospigliosi and Paganica and Dons Emilio Altieri and Philipppo Colonna to whom such letters were written in 1712, and copies of twelve letters written that year to the above persons as precedents. *French. Ibid. pp. 88-90.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1712, Feb. 4. St. Germain.—On the occasion of the return to Rome of Augustine, Archbishop of Pavia, Nuncio to France, expressing how satisfied he was with his conduct towards him throughout his nunciature. *Latin. Ibid. p. 91.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL PAULUCCI.

1712, Feb. 4.—Thanking him for his letter of 29 May by the Archbishop of Pavia, and taking advantage of the return of the latter to Rome to thank him for his attachment. *French. Ibid. p. 94.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1712, Feb. 22.—We learn with much surprise and vexation by your letter of the 23rd the new difficulty met with in our nomination to the Protectorate of England in your favour. It is true that on the promotion of Cardinal Caprara we wrote to him that we would have wished with all our heart that his Holiness had then done the justice he has just done to his nephew, and in that case, though we made no promise, no doubt we should then have been inclined to give the preference to the nephew of his Holiness, not only over Cardinal Caprara, but over all the rest of the Sacred College, but we are at present much mortified to learn that his Holiness has thought of this Protectorate for Cardinal Albani, only when we are no longer in a condition to answer his wishes or to satisfy our own inclination without prejudicing our rights, and not keeping a solemn engagement, from which we know not how to recede with honour, which we hope his Holiness will not demand of us, especially after consenting to the nomination we had made already of a very worthy subject, and one with whom we have reason to be content. Wherefore we beg you to take the first favourable opportunity to entreat his Holiness to find it good that we adhere to our first nomination, since we cannot recall it with either dignity or justice, and that we expect of his fatherly affection no longer to delay the satisfaction we desire of seeing you clothed publicly with the character of your office. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 92.*

JAMES III.

1712, Feb. 27. St. Germain.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of William, Francis and Xavier Sarsfield, natives of the city of Limerick, the sons of Ignatius Sarsfield, Major of foot, who, having followed the late King into France after distinguishing himself by his services in Ireland, died in Savoy in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, and who was the son of Patrick Sarsfield, gentleman, of the same city, who was descended in a direct line from the branch of the Viscounts Sarsfield of Killmallock. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 93.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1712, March 13. St. Germain.—Condoling with him on the death of his brother, Don Orazio Albani. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 93.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL ALBANI.

1712, March 13.—Condoling with him on the death of his father, Don Orazio Albani. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1712, March 17. St. Germain.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of John O'Callaghan, late captain in O'Brien's regiment, who died lately in the service of the Most Christian King, granted to his widow. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 95.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1712, May 8. St. Germain en Laye.—Informing him of the death of his sister, the Princess Louisa. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 94.*

JAMES III. to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1712, May 8. St. Germain en Laye.—To the same purport as the last. *French. Ibid. p. 95.*

JAMES III.

1712, May 11. St. Germain.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Robert Sempill, captain in Lord Galmoy's regiment, who is grandson of the late Hugh, Lord Sempill, peer of Scotland, and sole heir male of the property and the ancient title of the said lord, whose fourth son, Archibald, father of the said Robert, is the only one who left any living male child. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 95.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL DE LA TREMOILLE.

1712, May 14. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter of New Year's good wishes, which he had only just received, it having been sent to Spain by mistake, and informing him of death of the Princess, his sister. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 96.*

JAMES III. to MARÉCHAL DE VILLARS.

1712, May 14.—Thanking him for his letter of the 22nd ult., on the death of the Princess, his sister, which his illness had prevented him from answering sooner. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the DUC DE NOAILLES and the ARCHBISHOP OF DAMASCUS.

1712, May 14.—Two letters similar to the last. *French. Ibid. pp. 96, 97.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1712, May 14. St. Germain.—“Inter innumera infortunia, quæ in totius fere vitæ decursu, Deo adjuvante, perpassi sumus, nihil luctuosius nobis contigit quam quod serenissima Princeps Ludovica Maria . . . tristi admodum fato nobis erepta sit . . . Nostrum inter tantas fortunæ angustias præcipuum decus periit et gaudium.” *Ibid. p. 97.*

JAMES III.

1712, May 20. St. Germain.—Warrant appointing Daniel Huoluhan, M.D., an Irishman, to be his physician. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 94.*

JAMES III. to the PRINCESSE DES URSINS.

1712, May 26.—Thanking her for her condolences on the death of the Princess. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 98.*

JAMES III. to the DUC DE VENDOSME.

1712, May 27.—On the same subject as the last. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the DUC DE POPOLI.

1712, May 29.—On the same subject as the last. *French. Ibid. p. 99.*

JAMES III.

1712, June 1.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Edmond Cotte, captain of a free company of 100 fusiliers in the service of the Most Christian King in Languedoc. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 96.*

JAMES III.

1712, June. St. Germain.—Certificate that all the brothers of the late Sir Ignatius White, an Irishman, a Baronet of England, and Marquis d'Albeville of the Holy Roman Empire, formerly Envoy Extraordinary to Holland of the late King, and his Secretary of State for Ireland, have died, and that the sole heirs of all these brothers are the daughters of the said Marquis d'Albeville, who are at present with their mother in the service of the Queen of Spain and the Prince of the Asturias at Madrid. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the PRINCESSE DES URSINS.

1712, June 12. St. Germain en Laye.—Having much at heart the preservation of the Irish troops in the service of his Catholic Majesty we have directed Sir Toby Bourke, our envoy, to beg him in our name to have regard to the good services these troops have rendered him and to those he may expect from them in future, and in consideration of their faithful attachment to his person and interests to continue to keep them on foot after the peace. As you have been their protectress on many occasions, we ask in this the continuance of your good offices with their Catholic Majesties in their favour. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 99.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1712, June 12.—In reply to his letter of condolence on the death of his sister. *French. Ibid. p. 100.*

JAMES III.

1712, June 15. St. Germain.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Miles MacSwiney, captain of dragoons in Mahony's regiment in Spain, who is the eldest son and heir of — MacSwiney, of Ballymacrice, co. Limerick, and of Jane O'Brien, daughter of Demetrius O'Brien, of Derry, in the said county, and who is descended on his father's side from the old and illustrious family of MacSwiney, and on his mother's from the old and noble family of O'Brien, Earls of Thomond. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 96.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL DAVIA.

1712, July 2.—Acknowledging his letter of 29 May, informing him of his promotion, and congratulating him thereon. *Entry Book 1, p. 100.*

JAMES III.

1712, July 18.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Richard Butler, residing at St. Malo, who is descended from the old and gentle house of Paulstown, co. Kilkenny. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 97.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1712, Aug. St. Germain.—Acknowledging with thanks his letter sent by Monsignor Francesco Blanchini, his chamberlain. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 100.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1712, Sept. 8. Chaillot.—“I am told that you have an order from Monsr. Desmaretz for the payment of two months only. If it is so, my opinion is (tho' not my order, for when I have told you my thoughts I will leave you the liberty to follow your own) that you should not receive this money, but writt again to Monsr. Desmaretz that the King told you befor he parted, that M. de Torcy had assured him that the King of France had ordered for him three months' payment, which he sayd was ready, whenever he sent for it, that the King had told him he could not go away till this sune was payd, but however upon the assurance of it, he made an effort to go without it, beleiving it would be imediatly paid, that therefor you beleieve ther has been som mistake, and beg it may be redressed, for two months alon do not answer by a great deel the King's wants, and that you had rather stay three or four days more and receive the whol. I will acquaint the King to-morrow how this matter stands, upon which I beleieve he will writt to M. de Torcy, and after that, if not upon your letter, I am confident you will gett the *ordonance* for three months.” *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

[1712,] Thursday, noon, [Sept. 22].—"The King being so near us, I intend to consult him upon the letter, that you propose for Mr. Prior, which otherways I like very well, all but a few lines that I shall marke. Besides, I am in doubt whether your letter should be sent without first acquainting M. de Torcy with it, for you know how necessary it is to keep measures with them. As soon as I have the King's answer I will lett you know it, and send you back your letter. Pray let me know how the affaire of the money stands. I fear the third month is not so near beeing payd, as it is beleevd, becaus you say nothing to me of it." *Holograph.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1712, Oct. 1. Chaillot.—"At last I send you back your letter to Mr. Prior, with the King's small alterations, which he sent me two days ago, but he advising me at the same time to speak of it to M. de Torcy or to Madame de Maintenon befor it was sent, I could not do that till iesterday that I spoke of it to the lady, and she bid me tell it the King, as I did, who sayd there was no inconveniency in sending such a memoire, provided ther was nothing in it, that could shock Prior, or hurt others, which I assured him wee had taken great care to avoyd, so that you may send your letter as soon as you have time to copy it out fair, and, if you can find a free day next week to com hither, I shall be very glad to see you, and speak to you of several things." *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to MARECHAL DE VILLARS.

1712, Oct. 14. Chalons.—Thanking him for his letter of the 6th, giving an account of his military operations and the disposition he had found in some of his Scotch prisoners. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 101.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1712, Oct. 23. St. Germain's.—"I received 'ere last night the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 19 instant with the enclosed copy of yours to M. de Torcy, which is home and full of reason. I was yesterday at Versailles but could not discourse with M. de Torcy for he was gone a hunting with M. de Talard, so till Tuesday next I shall not be able to give your Majesty any account of your affaires: I do really believe that they meane well for your interest, and that they intend to act with all speed immaginable, but they are so afraid of it's being known before the conclusion of the peace, that they are unwilling of trusting any body with their secret, though at the same time it's certain that both your Majesty's affaires and their safety would runn great hasard if the Pss. of Denmark should unfortunately tripp of, before your restauration were secured.

I am mightily surprised at what your Majesty writes me of your having parted from hence without the summe agreed being delivered you, for when once you left St. Germain's you were supposed on your journey out of France, and consequently the payments to beginn.

Your Majesty may be sure that what you are pleased to write to me will goe no further and that without exposing your Majesty I shall only endeavour to insinuate to the ministre what may be for your satisfaction: I can say no more till I discourse with M. de Torcy and shall then settle with him the time of my going to make my court to your Majesty: if there be nothing that presses, I would willingly stay till the D^{ss}. of Berwick be brought a bed which I reckon will be in the beginning of November.

I will take occasion to write to Abbé Gau[il]tier from whome I can learne sometimes what the ministres say but in obscure termes.

I found the Queen in good health and your Majesty may be sure that I shall never be wanting in doing all that lyes in my power to obey her commands as also to give your Majesty proofs of my dutyfull respects."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1712, Oct. 26. St. Germain's.—“I was yesterday at Versailles where I dined with M. de Torcy with whome I had no long conversation by reason that there was *conseil de dépêche* immediately after dinner, and the publick ministers had had their audiences in the morning. However by the short discourse I found he was of opinion the English ministry would not open itself more clearly at present, but that he had writt to Abbé Gaultier to lett him know your Majesty's just apprehensions in order to see what effect it would have: he also told me that S. John had opened himself to the abbé and desired to know what whiggs had been in correspondance with your Majesty, that matters mought be concerted accordingly. Your Majesty's answer to M. de Torcy upon that point was very generous and just, and ought to have a good effect with the present ministry, who by that will see they runn no risk in trusting your Majesty. I asked M. de Torcy if there was no inconvenience in my going to Chalons, he tould me to the contrary, for that the English ministry being willing to trust me, they would like my being often neare your Majesty. I shall go againe to Versailles on Saturday, to see if I can have a longer conversation with M. de Torcy, but the court coming next week to Marly I shall there be able to putt myself into the current of the affaires, and your Majesty may be sure that I will not miss the least occasion to promote your satisfaction.

I do not reckon to part for Chalons before the 16 or 18 next month both because of the D^{ss}. of Berwick's lying in, as also by reason of Marly where I may be of more use to your Majesty than elsewhere. I find peace is growing very neare, and I

believe all is a[1]most agreed, which is so much the better for your Majesty whom I make no doubt, but God will bless, ere it be long. There is no publick news stirring, the Abbé d'Armagnac is dead at Monaco where he was a visiting his sister." (The first part is printed in Mahon, *Vol. I. Appendix, p. v.*)

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CORRADINI.

1712, Oct. 28. Chalons.—Thanking him for his letter of the 26th of last month, announcing his elevation to the Cardinalate, and congratulating him thereon. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 101.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1712, Oct. 30. St. Germain's.—"The King of France has been a little out of order these three dayes past, but I hope the Phisick he has taken this day will sett him right againe.

Priour is gone for England, and I believe carry's this court's consent to what England proposed for the satisfaction of the Hollanders, so in all likelyhood, peace will now goe on pritty fast. I have spoken againe with M. de Torcy about what your Majesty writt to him, and he expects soon the abbé's answer, which I hope will be more cleare then for the past: he assured me, and so did severall of the other ministers that the King of France was mightly pleased with your letters, and thought your questions very reasonable, but for all that, till peace be quite settled and even published, I hardly believe Harley will open himself entirely. 'Tis said Hanmer is expected at Paris: the Duke-d'Aumont will part in a very short time.

The Court goes still to Marly on Wensday.

I forgott to tell your Majesty that in discourse with M. de Torey I told him that your Majesty rely'd much on his friendship, and he assur'd me that he would lett slipp no occasion of doing what he could for your service, and I really believe him sincere: you may be sure I will entertain him in those good sentiments, for if they be of no use, they can be of no harm.

I found the Queen in good health last Thursday and Madame de Maintenon who hapened to be that same day at Chaillot gave her the same advice as I did about her coming to St. Germain's, and she seemd to resolve to come back heare after our Lady's feast of November: I believe a word of your Majesty's upon that subject will determine the Queen to make a longer stay in this towne, which will certainly be the better for her health than the cold cloyster of Chaillot, besides that it will be the better for your Majesty's interest and for the comfort of your subjects heare.

The D^{ss.} of Berwick, her brother, and my son are most sensible of the honour your Majesty has been pleased to doe them in remembring them in your letter to me."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1712, Nov. 4. St. Germain.—"M. de Torey told me two dayes agoe at Versailles that M. Harley had writt him word that your Majesty had sent lately into England some puckles whose behaviour very much embarassed the government. I told him that I believed it was a mistake, but that you were not master of all the Jacobites' actions and discourses which very often were indiscreet: he told me he would write to your Majesty of it.

I asked him if he had yet an answer from the Abbé about what your Majesty writt, he told me not, for that [he] had writt only by Priour, who parted Saturday or Sunday last, and is to be back in less then a fortnight, so till then, there is nothing to be said more on that subject.

Hanmer is at Paris, but has not yet seen the King nor I believe will not till after Marly.

The D^{ss}. of Berwick was brought to bed this morning of a son, and I reckon to part for Chalons the day after the court leaves Marly, which will be about the 20th.

The King of France is quite recovered his last vapours." (The beginning is printed in Mahon, *Vol. I. Appendix, p. v.*)

JAMES III. to CARDINALS PICO and ORIGO.

1712, Nov. 5. Chalons.—Two letters congratulating them on their elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 102.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1712, Nov. 8. St. Germain.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letters of the 4th and 6th and shall not fayle to repeat to M. de Torey what you say about your not having made any new correspondance in England since you have been flater'd with the good intentions of the present ministry. I shall also satisfy him about your not having sent anybody of late into England. I send your Majesty back M. Inese's letter, and as I goe to-morrow to Paris in hopes of seeing Sir Thomas Hanmer, whome M. Philipps has assured M. Bulkeley has a great mind to meet me, I shall have the honour of giving your Majesty an account of what he will say to me, though may be at first he will be a little reserved, for I am told he is so naturally.

I am sensibly obliged to your Majesty for the compliments you are pleased to make me on the birth of my son, and the death of my brother Godefroy: the D^{ss}. of Berwick desires me to return you her most humble thanks for the honour you are pleased to doe her and assures also your Majesty of her dutyfull respects. The King of France is in parfait health and the Duke of Berry never had any accident that I heard on.

I shall part on the 20th instant, but I believe the bad wayes will hinder me from arriving at Chalons till the 21st."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1712, Nov. 11. St. Germain.—“I went on Wensday last at Paris, and made a visit to Sir Th. Hanmer, but it was in publick so that we could have no private conversation; neither had it been fitting at first to seem to earnest in speaking with him, who is naturally very shie. I discoursed a good while with M. Philipps who is his intimate friend, and a well wisher to your Majesty. He advised me to seek all occasions of becoming familiar with the Knight and by that means I could more effectually try him upon your Majesty's interest: on Tuesday I shall give him a diner at the Hotel de Luxembourg, and shall give your Majesty an account of what will pass. There is no newse, but Priour is dayly expected and by him the conclusion of the peace.

Postscript. The King of France is thank God in parfait good health. Your Majesty will have heard already of the sad misfortune befallen my son, at which both him and I are very much troubled.”

AGREEMENT.

1712, Nov. 13. St. Germain.—Agreement before a notary between George Magaully, an Irishman, captain of the regiment of Bourke, and Matthew Kennedy, LL.D., Judge of the Admiralty in Ireland, as procurator for Thomas Sheridan for himself and his wards, his sisters Helen and Mary, concerning 1,500 *livres* due from Thomas Sheridan deceased, the father of the said Thomas Sheridan, to the said Magaully or his wife, of which 500 *livres* were then repaid by Kennedy to Magaully. *French. At the end,*

Notarial Act by Thomas Sheridan appointing Kennedy his procurator for the above purpose. 10 Nov., 1712. French. Probably annexed,

Account dated 27-Jan., 1711, signed by Thomas Sheridan, showing how the 1,500 livres are due to Magaully and his lady, with receipt on the back by Magaully for 500 livres, part of the 1,500, received from Dr. Kennedy, 9 Nov., 1712.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1712, Nov. 20. St. Germain.—“En revenant de FitzJames ou j'avois été pour deux nuits regler les travaux de cet hyver J'ay reçu la lettre que V. M. m'a fait l'honneur de m'ecrire du 13^e. de ce mois. J'ay déjà eü celuy de vous rendre compte que je dois partir incessamment pour le Roussillon ou le Roy m'envoye pour me mettre a la tête de l'armée qui s'y assemble, et tache de secourir Girone le quel est fort pressé et ne peut tenir que jusqu'au premier de Janvier au plus. Je suis presentement fort occupé a regler avec M. Voysin tous les preparatifs necessaires pour cette expedition, chose qui ne sera facile, vû que les magasins sont nuls, et le tems fort court: quoy qu'il en

soit, il faudra faire de son mieux, pour cet effet Je partiray le 28, et me rendray le 4^e Dec. a Montpellier, et de la ensuite a Perpignan ou les troupes arriveront toutes vers le 15. et Je compte qu'au premier de Janvier notre affaire sera faite ou manqué. Je m'attends de trouver M. de Staremborg au débouché du Roussillon avec toute son armée, et par consequence aussy fort que moy: J'auray environ quarante bataillons et autant d'escadrons.

J'ay montré a M. de Torcy la lettre que V. M. m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire, il ne croit pas que vous puissies faire autre chose que de continuer a faire mander a tous vos amys en Angleterre d'être tranquilles, et ne rien faire que par votre ordre. Je le prieray même d'envoyer par le premier courier a l'Abbé Gau[1] tier copie de l'article qui regarde M. d'Oxford, cela ne peut faire qu'un bon effet.

J'ay donné Mardy dernier a diner a M. Hanmer. Je l'ay trouvé tres reservé dans ses discours, evitant avec soin tout ce qui pouvoit regarder V. M. de maniere que je n'ay pû luy rien dire, et même je crois qu'il ne convient pas de commencer avec luy au moins qu'il ne donne jour a cela, d'autant que Philipps dit qu'il ne luy en a jamais parlé directement. J'eus le même soir longue conversation avec le susdit Philipps, lequel est un homme d'esprit [II] me paroît fort zélé pour V. M., mais parle comme tous les autres de sa sorte et de sa cotterie, les Leslé, les Floyds, &c. de maniere que je ne trouve pas qu'il y aye grand fond a faire sur luy plus que sur les autres, a la verité il est bon de luy marquer de la bonté et de la reconnaissance pour son zèle, mais je doute qu'il faille luy fier de secret, car il m'a la mine de tout dire a ces autres messieurs ses amys, y compris le Chevalier Ellis: voicy un papier qu'il m'a envoyé qui est le resultat de sa conversation avec moy, je m'acquitte de ce qu'il m'a prié, mais V. M. n'y trouvera rien de nouveau, et ce n'est que ce qu'on vous a déjà mandé. Mais vous ne pouvez vous dispenser de vous laisser gouverner par les conseils de M. d'Oxford jusqu'a ce que vous decouvries que ses intentions ne sont pas droittes, ce que je ne puis croire, vû que ses interets semblent inseparables de ceux de V. M.

Je vous supplie de m'écrire une lettre a part pour montrer a M. Philipps, Je crois que des termes generaux sont ce qui convient a de pareilles propositions, avec des assurances de votre satisfaction pour son zele et son attachement.

Je suis au desespoir de ne pouvoir avoir l'honneur d'aller presentement a Chalons faire ma cour a V. M. J'ay des affaires qui demandent formellement ma presence a Marly et de Chalons les chemins de traverse pour gagner Lyons sont si horribles que j'aurois de la peine a m'en tirer: mais des que je seray de retour du Roussillon ce que je compte sera vers le dix de Janvier, Je ne perdray pas un instant a me rendre aupres de V. M. et je ne puis vous exprimer la mortification que je ressens de ce contretems. Je ne mande pas a V. M. des nouvelles de la santé de la Reyne, car elle en a, en droiture de Chaillot, J'espere qu'elle pourra venir icy vers la fin de la semaine."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1712, Nov. 25. St. Germain.—“I have nothing new to give your Majesty an account of. I had yesterday the honour of seeing the Queen whome I found without feavor, but still a great cold : she shewed me a letter concerning Sir Will. Ellis, I do believe his residence in these parts may rather be prejudicial to your Majesty's service then advantageous, for he is alwayse full of politick and will be meddling in affaires he ought not. Your Majesty has one way to putt a stopp to it, by ordning of him to attend you at Chalons now, or at least when M. Sheldon goes.

I have warned M. de Torcy about Abbé Butler, and he was so satisfy'd with what I told him, that he spoke of it to the Duke d'Aumont in my presence. There is no newse out of England but M. de Torcy told me to-day that he expected dayly a courier and soon after Priour, till whose arrival we shall be in the dark, though in all likelywood peace will soon be concluded.

I part on Munday and am to be the 4th instant at Montpellier, I shall address my letters for your Majesty under a cover to M. Pajot, and I believe that will be also the best way for the letters you will be pleased to honour me withall.”

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1712, Nov. 27. St. Germain.—“J'ay reçu hyer au soir la lettre que V. M. m'a fait l'honneur de m'ecrire du 23^e et commenceray par vous demander pardon de n'avoir pas été exact a vous accuser la reception et la datte de vos lettres : J'aurois souhaitté que celle du 23 fut arrivé icy avant hyer, car j'aurois pu parler hyer a M. de Torcy a Marly ou je pris congé du Roy ; Je ne laisse pas que de luy envoyer la lettre de V. M. le priant de vous mander son avis ; il y a plusieurs choses qu'on ne peut luy bien expliquer que de bouche, mais il ne laissera pas que de voir parla la confiance que V. M. a en luy, et dans M. d'Oxford.

J'ecris a M. Philipps pour luy dire que V. M. a reçu son memoire, et qu'il me paroît que vous etes fort satisfait des protestations de son zele ; qu'il continue a faire ce qui dependra de luy pour gagner les cœurs de vos sujets en votre faveur, mais en même tems je luy repeteray ce que je luy ay deja dit, a savoir qu'il faut etre bien sur ses gardes a ne se point decouvrir a tout le monde, par la raison que bien des gens, quoique zelés, sont indiscrets. Comme il parle souvent avec M. Inese il sera bon que celuy cy par voye de conversation luy fasse entendre que V. M. est dans tous les sentiments raisonnables que les Anglois peuvent souhaitter, mais qu'il y a un point qu'il ne convient jamais de toucher, et que V. M. ne peut meme recevoir qu'avec quelque chagrin. Quant a ce qu'il propose au sujet d'une lettre de V. M. a M. Hanmer, Je doute que cela puisse convenir, d'autant que vous n'etes pas sur qu'elle soit reçue et que même M. d'Oxford pourroit en etre jaloux, mais il n'y peut avoir d'inconvenient que V. M. parle du susdit M. Hanmer dans une lettre a M. Inese et que celuy cy tache de la

faire voir, ou par luy meme, ou par Philipps, mais il seroit a souhaitter que l'on n'eust pas besoin de se servir de ces petits Messieurs qui font d'ordinaire plus de mal que de bien par leur indiscretion, et voila en partie qui me fait regretter de n'etre pas toujours icy, car peutetre que les gros Messieurs pourroient s'ouvrir a moy pour rendre compte a V. M. de leurs bonnes intentions; et certainement pour votre interest le moins de personnes dans les secrets, c'est le mieux.

Quant au Chevalier Ellis J'ay deja eu l'honneur de mander a V. M. ce que j'en pensois : J'en parlay hyer avec M. de Torcy qui fut de meme sentiment que moy, a savoir qu'il aille joindre V. M. pour l'oter de Paris, ou tous les jours il arrivera une plus grande affluence d'Anglois.

On attend dans peu le retour de Priour, et jusqu' alors on ne saura rien de positif ny sur V. M. ny sur la paix, il y a apparence que ce dernier point est en bon train, et, quant a l'autre, V. M. a grande raison d'etre un peu impatient d'en estre éclaircy, mais il est certain aussy que cela ne peut aller aussy vite qu'on le souhaitteroit, et qu'il faut un peu de tems pour applanir toutes les difficultés : le premier pas, selon moy, c'est de culbutter Hanovre, le reste se fera ensuite avec facilité sans meme vous nommer jusqu' au dernier instant.

Le depart de M. de Marlborough selon les apparences est fait de concert avec le ministere present, qui l'aura menacé de produire quelques pieces contre luy de dangereuses consequences s'il ne prenoit le party d'aller ou on luy marque, du moins M. Hanmer m'a dit qu' il croyoit que c'estoit la le motif, mais M. de Torcy dit que c'est un pur effet du mouvement de M. de Marlborough qui est ennuyé de la mauvaise figure qu' il fait en Angleterre.

Le Parlement est differé et ne commencera ses seances que lorsque l'affaire de la paix sera toute réglée. Je part demain pour estre le 4^e a Montpellier et le sept ou le huit a Perpignan : la besogne devient de jour au jour plus epineuse, tant par rapport au peu de tems que Girone peut tenir, que par rapport aux oppositions que je trouveray de la part de M. de Staremborg qui viendra audevant de moy avec toute son armée, et au manque de subsistance assurée pour notre armée. J'auray l'honneur de rendre compte a V. M. de tous nos mouvements, et j'espere que dans le mois de Janvier Je seray de retour, et qu'alors Je seray assez heureux pour avoir l'honneur de vous faire ma cour."

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1712, Dec. 3.—"Pray don't be angry if I desire you to send me to-morrow by Mr. Nugent 30 *louis d'or*, which makes the 1,000 *livres* that are dew to this house from the first of November." *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to CARDINALS DE ROHAN and ZONDADARI.

1712, Dec. 30.—Two letters thanking them respectively for their letters of Christmas good wishes. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 102.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

[1712?] Wednesday morning. Chaillot.—“I hope this will com to your hands before the post parts for England, and give you time to writt to Mr. Johnston what has passed here of late in the same terms you writt to Abram (Menzie) and Berry. Lett him understand that you do it by my order, and that I expect to hear from him. I beleeve Sir Rich. Cantillon has his adresse.” *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

[1712?]—“I desire you will send your own man to Mr. Inese, to putt in his hands a packett that I shall send you before three o'clock, and, that nobody may know I send him, he must go upon a post horse. I am heartily glad you have missed your fitt. I hope I shall soon have the satisfaction of seeing of you.” *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1713, Jan. 4.—In reply to his letter of Christmas good wishes. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 103.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL JANSON and MONSIGNOR SALVIATI, Vice Legate of Avignon.

1713, Jan. 9.—Two letters similar to the last. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINALS PAULUCCI and ALBANI.

1713, Jan. 26.—Two letters similar to the last. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1713, Jan. 26. Chalons.—At the request of the Jesuits earnestly supporting their petition for the beatification of Cardinal Bellarmin. *Latin. Ibid. p. 104.*

JAMES III. to CARDINALS SACRIPANTI, CORRADINI and PICO.

1713, Feb. 3.—Replying to their letters of Christmas and New Year's good wishes. *French. Ibid. pp. 104, 105.*

JAMES III. to DON ALESSANDRO ALBANI and the EARL OF DUNDEE.

1713, Feb. 10.—Two letters, similar to the last. *French. Ibid. p. 105.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1713, Feb. 17. Chalons.—Thanking him for raising the Abbé de Polignac to the Cardinalate upon his nomination. *Latin. Ibid. p. 106.*

JAMES III. to PRINCE VAINI.

1713, Feb. 17.—Thanking him for the part he has taken in the elevation of the Abbé de Polignac to the Cardinalate. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 106.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL DE LA TREMOILLE.

1713, Feb. 17.—Expressing his pleasure at the news he has sent of the promotion of the Abbé of Polignac, and thanking him for the part he has taken therein. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1713, Feb. 17.—Similar letter to the last. *French. Ibid. p. 107.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Feb. 24. St. Germain.—“I arrived here on Tuesday night and found the Queen in parfait health: I went the next morning to Marly and by M. de Torcy’s consent gave your Majesty’s letter to the King who was extremely well pleased with it, as so have been all those that have read the copy.

I could not speak with M. de Torcy till this day. I explained unto him the reasons you had for dismissing M. Hamilton, he seem’d to be of opinion that what was write in his favour, was only the effect of the mislike they have to the other, and that he was persuaded there was no cabal; however he writes tomorrow to the A[bbé] to tell him that the departure of M. Hamilton must not lessen the forwarding of your affaires, but that he must address himself straight to him, M. de Torcy, in all that may regard your service.

I also ask’d him againe what he thought of M. Ennis going downe, for some people heare seem’d to find fault with it, as indeed did M. Ennis himself for the same reasons that he alledged last spring, but M. de Torcy was entirely of opinion that those reasons were not sufficient, and that your Majesty could not doe better than have him with you. I told him that you had already sent your orders about it, but that this was only a question of my own.

As to other matters he said nothing could be spoken of till the first business was done. I shall discourse with him further upon all the matters contained in your Majesty’s memorandum.

The Queen will need no procuration nor solicitors in England, the Treasurer having resolved to return the jointure directly to M. de Torcy.

I also desired M. de Torcy to tell P. (Prior) not to speak with any body, and he has assured me he would, and that he was sure P. would willingly comply with your commands, for he is very shy: so for the future I think you may depend upon it all will pass through M. de Torcy’s hands. I assured him your Majesty had an entire confidence in him, and reckon’d upon him as your true friend.

M. de Torcy has writt to Utrecht to press for the general security you desire, and the French Plenipotentiarys have orders to sollicit it.

Cardinal Polignac was heare this day, and would goe to waite on your Majesty, but I believe it would make to great a noise; however, if you please, I will speak to M. de Torcy about it. M. de Lausun will in spight of us all goe down to Barr, as soon as this Marly journey is over.

I hope your Majesty has spoken to Oriürke (O'Rourke) about being informed of any partys come in your neighborhood, as also that he has putt a detachment of thirty men to gard the Castel of Barr.

Peace is certainly just on the point of being signed with England and Holland, after which I believe the Emperour will not be long without following their example."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, March 2. St. Germain.—"There is no newse at Marly, only the Duke of Orleans has had two fitts of a feaver. The King is very well, and goes back to Versailles on Saturday. I believe we shall on Sunday or Monday have the newse of what passed at the meeting of the Parliament. The Duchess of Albemarle spoke to me t'other day about her husband's going to Barr. I told her that I thought he had better differ it, for that your Majesty had only sent for part of your family, so you need but write me word the same thing, and I hope to deliver your Majesty of that visit. I am glad to hear P[rince de] Vaudemont has been with your Majesty. It may be an amusement to you to go make him a visit at his house, he is a man of the world, very civil and very good company."

JOSEPH BRUCE to his AUNT.

1713, March 5. Cortryck.—I have received only your letter of the 24th Feb. otherwise I should not have failed to answer yours. It will be doubtless a great joy for my mother, when she receives your letter and when she shall know that you and her husband and her brother are still alive. As soon as I shall have answered I will not fail to send the letter from you. Present my service to my uncle, your husband, and to uncle Connocke and to your children. My mother is living at Grave. I had a letter from her three weeks ago. She was then well.
Dutch.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, March 5. St. Germain.—"I received ère (here) yesterday the honour of your Majesty's of the 28 Febr., and I shewed it unto M. Tallon (de Torcy) with whome I had not time to have much discourse he being just going back to Versailles, he only said to me that he was of opinion it was much better for you that the new Cardinal (Polignac) should not goe to Barr, but

I shall see him again on Tuesday, and shall give your Majesty a more full account of what he says upon that matter, as well as of what newse will be come from England.

M. Janson (Mr. Inese) has been to take his leave of M. Tallon upon this last's desire, and it was fitting he should, for he is naturalized, and consequently cannot stirr out of France without leave.

M. de Lausun assured me he would carry with him a good provision of snuff, without which I told him he must not goe."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, March 10. St. Germaines.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 4th instant, and I sent it to M. de Torcy that I mought be able to tell you his sentiment upon the passeports of Traerback and of the Elector of Brandenburg: he writt me word that there could be no harm in asking them, nor that the Emperour could not take it ill, your Majesty should take them, by reason that actually the French Plenipotentiarys at Utrecht are solliciting for them: so your Majesty cannot doe better than to write for those said passeports of the governour of Traerback and Brandenburg.

All the articles of peace are certainly agreed on betwixt France, England, Holland, Savoy and Portugal, and will be published this very month, so the Emperour and Empire must come in. I hope in a short time M. Raucourt's (James') business will come on, and M. Walters (Abbé Gaultier) is to much concerned by the tyes of interest not to forward it as much as he can: as to Mr. R. H.[amilton] give me leave to repeat to your Majesty what I have taken the liberty to tell you before; I cannot suspect without certain proofs a man who for these sixty years past has always had the caractour of an honest man; 'tis the same principle has also made one on all occasions take my Ld. M[iddleton]'s (?) part. I dayly find out proofs of the truth of the matter which even cleares in some measure M. Walters' behaviour, but of this I hope in a short time to give your Majesty a more ample account.

The D^{ss}. of Berwick returns your Majesty her most humble and dutyfull thanks for the honour you have been pleased to doe her, as also my son. I am overjoyed your Majesty's cold is quite gone, I have one that still hangs on me, but it not being troublesome I may expect patiently the fair weather which will carry it quite of."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, March 14. St. Germaines.—"To-morrow the Duke of Berry and the Duke of Orleans goe to the Parliament where we are also order'd to be, 'tis to enregistre the King of Spaine's renonciation, and to make theirs at the same time to the Crown of Spaine. My Lord Shrewsbury and Duke d' Ossone are to be there, in the lobby.

The peace is just upon declaring, and we make no doubt but the Parliament of England meets this day, so on Monday we shall know what has passed there, and on Wensday I intend to goe for three dayes to FitzJames.

M. de Torcy told me to-day that A. G. (Gaultier) would write to him or M. Raucourt (James) as usually, according to your commands: there is as yet nothing else new.

I forgott to tell your Majesty that the Electors [Elector's envoys?] are at Paris."

JAMES III.

1713, March 16. Bar-le-Duc.—Forty-five letters to thirty-nine Cardinals, the Constable Colonna, the Princes Vaini and de Monterano, and the Dukes of Zagarola, Paganica and Fiano, in reply to their letters of Christmas and New Year's good wishes. *French. Entry Book 1, pp. 107-116.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, March 19. St. Germain's.—"I received ère (here) yesterday the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 14th, and yesterday I shewed it to M. de T.; he thinks my Lord Edward [Drummond] may make your compliments to the King, so it be not on the dayes of Embassadours and without affectation as he is going to Mass, so accordingly he is gone to-day to Versailles. M. de Torcy approves your Majesty's having employed the Duke of Lorraine's officers to ask for the passeports of Traerback, as well as your not shewing any feare of being in danger. The Peace in all probability is just upon the point of being sign'd, the treaty for the evacuation of Catalonia and neutrality of Italy arrived Friday, so I am now reformed, but I believe my Flanders brother will in a few days be in the same case, and the Mar^l. d' Harcourt will not be long without being so also.

I spoke to M. de Torcy about your Majesty's pension and the Queen's jointure, he told me that as to the latter, it could not be done other wayse than under hand for that the English Ministry would not heare of any other way, and France will not at this time contradict what the other says. As to your pension I shall speake further of it to him on Tuesday next.

He told me that My Lord Middleton's sons were entirely at liberty, but only were advised or desir'd to remain in England till peace was sign'd. il m'a paru fort ayse de la confiance que V. M. temoigne avoir en M. E.

Quant a M. d'Hamilton, toute la vüe que j'ay ou que j'auray sera de vous decouvrir la verité, sans jamais parler a votre Majesté ny de son retour auprès de vous ny de son éloignement, et j'ose vous assurer qu'il ignore totalement qu'il soit fait mention de luy ny dans vos lettres ny dans celles que j'ay l'honneur de vous ecrire. Je n'agis que par principe d'honnête homme, et uniquement par rapport a votre Majesté et a ses interests que je dois preferer a toute autre consideration, mais

aussy je me crois obligé en honneur et en conscience de luy decouvrir la verité. Je prendray donc la liberté de dire a votre Majesté que ma sœur m'a ecrit une lettre pour savoir de moy s'il estoit vray que M. d' Hamilton ne fut plus avec vous, et pour en savoir les raisons, car, dit elle, les Jacobites protestants en sont fort fachés, par la raison qu'ils ne peuvent souffrir My Lord Middleton, cette lettre jointe a ce que M. de T. est persuadé que l'unique motif que l'on avoit pour se servir de M. d' Hamilton estoit la méfiance que l'on avoit de My L^d. Middleton, me fait juger que Walters (Gaultier) n'a pas imaginé ny forgé tout ce qu'il a mandé. Je crois bien qu'étant des amys de M. d'Hamilton il a été bien ayse de le vanter et de confirmer les autres dans la resolution de se servir de luy. J'espere d'en trouver encore d'autres preuves avec le tems.

I beg your Majesty's pardon for having writt part of this letter in french, 'but I did not perceive it till half was writt, and reading your letter which is in french made me mistake."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1713, March 21. St. Germain's.—"I was this day at Versailles, all the newse there is that the Parliament was put off till this day because of the P^{ss}. of Denmark's indisposition, or rather gout. However the peace goes on, so the prorogation is no delay to it, and I am still persuaded it will be signed with England and Holland in this month.

I spoke to M. de Torcy about the Queen's jointure and your Majesty's pension, he told me that as soon as the peace was signed it would certainly be remitted and that he would write again to the Abbé for to mind it and solicit it.

I go to-morrow to FitzJames for four days and shall be back on Sunday."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1713, March 28. St. Germain's.—"On Sunday at my return from FitzJames I received the honour of your Majesty's two letters of the 21 and 23. I saw to-day at Versailles M. de T. who told me that he had had a letter from Walters (Gaultier) the contents whereof he has sent you: this is the first time any thing has been said plainly in behalf of M. Raucourt (James), but I hope soon matters will be yet more satisfactory: Walters seems to work hartily and M. Tallon (de Torcy) will I am sure forward it as much as he can.

I have given M. Tallon the paper your Majesty sent me, and he has kept it, in order to send it into England, that measures may be taken with or rather against A [bbé] B [utler].

Lesley is an honest man, at least I have always heard him well spoken of: his coming will please the Protestants.

There is nothing new, the peace is just upon the brink of conclusion."

JAMES III. to MARÉCHAL DE VILLARS.

1713, March 28.—“Vous ne devez point douter que je n'aye receu vôtre lettre du 22 de ce mois avec beaucoup de satisfaction puisque le souvenir de mon General me fait toujours plaisir, et que je fais grand cas d' une amitié si estimable. Ce que vous avez dit de moy dans la compagnie à qui vous avez donné à diner est fort obligeant à votre ordinaire, et je vous prie de croire que je suis tres sensible à toutes ces marques de vostre zele et de vostre affection, et que j'y correspond de mon costé avec une parfaite estime. Si vous passez le Rhin cette campagne, j'espere que ce sera pour y porter la confirmation du coup decisive de la paix que vous donnotes la campagne derniere en Flandre.”
Entry Book 1, p. 114.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, April 2. St. Germain.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 28 March. I spoke yesterday about the letter you were told was going to be printed at Paris. I hardly believe there is any such thing thought on, but, however, M. de T. has sent to M. d' Argenson to hinder it. M. Tallon (de Torcy) expects soon an answer about Mrs. Raucourt's (Queen Mary's) money, and will immediately give your Majesty an account of it.

I shall write to Walters (Gaultier) to know how much the tea and salt costs.

I spoke long ago to M. Voysin about the officers that are along with your Majesty, he seem'd to make some difficulty, but there will be no need of saying any more to him, only to be careful in asking reliefs in the proper time. As for Mr. Sheldon, there can be no apprehension of his pension, for these sort of things are pay'd whatever part of the world one is in, so it be by the King's leave.

The Parliament is prorogued till the sixth instant french stile, and I am apt now to believe it will not sitt till the general peace be signed at Utrecht. I am positively assured that the Emperor is come in and has given orders to finish matters. The Abbé St. Aignan is made Bishop of Beauvais, the Abbaye of Corbie given to Cardinal Polignac, and that of Marchiennes to Cardinal Ottoboni.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, April 9. St. Germain.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's two letters of the 4th and 5th instant.

M. Tallon (de Torcy) sees no inconveniency in your going to the waters of Plombières.

He desired me yesterday to tell Mrs. Raucourt (Queen Mary) of M. Raucourt's (James) being advised to travell or at least giving out to the world that he intends to travell; and I have already begunn to tell several of my friends of this his resolution.

I spoke to M. de Torcy about the Queen's jointure and gave him a copy in french of the letter come from Berry,

he told me he would speak of it heare to M. Priour and write of it to Abbé Gaultier, to see what the Ministers will say of it.

At last the Duke of Ossuna is parting for Utrecht where there is all likelywood of the peace being immediately to be sign'd with all the allies."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, April 11. St. Germain.—"I was this morning at Versailles where I found every body convinced that the peace would be signed at Utrecht as soon as the Duke of Ossuna would arrive there, which I reckon will be at the end of this week, for he parted this morning in post. M. Tallon (de Torcy) told me he would write to Walters (Gaultier) about M. Raucourt's (James') affaires to press them; though one must not expect they can goe on as yet so fast as friends could wish, but however 'tis a great point that Walters has leave to spake plaine: this latter will be heare in a very short time.

The Duke of Alençon was very ill when I left Versailles."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, April 18. St. Germain.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 14th instant, by which I find you intend to goe to Lunéville on the 2nd May, and from thence to the waters of Plombières: I hope your Majesty will soon have your passeports, but I dout they will not come time enough for the next journey.

I found this day at Versailles the King and Court in great joy for the signature of the peace, and every body is persuaded the Emperour will come in also before the first of June.

The Duke of Berry is out of order, and has taken this day a vomitt, but there is no danger as yet in his illness.

I have seen M. Tallon (de Torcy) who told me he had a letter from his chief correspondent wherein he sayes that he has open'd himself to M. Walters (Gaultier) about what concerns M. Raucourt (James), so we must wayte for M. Walters' arrival to know further particulars, but still it is a great point gained that the shyness does not continue, and that now M. Tallon's friend begins to speake plain.

I dout very much that M. Walters will visit M. Raucourt for M. Tallon seem'd not to think it proper at this time and distance: I will speake to him of it againe the next time I see him.

The ratifications of the peace are expected this week from England and Holland, the rest in the space of four weeks.

The Dutchess of Berwick desires me to return your Majesty her most humble thanks for the honour you are pleased to doe her, and we both beg leave to assure your Majesty of our most dutifull respects.

Till A[bbé] G[aultier] comes the business of the jointure will not [be] settled or rather at his arrival we shall know how it is to be, and which way the money will be pay'd."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, April 23. St. Germain's.—“There was nothing new yesterday at Versailles. The ratifications from England are daily expected. Abbé Gaultier has got an Abaye of ten thousand *livres* a yeare in France, and a pension from the King of Spaine of twelve thousand *livres* a yeare on the Archbishoprick of Sarragossa. The Mareschals of Harcourt and Besons (Bezons) are preparing for Germany and the Moselle whether great part of the flandres troops are marching, but I believe the Emperour will sign before the first of June.

I long to see M. Walters (Gaultier) for he can tell M. Oleron's (Harley's) mind and what measures he intends to take in M. Robinson's (James') business.

I saw yesterday M. de Lausun he would faine have enter'd with me on politicks but I gott ridd of him by good luck.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, April 30. St. Germain's.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 22nd instant. There is no newse now stirring, only great preparations are making for a campagne on the Rhine, but most people believe the Emperour and empire will not stand out beyond the first of June.

I can give your Majesty no account of M. Robison's (James') affaires, for we must waite till M. Walters' (Gaultier's) return from the country before we can know how M. Oleron (Harley) does intend to dispose of M. Raucourt (James), but I am apt to believe this latter will be satisfied. M. Walters would have been at Paris ere now, but that M. Rocheguyon's (Queen Mary's) private concerns required his presence some few dayes longer. M. Tallon (de Torcy) assured me that at his return from Alençon (England), he would be able to give a good [account] of M. Rance's (Queen Mary's) affaire as also as what relates to M. Romain (the restoration): in short I must stay till we see M. Walters before I can say any thing positively as to the concerns of these persons for whome your Majesty is so good as to interest yourself for.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, May 9. St. Germain's.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 4th instant by which I find the Duke and Dutchess of Lorraine doe all that depends on them to doe your Majesty the honours of their court. I am overjoy'd you like so well the P. of Vaudemont, his conversation is very agreeable and easy, and the more he has the honour of being known to your Majesty, the more you will be pleas'd with him. I told M. de Torcy how sorry you are for your letter to the King being putt in the *Dutch Gazette*, he guesses how it came about, and does not at all attribute it to St. Germain's.

I doe not believe the governour of Toul will be found fault with, for having escorted your Majesty on your journey to Lunéville.

I find that most people are of opinion that the Emperour will sign the peace, by reason it only stuck at some concerns of the Electour of Bavaria, about making him good what was stipulated in the treaty made after Höchstet betwixt the late Emperour and the Electress: I believe the Elector will wave that article, and so all will be agreed.

The Mar. d' Harcourt has sent to acquaint the King that he is not in a condition to serve any more, but I fancy if there is likelyhood of no campagne, that no other generall will be named. As to M. Robinson (James') and M. Rocheguyon's (Queen Mary's) business, M. Talon (de Torcy) can say nothing till he sees Mr. Walters (Gaultier), which will be very soon."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1713, May 12. St. Germain's.—"The ratification of the treaty with Savoy is arrived, and the rest are expected within two or three dayes at furthest. 'Tis believed that the Emperour will come also into the peace, the Electour of Bavaria having yielded some points, however the Mar^l. de Villars is named to goe to Germany in the room of Mar^l. dⁱ Harcourt, who is better, but not in a condition to serve.

Abbé Gautier is arrived and M. de Torcy told me that the Queen's jointure is to be pay'd out of hand, the Lord Treasurer having given orders about it. M. de Torcy will ask the Queen's preccuration for the receiving it. This is all the publick newse. As to what your Majesty was pleased to write to me in behalf of M. Robinson (James), I can only this post give you a very short account of his affaire, having had but little time to discourse with M. Walters (Gaultier). This latter assures me that M. Oleron (Harley) has a great mind to serve M. Robison (James), as also his relation, M. Raucourt (James), and will do it effectually, as soon as Mr. Porray (the peace) has had a little time to settle his concerns with Mrs. Alençon (England) and that there may be no mistakes on either side, he does intend to send an atourney to M. Raucourt (James) to stay with him till this affaire be settled; but he still desires that it may [be] imparted to nobody alive by reason of M. Walker (the Whigs) and M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover).

He also says that the ablest phisicians advise M. Robison to take the air this fine season, for it will both divert him, and hinder the ill humours gathering which would quite ruin his health, M. Allain's country house (Germany) is very pleasantly situated and the air is good, but he had better take into his company before he parts Mrs. Soulegre (security) whome 'tis hoped will soon arrive from Valmont (Utrecht). This is all I could gett out of M. Waters in a short conversation I had with him, but to-morrow I shall have more time and shall be better able to give your Majesty an account of what relates to M. Raucourt and M. Robison." (Part printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. v.*)

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1713, May 14. St. Germain's.—“M. Talon (de Torcy) and M. Walters (Gaultier) writes (*sic*) to your Majesty this day to give you an account of what you were pleased to recommend unto them in behalfe of M. Robinson (James), so I shall not say any more upon that subject: only that M. Talon approves mightily your friendship with 13, 96, 13, 12, 55, 99, 52, 28, 37 (Vaudemont), but advises you to order M. Raucourt (James) not to open with him upon 25, 52, 21, 46, 37, 46, 87, 29, 69 (politicks).

I spoke againe yesterday to M. de Torcy about your Majesty's *sauf conduits*, that you might be able to travel in Germany and elsewhere you please, according as you were pleas'd to tell me was your intention, he assures me that he has writt again about it to Utrecht[t].

The ratifications of the peace with England are arriv'd this morning, the rest are expected within a day or two.”

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1713, May 16. St. Germain's.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 11th instant, and have nothing to add unto what M. Tallon (de Torcy) writt to you last post, for he tells me that he has explain'd to you fully all what M. Walters (Gaultier) said to him about M. Robison (James). I must only add that I doe really believe M. Oleron is very cautious as to the persons he cares to deale withall, a proof of which is that he designes to putt one of his owne friends neare M. Raucourt (James): but whatever may be, either of cabale or no cabale, I think that is nothing to the purpose at this time, for M. Raucourt must manage every one and especially M. Oleron, whome we are sure trusts M. Walters: this latter may doe great good and great harm and therefore cannot be too much caressed, besides that what M. Robinson (James) thinks of him, and what M. Belley (Duke of Berwick) did also suspect, is very uncertaine: I could never advise M. Raucourt (James) to doe any thing beneath him, but I doe not see how it can be so, in trusting entirely a person whom M. Oleron assur'd M. Tallon he does trust entirely in what regards M. Robinson. If M. Raucourt does not, I am afear'd it may doe him a disservice, by lessening M. Walters' inclination to serve him, and may be put jealousies and suspicion into M. Oleron. I told M. Walters that your Majesty was very desirous of seeing him, but M. Oleron having charg'd him with some affairs that regard M. Robison he dares not goe so farr.

I am overjoy'd your Majesty is so well pleas'd with your reception at the Court of Lorraine, no body knows better what it is to be out of his countrey then the Duke of Lorraine. I showed your Majesty's letter to M. de Torcy.

The ratifications from Holland, England, Savoy and Prussia are arriv'd, so the peace will be proclaimed at Paris on Munday next, and on Thursday sennet the *Te Deum* sung at Notre Dame. Every body believes the Emperour will at last come in, though the Court of Vienna still talks very high.”

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

1713, May 17. Chaillot.—“I aproove all the papers you have sent me, but as to the Abbot, I shall be ashamed to employe him, and allow him no sallery for it. However I will in this, as I have don in the maine point, follow the Duke of Berwick's advice, which I shall aske to-morrow.” *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, May 23. St. Germain's.—“I have receiv'd the honor of your Majesty's of the 17th instant and have shewn it to M. Talon (de Torcy). He still thinks it necessary that M. André (Sir W. Ellis) should be warned by M. Raucourt (James) not to write at all to M. Alençon (England) about his concerns, by reason that M. Robinson (James) is advis'd by all his chief friends not to stirr in the least at present, but to lett all matters sleep.

M. Walters (Gaultier) à qui j'ay demandé s'il avoit ecrit a M. Robinson (James) m'a dit qu'il differoit a le faire jusqu'a ce que son cousin repartit, et qu'il avoit dessein de le faire fort en detail afin que M. Raucourt et M. Robinson pussent entiere-ment au fait de ce qui regarde M. Romain (the restoration). Je l'ay fort pressé de savoir ce que M. Oleron (Harley), conseilleroit a ces Messieurs de faire en cas que M. Albert (Queen Anne) vient a faire banqueroute avant que d'avoir réglé ses comptes avec M. Romain, il m'a assuré qu'il etoit dans les meilleurs dispositions du monde de leur rendre service, et que M. de Sably (St. John) etoit aussy de concert avec luy pour seconder l'intention ou est Albert de payer ses debtes, mais que veritablement on ne luy avoit point donné d'instructions en ce cas la, qu'il luy paroissoit si raisonnable de decider quelque chose sur cela, qu'il presseroit Messieurs Oleron et Sably de le faire, des qu'il auroit été rendre visite a M. Alençon (England), auprès de qui il se doit rendre incessamment: que jusqu'a ce que M. Porray (the peace) fut arrivé chez luy, il n'etoit pas possible que l'on peut traiter a fonds, mais que presentement M. Porray etant arrivé on alloit travailler serieusement sur les affaires de M. Romain a quoy M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover), contribuoit beaucoup par la conduite qu'il a tenu, et qu'on s'en servira principalement pour faire gouter a M. Puisieux (the Parliament) le projet medité contre Messieurs Semple (the succession) et Horne.

M. Talon m'a dit qu'il avoit ecrit a M. Valmont (Utrecht), pour engager M. Soulegre (security) a faire un tour auprès de vous, M. Pequín (pension) l'accompagnera aussy des que M. Duval (Queen Mary's jointure) sera venu.

A l'égard du petit voyage qu'on propose a M. Raucourt, cela ne se peut faire tant que M. Errington (the Emperor), ne sera pas venu chez M. Porray, et alors on fera savoir a M. Robinson les endroits par ou il pourra passer, car tous les chemins ne sont ny bons ny surs. Je crois a vüe de pays qu'en partant on luy conseillera d'aller par la maison de 99, 13, 28, 46, 87, 29 (Munich),

et puis revenir par chez M. Coventry (Cologne) ou il pourra meme passer l'hyver. Before I was aware I fell into French, but the answering your Majesty's letter was the occasion of it.

I wonder M. Antony Hamilton will still be rambling, his age and infirmitys should induce him to be quiet some where with his friends. There is no newse stirring at Marly.

The King has given my regiment unto my son Tinmouth, who will goe to Germany as soon as the regiment arrives there, which cannot be till the middle of July." (Part printed in *Mahon*, Vol. I. *Appendix*, p. vi.)

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1713, May 23. St. Germain.—"I forgott in the letter I had the honour to write to your Majesty this afternoon to tell you that M. Tallon (de Torcy) is of opinion that M. Raucourt (James) must lett his friends know that he intends to travel, it having been already desired by M. Oleron (Harley)."

QUEEN MARY TO MR. DICCONSON.

1713, May 24. Chaillot.—"L'Abbé Gaultier has not been here, nor, I hope, will not com to-day, for it is now past 6, and I have other business. When I see him, I shall offer him such a procuration, as you have from the King, which is certainly the best, all things considered. I like this enclosed very well, and I hope Berry will like it to. Pray never make excuses for writing to me upon the least businesse, for it is what I would have you do, and the way I like best to be informed of anything that you think I should know. I can not yett resolve to lett the Abbot serve me for nothing, but, if a present be thought beter, I will consent to that, provided his services don't last long. However it is not proper for me to speak to him of this matter, and I will say no mor of it, till I know what M. de Torcy has sayd upon it to the Duke of Berwick." *Holograph. Enclosed,*

I like Parker's petition very well. Here is lady Elisabeth's letter to me, and another to be given back to her. What she askes now is very reasonable, and you may lett her have it when she calls for it. M. R. Endorsed "The enclosed paper her Majesty is desired to read and return, if approved of."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1713, May 28. St. Germain.—"I have receiv'd your Majesty's letter of the 20th. M. Tallon (de Torcy) has also received yours of the 23 or 24th which he will answer you about the middle of this week, after that he has spoken with M. Walters (Gaultier) who about a month hence designes a visit to M. Alençon (England): next post I hope to write more amply to your Majesty.

There is no newse, all seems for warr on the Rhine which will be a hindrance to your Majesty's securitys."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, June 1. St. Germain.—“I have receiv’d the honour of your Majesty’s letter of the 25th May, by which I see you were to be back yesterday at Barr.

M. Walters (Gaultier) writes to you this day by his cousin, and begins to wish he went soon to M. Alençon’s howse (England), for the two points most essencial ask’d with reason by M. Raucourt (James) cannot till then be answer’d, especially the last, which regards M. Robinson’s (James’) behaviour in case M. Albert (Queen Anne) should break. I have discours’d M. Walters often upon these two points, and his answer was, that, till he had done M. Porray’s (the peace’s) affaires, he could not press M. Robinson’s, but that now he would solely apply himself to the finishing M. Robinson’s business, which he does averr M. Oleron (Harley) and M. Sably (St. John) are resolv’d hartily to forward.

The Court returns this day to Versailles and I shall goe on the 8th to FitzJames; the D^{ss}. of Berwick begs leave to assure your Majesty of her most dutyfull respects.”

JAMES III. to CARDINAL ODESCALCHI.

1713, June 1.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 116.*

JAMES III. to MARECHAL DE VILLARS.

1713, June 11. Commercy.—Congratulating him on the successful beginning of his campaign and hoping he will continue to send him accounts of his operations. *French. Ibid.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, June 26. Versailles.—“I came hither the day before yesterday and had the honour of seeing the Queen at Chaillot. She order’d me to ask M. de Torcy about Coll. Parker which I did, and M. de Torcy was entirely against his going to England and has even writt to the commandant of Calais not to lett him stir from thence. Tis certain it would be in the Coll. Parker’s power to doe great mischief, especially at the present time when the Whiggs desire no better than a plott, besides the old ones are not proper to be renewed.

I have no newse of M. Walters (Gaultier), but I reckon he will be back from Normandy this week, and will in a few days after part for Alençon (England): till then it will be hard to give your Majesty an account of M. Raucourt’s (James’) affaires.

I find by the letter your Majesty honour’d me of the 17th instant that you are now back at Barr. The Cardinal Gualterio intends to waite upon you before he parts for Italy. I am just going back to FitzJames. There is heare no newse of Germany.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, July 10. Versailles.—“I received six dayes agoe the honour of your Majesty’s letter of the first instant which I did not answer then, being coming hither where I could be better able to give your Majesty an account of all matters. I shew’d M. Tallon (de Torcy) the letter, and he was mighty pleas’d of what you were pleas’d to say about your having writt to M. Alençon (England), and M. Walters (Gaultier) has orders to write it immediately to M. Oleron (Harley) that they may see how frankly M. Raucourt (James) behaves himself, and that of himself without being desir’d he does what he can to render them service: which should be a motif to them for doing the same.

Mr. Walters (Gaultier) writes to M. Robinson (James) and proposes him to write two letters, which I believe there is no difficulty in doing, they being only of compliments and assurances of kindness. M. Walters parts in a fortnight for M. Alençon’s howse (England), and will carry M. Robinson’s two letters: he is also to speake unto M. Albert (Queen Anne) to assure him that M. Raucourt covets above all things his friendshipp, of which he would assure him againe by letter, if he would allow it; if M. Albert consents to it then M. Tallon thinks M. Robinson should write a very obliging letter full of assurances of gratitude, &c. This letter must be answer’d by M. Albert which if he does in the manner M. Raucourt wishes then M. Robinson may return an answer promising whatever M. Albert can desire and even specifying everything. M. Walters will write more fully to your Majesty of all this, which is M. Tallon’s opinion, for one must not go to work neither too fast nor to slow.

Abbé Gaultier has orders to write by a courier to England about the Queen’s jointure, the first term being due, and he presses the Treasurer to return him that somme due, he, Abbé Gaultier, staying for it before he parts for England. I make no dout but that he will soon have a bill, which will be welcome to the Queen, and consequently will to your Majesty. M. de Torcy told me that he would speake to M. Desmarais that the 25,000 *livres* a month for your Majesty are to beginn this month, the Queen’s jointure being suppos’d to be payd and consequently the 50,000 *livres* ceasing. I have spoken to M. de Torcy about My Lord Middleton’s sons and Abbé Gaultier has done it also several times.

I found the Queen extreamly fallen away and Doctor Garvan, whome I spoke unto about it, told me that he was convinced the air of Chaillot was very bad for her Majesty. I think Doctor Wood say’d the same thing, but I believe there will be no way to persuade her to return to St. Germain unless your Majesty be pleased to write to her of it very earnestly: I realy apprehend for her if she does [not] speedily amend, so your Majesty sees the consequence of it. I am just going to Chaillot and from thence to FitzJames. I shall come to Marly about a fortnight hence. The King goes there on Thursday.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, July 15. FitzJames.—“I hoped to have had an answer from M. de Torcy about the letter your Majesty did me the honour to write to me last, but not having yet had his answer, I will not differ sending your Majesty back the two inclosed letters, which I think very strange: all in my humble opinion your Majesty can doe in such cases is to forbid people meddling in your affaires though she is of that sort which will alwayse be doing whether you will or no.

I expect heare in a few dayes M. Walters (Gaultier) in his journey to M. Alençon (England).

I forgott in my last to give your Majesty an account of what has been determined about Coll. Parker, whose behaviour has been very extravagant, for he kept from the Queen his having a licence of the P^{ss}. of Denmark; that with other reasons known to your Majesty and My Lord Middleton have occasion'd his being secur'd.

I am not heare in parts to send your Majesty any newse, only we have very cold and reany weather.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, July 19. FitzJames.—“I have received this morning your Majesty's letter of the 15th instant and I hope on Sunday to see M. Tallon (de Torcy) whome I will press about M. Raucourt's (James') concern with M. Agincour (money). 'Tis the more reasonable that M. Duval (Queen Mary's jointure) is not yet come nor no newse of it. I had an answer from M. Tallon about the person that propos'd making a visit to M. Horn (Elector of Hanover), and I find he likes it so well that I have reason to believe he will engage M. Rose (King of France) to pay him his journey at least: of all which I will have the honour of giving your Majesty an account as soon as I have seen M. Tallon.

I reckon also to see M. Walters (Gaultier) whome will now I suppose immediately visit M. Alençon (England). My Lord Newcastle came heare last night and tells me he finds the Queen look ill, I wish she would ask advice about her staying at Chaillot.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, July 24. St. Germain's.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letters of the 15 and 16, and have shew'd them to M. de Torcy, who takes care to shew them to the King of France when it is necessary, the money matter is one of those necessary things, and I shall sollicit that they may remember of the promise made your Majesty about paying six months' advance, though I dout very much their being at present in a condition of giving a great summe of money.

M. Walters (Gaultier) is mightly pleas'd with M. Raucourt's (James') kind expressions to him, so I hope he will act hartily,

and 'tis necessary he should, for considering what disorders there are in M. Alençon's (England) family at present, and that M. Albert (Queen Anne) may break of a sudden, there is no time to be lost in agreeing and settling all matters that may relate to M. Robinson (James). M. Walters will speake plaine to M. Oleron (Harley), and M. Raucourt's kind letters will I hope doe the effect.

Your Majesty has heard of the addresses presented in England about your not being allow'd to remain in any country that is in amity with England, all that was a trick to play the court party, but it can have no bad effect as to your Majesty, for you cannot remove from Lorraine, till one lets you know where you may goe, nor can you almost goe any where without passing upon French ground. M. de Torey has spoken of this to My Lord Shrewsbury, and gives Gaultier instructions about it, for to speak to the English Ministry.

I believe M. Tallon will employ M. Sellinger (St. Leger) in Mr. Horne's (Elector of Hanover's) country, he is to speak with him on Thursday. I shall give your Majesty an account of it.

There is no newse heare, for as to Landau your Majesty knows sooner what passes then we heare. I found the Queen a little better but yet she looks not as she used, and seems weak.

I shall not return to FitzJames till Wensday, and I hope to have the honour of waiting on your Majesty after you return from the watters."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1713, July 31. FitzJames.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 25 instant. M. Walters (Gaultier) is to come heare towards the end of this week, and I will press him againe to know M. Oleron's (Harley's) determination about M. Raucourt's (James') removal, though I believe it will fall, for Albert (Queen Anne) in all likelywood will say nothing against him: the chief point is to gett Oleron to speak plain, and goe now hartily and quickly to work, for feare of M. Albert's breaking before he can pay his debts: M. Porray's being come to town (the peace being concluded) ought to facilitate the matter, and I am convinced he will find M. Puisieux (the Parliament) very well disposed to contribute towards it. M. Walters seems convinced of the necessity and reasonableness of all this, so he will be better able to sollicite. I heare M. Sably (St. John) and M. Oleron have been of late a little cold but I hope their common interest will make up all againe.

When Abbé Gaultier comes heare I will not faile to tell him that what your Majesty consents to about M. Nihill is only in favor and kindness to him." (Extracts printed in *Mahon*, Vol. I. *Appendix*, p. vi.)

QUEEN MARY to [Mr. DICCONSON].

1713, Aug 9. Chaillot.—"I received yesterday with the King's letter this enclosed for you, which is now out of doors, since

Cantillon has been so quick in doing even mor, then I could expect from him, for which he deserves my thanks. I can say nothing to you about Coll. Parker, till I can see the Duke of Berwick, whom, I hear, will not be here till next week. L'Abbé Gaultier took his leave of me yesterday, and all he asked of me for Nihill was that he might bring me word when M. de Torcy had the bills for my joyntur, which I told him I liked very well, for it would spare M. de Torcy the trouble of writing it to me, and, as soon as I was advertised, I would send you to receive the bills from M. de Torcy, to which he agreed intirely, and seemed to think it could not be otherways, so that I am very glad to be thus com off with pleasing him and myself." *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1713, Aug. 10. FitzJames.—“I differ'd answering your Majesty's letter of the 1st instant, thinking to see every day M. Walters (Gaultier), but he has differ'd coming hither till Saturday next: though I putt of my journey to Marly on purpose not to miss him, for I think it very necessary to repeat to him all he is to say to M. Oleron (Harley) and Sably (St. John), lest that M. Albert (Queen Anne) should breake before M. Raucourt (James) can have settled his accounts with him, in short, if those two gentlemen doe not fixe out of hand M. Robinson's (James) accounts I am afraid your Majesty will suffer by it, for both M. Robinson and M. Raucourt will fall on your hands, if they get not their owne. M. Belley (Berwick) has assured me also that he will use all means and arguments immaginable with M. Walters to make him press hard in those gentlemen's favour. Young M. Puisieux (the new Parliament) must settle the whole matter as soon as he comes to town, or else M. Albert must desire M. Raucourt and Robinson to meet him at M. Alençon (England), where in an hour's time they may settle easily all their concerns.

I reckon to see M. Tallon (de Torcy) towards the beginning of next week and shall give your Majesty an account of what he says, for you must not be [at] an uncertainty as to the resolution to be taken in case any change should happen in England.

The weather heare is very bad, and I am afear'd 'tis so where your Majesty is.”

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1713, Aug. 18. St. Germaines.—“I differ'd answering the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 8th instant till I had been at Marly. I have spoken to M. Tallon (de Torcy) about what was reported concerning M. Hamel's (Hamilton) having given strange advice to M. Raucourt (James); he is not of opinion that any thing can be done publiquely to prove the falsehood of that report, the more that reports are not to be avoided, and can only be a caution in some cases. M. Robinson (James) knows

very well that there is not a word of all this true, nor can M. Hamel be suspected of ever having given occasion to such a report.

I long to heare from M. Walters (Gaultier) for 'tis high time some thing should [be] settled in M. Raucourt's affaire for which your Majesty has been so good as to interest yourself in. M. Belley (Berwick) told me not long agoe, that he had put M. Walters in a way of bringing M. Romain (the restoration) to his point, and that he would have it proposed to M. Oleron (Harley). M. Tallon whome I have also told it unto, ownes that it would be the easiest way, or at least the quickest, but the chief point will be to persuade M. Albert (Queen Anne), though really if those gentlemen meane honestly they ought in my opinion to take hold of the overture made, or find out some other. It is long and hard to putt in a letter the whole proposition, but this is the substance. That M. Raucourt should appeare with M. Albert the very day of M. Puisieux' (the Parliament's) arrival and that then M. Albert should give M. Cassel (the House of Lords) and Canaple (the House of Commons) junctly an account of his agreements with M. Raucourt, and desire both their concurrence in the matter: I believe it would be such a surprise that neither of those two gentlemen would dare say no, and I make no dout but M. Arthur (the English) who is naturally very fickle would immediately give into it with as much joy as he has formerly shewn on the like occasions, besides that M. Raucourt being seen with M. Albert will quite determine the matter. M. Belley told me a great many reasons to long for a letter, but this seems to me much an easier way of bringing the matter about then going to law with M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover) or cringing to gaine M. Puisieux, who is often out of humour and hard to be brought to a right temper.

I shall goe back to-morrow to FitzJames till Sunday seaven-night. There is no newse at Marly for as to Landau your Majesty knows sooner what passes then we doe." (Part printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. vii.*)

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Aug. 22. FitzJames.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 15 instant, in answer to which I realy think M. Tallon's (de Torcy) not having answer'd M. Raucourt's (James') letters proceeds only from his being at present very busy, and that often he putts off writing till he has spoken with Walters (Gaultier) or with Belley (Berwick), and then either forgetts writing or thinks that one of the other two does it: however M. Belley with whome I have spoken of the matter thinks that M. Raucourt would doe well not to forbear writing sometimes to M. Tallon, for that correspondence may be of use.

I am sorry M. Lesley has begunn with speaking to your Majesty about religion, but I hope that after the first attempt he will give it over, though it had been better, he had never open'd his mouth on that chapter.

I shall not goe to Fontainebleau, unless there happens business unforeseen, but I intend to goe back to Marly on Sunday till the King partes." (Part printed in *Mahon*, Vol. I. *Appendix*, p. vii.)

JAMES III. to MARECHAL DE VILLARS.

1713, Aug. 25. Lunéville.—Congratulating him on the taking of Landau. *French. Entry Book 1*, p. 117.

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

1713, Aug. 31. Chaillot.—"I saw the Duke of Berwick iesterday, and shewed him this strange letter from Parker ; I do really beleieve he can not sturre from Abbeville without som money, which I shall be forced to give since others wont, but what he mentiones in the enclosed is extravagant, you must judge what will be absolutely necessary for him, and lett him have that, and no mor, and then stint him to live upon the 150 *livres* a month, and not give one farthing mor ; I forgot when I saw you to speak to you of Mr. Tunstal's journey, tho I could then have sayd little of it, not having the King's answer which I have now ; He says he aproves entirely of it, provided he dos not name the King, that is, not speake from him, not even the least civility, for (says he) in that case it can do no harme, and it is fit, and even necessary to hear every body, to which he adds, that he desires the D[uke] of B[erwick] may know nothing of it, I hope you have not mentioned it to him ; I shall tell you the reason when I see you, in the meantime you may send the answer to Mr. Tunstal, the King adds thus, I have burnt Mr. Dicconson's letter, for I thought it safer not to send it back, and think myself very sure of the secret in his brother's hands, to whom pray tell it, and from me, that I saw iesterday Card. Gualterio, who told me he had presst Mr. Desmaretz upon the businesse of the Colledge, but could not gett a positive answer from him, tho he is not out of hopes of having a good one at last ; Nihill told me the other day that he was promised wee should be payd 3 months befor the middle of Sep., but in these matters seeing is beleiving. Pray lett me know, if you received iesterday one, or two months. I long to be out of Sir Richard's [Cantillon's] debt, but I beleieve you desire it, as much as I, and that therfor you will pay him, as soon as t's possible, in which, and in all my concerns I rely upon you intirely, and shall sleep in quiett as long as they are in your hands, that is as long, as I live, if you will but have patience and charity enough to go on with it." *Holograph*.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Aug. 31. Paris.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 25th instant, and am glad you approve of M. Belley's (Berwick) thought as to what regards M. Romain (the restoration). He assures me that he will in his letters press M. Walters (Gaultier) about it.

The person that is design'd to pass some time at our friend's M. Horne's (the Elector of Hanover's) house parts within these four or five dayes ; M. Tallon (de Torcy) has equipp'd [him] with all that is necessary.

M. 25, 21, 13, 28, 29, 55, 37 (Plunket), is arrived from M. Alençon's (England) howse and sayes that he waites for orders to visit M. Raucourt (James) ; he is gone to see M. Tallon. I find by several that M. Robinson's (James') affaires goes on well, and that he is in a faire way of getting the better of M. Horne at the tryall, of which you will not be pleas'd.

When I see next M. Voysin I will spake to him about putting no troops in Barr this winter, and I reckon to have the honour of waiting on your Majesty when you return from Plombières. I am just a going to FitzJames.

What Leslé has given in writing to your Majesty may keep cool and I suppose he desires no answer. I forgott to tell your Majesty that M. de Lausun, who is going to his estate in Guyenne, has desir'd to make his excuses to your Majesty for not writing regularly to your Majesty, for that he forbears, not doubting but that I have the honour to give you an account of what passes."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1713, Sept. 7. FitzJames.—"I have not had the honour of writing to your Majesty since my last return from Marly by reason of an indisposition I have had which is now over.

When I was at Chaillot I found there a man who was lately come from M. Alençon's house (England),* of which I gave your Majesty an account of already ; he had left heare a sort of a book written by himself of many transactions relating to M. Horne's (the Elector of Hanover), Edeling's (Prince Eugene's), Malbranche's (Marlborough's), and Walker's (the Whigs') proceedings of late. I have read it and sent it him back to-day, 'tis curious enough and he designs sending it to your Majesty. I know not yet what he has said to M. Tallon (de Torcy) nor when he is to visit M. Laumarie (Lorraine). I find that he is but a second hand gamster, or rather a tool made use of by others who impart all he discovers unto M. Olleron (Harley). M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) sent me another man who is born at M. Alain's (Germany) howse, but has alwayse almost lived at M. Alençon's. He is come with a message from M. Orbec (Ormonde), or rather to give an account of this gentleman's good intentions, of which he has been informed of by Mrs. 43, 96, 20, 28, 52, 21 (Bagnol). Mrs. Rose (Louis XIV.) ordered M. Parker to spake to me of it, and M. Tallon knows nothing of the matter, so you will be pleased not to mention anything of it to him, for I am under an obligation of keeping the secret. I read also his paper relating all he knew of M. Orbec, but after much discourse he agreed with me that

* Plunket, and the book is probably "Jack Rogers' Dream," being his account of the secret intrigues in England, a copy of which is printed in Macpherson's *State Papers*, Vol. II., p. 451.

it was necessary he should return and endeavour that his friend should engage M. Orbec to speak to himself, that he may then come with a true message from the first hand. I told M. Parker of this, and so I have left the business, when this man goes back to M. Alençon's, he will call upon M. Belley (Berwick). I find the man has very good sence and knows pritty [well] M. Alençon's family, he has been for these many yeare employ'd there by M. Parker. I will give your Majesty [an account] of what will ensue. I have not yet heard from M. Walters (Gaultier), but I hope he will loose no time in solliciting M. Raucourt's affaire.

As soon as I know the time of your Majesty's return to Barr, I will determine my journey thither, being very impatient of making my court to your Majesty."

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

1713, Sept. 13. Chaillot.—"I should be glad to see you, befor you answer this enclosed from Berry but if you don't com to-morrow, send it me back, for to send to the King on Saturday morning. Pray send this to Mr. Arbuthnot a safe way, for I find Sir Thomas [Higgon] thinks he has received not one of the three letters he has writt to him. I suppos Nihill has writt you word that wee shall soon receive two months mor. He showed me M. Desmarests' letter. I beleeeve wee owe it to Madame de Maintenon. If Mr. Hook be at St. Germain, I wish you would speak to him (without telling anybody . . .) about our retrenchements, for I know that he thinks he can propose a way of making considerable ones, which I am sure wee want." *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Sept. 16. FitzJames.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 7th instant by which I find that you doe not intend to leave Plombières before the 25, so that your Majesty will not be back at Barr before the 5th October, about which time I reckon to have the honour of waiting on you.

I can write your Majesty no newse, for we are heare quite remote, especially during the court's being at Fontainebleau.

I am glad your Majesty finds benefit of the watters."

JAMES III. to MARECHAL DE VILLARS.

1713, Sept. 29. Lunéville.—Thanking him for his letter, which informed him of the forcing of the lines of Freiburg, and congratulating him on his success. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 117.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Oct. 2. FitzJames.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 22d of Sep., but could not have the honour of answering it sooner, having had five fitts of an ague which has weakned me extreamply. I am now, thanke God, much better, but I must take the quinquina for all this month.

I have writt to M. Walters (Gaultier) to tell him that I had differ'd going to visit M. Raucourt (James) till I knew further of M. Oleron's (Harley's) thoughts on what regards M. Romain (the restoration).

M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) has sent me two copies of letters his friend has received from a relation of M. Orbec (Ormonde), which are full of great assurances of the said M. Orbec having a great friendship for M. Robinson (James), but with all that he will not trust anybody of M. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) family: 'tis also propos'd that M. Robinson should write a note to M. Parker. I answered that I would acquaint M. Robinson with it, but that it was to be considered whether it was fitting. M. Raucourt will I hope lett me know his thoughts on the matter, for I think the matter ticklesome by reason that M. Tallon (de Torcy) knows nothing of it, and that I also should feare that M. Oleron (Harley) mought take it ill that one should adress one self to any other body: however if M. Robinson thinks it fitt I can consult M. Tallon on the matter, without letting him know that M. Parker is the person by whose canal this business has pass'd: for when all is done I am [of] opinion M. Orbec is not to be neglected, the more that hitherto M. Oleron has only given fair words.

This is a very long letter for one who is still a little weak, but [it] is necessary to explain what is fitting your Majesty should know. I intend to goe to Versailles the 12, I shall stay there till the 16th and then return to FitzJames. I am glad the waters have agreed so well with your Majesty."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1713, Oct. 7. FitzJames.—"I have receiv'd a letter from M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) who sends me copy of one he has receiv'd from M. Alençon (England), the substance of it is, that M. Orbec (Ormonde) supped the 22 with the correspondant and severall other persons of quality, and after supper being alone with the correspondant, this ask'd the other if he would receive a letter from M. Robinson (James), to which he answered affirmatively, and that he would open his mind freely to the person lately come to M. Fredeling's howse (France). I find the correspondant is very pressing to have the man heare carry back with him a letter. I can see no harm in it, nor cannot apprehend that M. Oleron (Harley) will know of it, nor even then take it ill: however if M. Raucourt (James) pleases to send me a kind letter, I will not deliver it without first knowing of M. Talon (de Torcy) if he approves it, if he does not, I will send it back to M. Robinson but I propose this that there be no time lost, for the person at Paris waytes only for that to return to M. Alençon's howse.

I am, thank God, growing better, but I have not had of late a letter from M. Walters (Gaultier), which I wonder at, however I suppose he will soon return me an answer to mine."

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1713, Oct. 8. Chaillot.—“I am intirely of your mind upon Mr. Tunstal's letter, which being decipherd, I am afraid of sending it to the King by the post, and besides I think it better to know the Duke of Berwick's mind upon it, befor I send it to the King. I shall therefore writt to-morow to the Duke, and send him Mr. Tunstal's letter, that he may tell me his thoughts upon it on Thursday, and advise with him whether I shall send it by the post to Bar. In the meantime I will writt to the King to tell him of it and acquaint him in short of what it contains. I beleeve when Mr. Tunstal coms to Paris it will be better for you both and mor privat to meet him ther then elswher, without you meet him in this place, when he coms to see me. It is certainly to no purpos to writt any mor to him.” *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Oct. 10. FitzJames.—“I hope your Majesty is arrived in good health at Barr. I shall goe on Thursday to Versailles to make my court for three or four dayes, and then return hither. I do not reckon to be able to goe wayte on your Majesty till next month, or even the latter end, for I would faine be able to give you some account of what regards the affaire you were pleas'd to recommend to me in behalf of M. Romain (the restoration).

M. Rancé (Queen Mary) has lately received an account that M. Malbranche (Marlborough) is to send him and M. Belley (Berwick) letters desiring them to sollicit in his favour M. Oleron (Harley) and M. Prothose (Princess of Denmark *i.e.* Queen Anne) by the meanes of Mrs. Rose (Louis XIV.), for he apprehends that young Puisieux (the new Parliament) will sue him for an old debt, which would quite beggar him: besides that in his own defence he would be forced to continue and even augment his friendship with M. Walker (the Whigs) in opposition to all mankind. This is a very grave matter, though M. Malbranche does not deserve much from M. Raucourt (James) yet I think it would not look well that M. Raucourt should expose him, besides that, may be, one may reap some good of this gentleman's feares: however I will discourse with M. Tallon (de Torcy) about it, but first with a promise from him that he shall not impart it to M. Oleron, for I remember M. Robinson (James) not long agoe was desir'd to tell what correspondants he had with M. Walker's family, and he with great equity positively refus'd it.

I am glad to find that M. Mirau (Mar) is now in a good thriving way.”

JAMES III. to the MARQUIS DE CRAON DE BEAUEVEAU.

1713, Oct. 17. Bar-le-duc.—Having seen a letter of the Most Christian King, by which, following the example of his father Louis XIII., the brother of the Queen, our grandmother, he recognized the Marquis de Beauveau, your grandfather, as his

relation, and as he was consequently ours, we wish to declare it to you, to mark the consideration we have for your house, and our esteem for your personal merit. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 118.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Oct. 17. FitzJames.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letters of the 7th and 12th instant.

I receiv'd last night a letter of the 15th Sep., New Stile, from M. Walters (Gaultier), he sais he was hitherto putt of by M. Oleron (Harley), but was given hopes, that in two or three dayes he would have a satisfactory account both as to M. Raucourt's (James') and M. Rancé's (Queen Mary's) affaires. M. Tallon (de Torcy) and M. Belley (Berwick) have both writt very strong to him, wondering very much at the long silence, which would looke like a putt off, were it not that M. Oleron's interest is certainly tyed with M. Raucourt's (James').

M. Belley has receiv'd a letter from M. Malbranche (Marlborough) but it is only a credential in behalfe of the person that brought it. M. Tallon (de Torcy) thinks that M. Malbranche is not to be entirely rejected, but to the contrary endeavours made to make use of him, without exposing any body, so it has been resolv'd that M. Roheguyon (Queen Mary) should answer that he is very sorry that he cannot undertake any thing in his favour, for that he is in a manner retir'd from the world, and that if he had any credit he would have enough to employ it in M. Robinson's (James') behalfe, that M. Raucourt has got less credit than him, and has no reason to demand any favours from M. Rose (Louis XIV.) who has so lately dismiss'd him from his howse, but that M. Belley (Berwick) is the person who may sollicit.

M. Belley's answer is that he cannot spake in M. Malbranche's behalf, unless he be sure of three things, videlicet, that on all occasions he will befriend M. Raucourt, even openly to M. Alençon (England) and Puysieux (the Parliament), if it was required: that he will no more blow the coals against M. Rethel (Louis XIV.) as it is suspected he does, and that he will forsake his friend M. Walker (the Whigs) and join hartily with M. Prothose (Queen Anne) in all he shall desire. M. Belley has sent him word that without he gives him these assurances in writing, he dares not open his mouth to M. Rose, nor this sollicite M. Albert (Queen Anne). I reckon his answer will come in less then a fortnight, for the person was to return this day post from whence he came.

As to M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) affaire, I had already the honour of giving your Majesty an account that the person who is now at Paris is one employ'd at M. Alençon's (England) howse by M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) for these many years: he has been sent about this very business by a relation and a friend of M. Orbec, and M. Parker, having given an account of it to M. Rose he bid him spake of it to M. Belley: you see by this

that I cannot name the persons unto M. Tallon, for it would create jealousies betwix him and M. Parker, which might be prejudicial to M. Raucourt, and make also M. Belley have a hard game to play amongst those sort of people. The person come to these parts having been employed for these 18 years at M. Alençon's by M. Fredeling (the French), and being himself of the family of Framton's (French), I see no reason to suspect him. I spoke three days agoe with M. Tallon about M. Robinson's writing to M. Orbec, and told him it was propos'd and desir'd by persons of M. Alençon's howse, who know his good intentions for M. Robinson. He approv'd it, and said that M. Oleron (Harley) could never take it ill, if he came to know it. However I will send M. Tallon the letter, and if he approves it, I will send it to the person, who only waites for that to return.

I made your Majesty's compliments to the King, who order'd me to return you his, he is in mighty good health and looks I think better than ever.

I spoke to M. Voysin that there might be no troops at Barr, and he has assured me there shall be none.

I forgott to tell your Majesty that M. Tallon does not think it proper for 25, 21, 13, 28, 29, 55, 37 (Plunket), to goe see M. Robinson, till he has some think of more moment to say: his paper will be sent to M. Raucourt out of hand, but I like not his being in commerce of letters with moustachio prohibito.

I found the Queen weak, but she was without feavour, so I hope she will be soon in a condition to return to St. Germain's."

JAMES III. to MARÉCHAL DE VILLARS.

1713, Oct. 24. Bar.—Congratulating him on the success of his attack of the covered way of Freiburg, and hoping that that advantage will soon be followed by the capture of the place. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 117.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Oct. 25. FitzJames.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 21 instant. The Queen continues still somewhat out of order, but I hope, in a few dayes, she will be able to goe to St. Germain's. I shall have to-morrow the honour of waiting on her at Chaillot, and from thence I shall goe lye at Versailles, till Munday that I will come back hither, where I will stay, till about the 15 of Nov. I hope by that time that we shall heare from M. Walters (Gaultier) as to what M. Oleron (Harley) intends to doe; however, I intend to differ no longer my journey to M. Raucourt's (James') howse.

I saw about a week agoe a letter from M. Alençon (England) that mentions the continuation of M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) good intentions for M. Raucourt. M. Tallon (de Torcy) to whome I had sent M. Robinson's (James') letter to Orbec, has return'd it me and thinks there can be no harm in sending of it; so I have accordingly forwarded it to the person who waytes only for that to return unto M. Alençon's.

The D^{ss}. of Berwick is very sensible of the honour of your Majesty's remembrance, and desires leave to assure you of her dutyfull respects."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Oct. 31. FitzJames.—"I have nothing worth giving your Majesty an account of, so this [is] only to congratulate your Majesty upon the Queen's recovery. I left her yesterday well, and I hope, by the end of next week, she will be able to return to St. Germain's.

I expect in a few dayes an answer from M. Malbranche (Marlborough), according to what M. Trevers (Tunstall) writes.

I shall write againe very pressingly to M. Walters (Gaultier) about M. Oleron's (Harley's) giving his advice to M. Raucourt (James) of what he is to doe in case M. Albert (Queen Anne) should breake before he has pay'd his debt or at least secur'd the payment. 'Tis also very strange that M. Duval (the Queen's jointure) is not yet come to towne, having been promis'd above three months agoe. I reckon towards the end of the month of November to have the honour of waiting on your Majesty."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Nov. 6. FitzJames.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 31 Oct., and shall wayte for the newse of your return to Barr, before I leave St. Germain's, where we shall be for good and all on the 17th instant. I have had no newse of M. Walters (Gaultier) and know not if he has writt to M. Tallon (de Torcy), but I own his silence is very troublesome, though I will still hope that M. Oleron (Harley) is preparing matters in favour of M. Raucourt (James).

I believe the paquet-boat betwixt Dover and Calais will now be establish'd, for M. Froud, who is the director of the English post, is gone back two dayes agoe to England."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Nov. 11. FitzJames.—"I have receiv'd this morning the honour of your Majesty's of the 7th instant. I wonder very much that M. Walters (Gaultier) has not yet finish'd M. Duval's (the Queen's jointure) affaire, and it seems very odd in M. Oleron (Harley), but we must see a little further, before one can give a positive judgment. I have writt over and over to M. Walters that he would sollicite M. Raucourt's (James') concerns and that M. Belley (Berwick) differ'd going to M. Laumarie's (Lorraine's) howse till he could carry some hopes, but hitherto I have had nothing from him, on that subject, only in general terms which I can never look upon as satisfactory.

I am sensibly oblig'd to your Majesty for the goodness you are pleas'd to shew for my Lord Waldegrave, but my sister and I would be very sorry after what has already passed to expose your

Majesty's recommendation. M. Walters out of officiousness to my neveu writt to your Majesty about it without telling my sister of it, till after his letter was gone, upon which she has writt to me that she was very sorry for his having done it, and I was just going to write to your Majesty to desier you would not doe what M. Walters proposes. I do not find my sister thinks at present of that match, and, if she did, she would not be so unwise as to ask what might be unfitting for your Majesty, so we both beg you will be pleasd to reserve your favour for my neveu, till some more proper occasion.

We return on Wensday next to St. Germaines and I shall wayte for your Majesty's orders to part for Barr."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Nov. 19. St. Germaines.—"I arrived heare on the 17th and shall not say anything to your Majesty of what discourse M. Ennis has had with M. Talon (de Torcy), for he will part on Tuesday, and will be better able to tell you by word of mouth all the other sayd then I can by letter.

I have had a letter this day from the Ab. Gautier who tells me that the Treasurer had assured him that he would pay the Queen all is due to her out of the very first money come into the Treasury. I hope the effects will soon follow the promise, for till then one is not sure that he will fullfill them better now than for these three months past.

M. Talon has enquired of M. Oleron (Harley) about Pierre (Plunket) and M. Oleron says he does not trust him in any thing, only formerly he employ'd him in finding out some projects of M. Edeling (Prince Eugene). He advises M. Talon not to trust him but to be upon his gard, so, though one must not quite break of with him, yet he must not be encouraged, the more that he is heare upon his own account and sent by his friend M. N.*

M. Waters (Gaultier) has given M. Beley (Berwick) advise of his having had some discourse with Oleron about M. Raucourt (James) of which he sayes he had not then time to give an account. I shall write to him also about M. Robinson (James) and press him to explain the first point of M. Janson's (Inese's) instructions.

I expect dayly an account of M. Orbec (Ormonde), and I hope that it may [be] satisfactory to M. Raucourt.

I wayte for your Majesty's orders to part for Barr."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Nov. 21. St. Germaines.—"M. Inese has not yet gott M. Talon's (de Torcy) dispatches, which hinders him from parting. M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) has orders to putt M. Varenne (ship) in a condition to goe along with M. Raucourt

* Probably Netterville, who is frequently mentioned in Macpherson's *Original Papers*, who, it appears from Mr. Allen's article in the *Edinburgh Review*, No. cxxv., was a confidential agent of Harley's.

(James), in case he thinks it fitt to visit M. Alençon (England). M. Talon will give M. Robinson (James) an account of it by his first letter.

M. Belley (Berwick) has writt againe very home to M. Walters (Gaultier) about the 1st question made of late by M. Janson (Inese), and besides he will endeavour to try M. Orbec (Ormonde) who may be of great use, in case of M. Albert's (Queen Anne's) quitting the countrey, for securing M. Raucourt's debt, and especially for getting him a convenient lodging neare la Mothe's (London) countrey howse; but of all this I will differ speaking till I have the honour of waiting on your Majesty."

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1713, Nov. 22. Bar.—Thanking him for his letter lately delivered to him by Richard Howard, his Chamberlain and Canon of St. Peter's, whom he commends, hoping that he will show himself worthy of still more brilliant marks of the favour of his Holiness, adding that the promotion of the Abbé de Polignac to the Cardinalate, at the request of the writer, which he made according to his rights, will be a perpetual monument of the Pope's kindness to the writer, and of the latter's gratitude. Countersigned "Middleton." *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 118.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1713, Nov. 22.—Thanking him for his letter of 20 Feb. delivered by the Abbé Howard, and also for the zeal with which he has laboured for the preservation of the writer's rights in the business which was the occasion of the Abbé's journey, and asking him to do the Abbé all the good offices in his power, whenever there is an opportunity. *French. Ibid. p. 119.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL PAULUCCI.

1713, Nov. 22.—Thanking him for the zeal for his interests, expressed in his letter of 18 March, delivered by the Abbé Howard. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to MONSIEUR CAMILLO CYBO.

1713, Nov. 22.—Thanking him for his present of relics sent by the Abbé Howard, and acknowledging his letter of 25 March, delivered by the same. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to MARECHAL DE VILLARS.

1713, Nov. 25. Bar.—Congratulating him on the reduction of the castle and forts of Freiburg, of which he has been informed by his letter of the 17th. *French. Ibid. p. 120.*

JAMES III. to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1713, Nov. 29. Bar-le-Duc.—Warrant for swearing and admitting David Nairne, Clerk of the Council, to the place of Secretary of the Closet for the King's private letters and dispatches. *Entry Book 4, p. 97.*

JAMES III. to the SAME.

1713, Nov. 30. Bar-le-Duc.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Lewis Inese into the place of Almoner. (N.B. This is the last warrant countersigned by Lord Middleton.) *Ibid. p. 98.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Dec. 10. St. Germain's.—“I came hither yesterday at half an hour past twelve and found the Queen in parfait good health.

I have seen M. Tallon (de Torcy) with whome I have discoursed on several points, but especially on M. Moreau's (the Highlander's) proposal, he has taken a little time to answer, on Tuesday I hope to know his thoughts on that matter. I find he inclines to what M. Raucourt (James) discoursed M. Belley (Berwick) about his writing to M. Oleron (Harley) to know his thoughts, and what he would advise, and would doe in case of M. Albert's (Queen Anne's) breaking, or M. Horne's (the Elector of Hanover's) coming to town, that M. Robison may accordingly take his measures: but of all that I shall give your Majesty a fuller account on Tuesday.

There is no newse yet of the Queen's money, and the Treasurer has lost his daughter Lady Carmarthen, which has hindered him from doing business for some dayes.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Dec. 12. St. Germain's.—“I was to-day with M. Tallon (de Torcy) who told me that he had writt yesterday to your Majesty at large in answer to what I spoke to him of last Sunday so I shall not repeat it, but I believe you will be satisfy'd for his zeale in taking so much to hart the affaire of M. Robinson that you were pleas'd to recommend to him: I shall long extreamly for the answer. I have also writt in his packet to M. Walters, (Gaultier) and prest the business very home to him. As to the other points I was charged to speake to him about, I shall in brief give your Majesty an account of, for they are not so pressing as the other. He will take care to inform M. Raucourt, (James) if he has any bad account of M. Albert (Queen Anne), and at the same time M. Varennes (ships) shall be sent to to be ready, but he does not think it possible without giving some suspicion to place M. Jesper (the Irish) neare M. Varenne: so in case M. Robinson should want M. Jesper, M. Belley (Berwick) must give notice to his relations heare of it, and he may find wherewithal to make it up, in a few dayes warning. As to M. Moreau (the Highlander) no answer can be given till the answer comes from M. Walters.

M. Tallon has not heard of the present sent by M. Walters to M. Albert and Oleron (Harley), but I suppose that his last letter will make them spake plain. The codicile is approved by M. Tallon, and he hopes to find a method for securing what is mention'd in it to M. Raucourt.

I have not yet spoken to M. Tallon about M. Preston's (the Pope's) associate, M. Agincourt (money), for that may yet be differ'd and realy I had so much to discourse with him upon the first point that I had not time to speak to him of that. I shall doe it the next visit I make him.

The Queen will write to the Duke of Modena about her pretentions, but we have got no newse of her jointure, which is very strange.

There is no newse at Versailles, it seems the conferences of Rastat have not yet produced the effect desir'd, but I hope it will at least produce a congress."

DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain.

1713, Dec. 14. Bar.—Certificate that by virtue of a verbal order of his Majesty; he had sworn and admitted Sir Thomas Higgons into the place of Secretary of State. *Entry Book 4, p. 98.*

JAMES III. to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain.

1713, Dec. 15. Bar.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Lord Clermont to be Gentleman of the Bedchamber. *Ibid.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Dec. 15. St. Germain's.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 9th instant, for which I return you most humble thanks; my words may faile me, but I hope my actions shall always give you real proofs of my true zeale for your service.

I think your Majesty has taken the right measure with M. Moreau (the Highlander); I shall acquaint M. Tallon (de Torey) with it to-morrow.

I forgott last post to give your Majesty an account that M. Carry (Carte) has writt word that he has been once with M. Orbec (Ormonde) to whom he deliver'd the present sent him by M. Raucourt (James), it was mighty well receiv'd, and handled over and over; he does not say that M. Orbec will return a like present, but I hope he will. I have writt to press it, and in case he does I would have M. Carry bring it himself, that I may be able to discourse with him at large on M. Orbec's abilities, whom I have a mind to make use of.

I had a letter last night from M. Walters (Gautier). These are his words, "selon ce qu'on a commencé a me dire, Montgoulin (James) ne voyagera pas cette année, ny l'autre, je vous en diray davantage dans quelques jours." This is all he says to me. I shall know to-morrow if he has writt any more to M. Tallon. I believe I shall see M. Malbranche's (Marlborough's) envoy on

Munday next. I shall have nothing very comfortable to say to him, but still I would faine manage M. Malbranche, for if he can doe no good, at least it is something to hinder him from doing any harm."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Dec. 17. St. Germain.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 12th instant, and this afternoon my Lord Middleton arrived heere, so that matter is now publick.

When M. Moreau (the Highlander) arrives I shall discourse with him and I suppose M. Tallon (de Torcy) will doe the same. I shall not spake to this latter of the letter M. Raucourt (James) has writt to him of the 12, unless he spakes to me of it.

I saw yesterday a letter from M. Walters (Gaultier) to M. Tallon, wherein he gives an account that M. Sably (St. John) had told him that M. Robinson (James) need not stirr from M. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) howse, at least M. Albert (Queen Anne) is of that opinion, though he had not yet known M. Oleron's (Harley's) thoughts on the matter. I long to have M. Walters' answer to the last letters writt to him for till then one does not know what to think, or what resolution to take."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Dec. 20. St. Germain.—"I was yesterday with M. Tallon (de Torcy) who shew'd me a letter from Walters (Gaultier) of the 13 instant, wherein he says that M. Oleron (Harley) had sent for him, and had spoken to him a long while upon M. Raucourt's (James') affaires, and that he, M. Walters, would very shortly send M. Robinson (James) such an account as would be satisfactory to him, so one must yet waite a little while longer, but the letters writt of late by M. Tallon and M. Belley (Berwick), will I hope determine those gentlemen to open themselves.

I shall send M. Tallon your Majesty's letter with the memoire of which I shall discourse with him on Saturday, but I do fancy he will not care to see the Puckle, that the world may not think M. Rose (Louis XIV.) meddles in Robinson's business.

M. Tallon has spoken with M. Malbranche's (Marlborough's) envoy, and intends to propose this day to M. Rethel (Louis XIV.) the solliciting M. Malbranche's affaire, as what may be of some use to M. Albert (Queen Anne), especially if one of the conditions of the agreement be that Malbranche shall goe to M. Fredeling's southern howse (the South of France); whatever answer Oleron makes, still it is good for M. Raucourt to manage every body, and Malbranche is one that neither ought ever to be totally rely'd on, nor totally despis'd or rejected.

M. de Torcy has told me that the Treasurer assur'd Abbé Gaultier that at his return from Windsor he would certainly give him the six months due to the Queen.

Circular letters having been writt to all courts to require the several Princes not to receive the Pretender, the English envoy

or resident at Hanovre has had the like, and went in form to demand of that Elector not to receive your Majesty in his own territorys, att which the Elector is not pleas'd, for it looks like laughing at him."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Dec. 22. St. Germain.—"I have not any newse to write to your Majesty this post, so I shall say but little, only that M. Tallon (de Torcy) writt me word on Wensday that he would be glad to see the puckle, so I will introduce him to-morrow to him. He also told me in his letter, that he had a great many things to tell me, when he saw me next. I hope they will be concerning Raucourt (James).

Je n'ay point de nouvelles de M. Cary (Carte), mais M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) m'a dit qu'il en attendoit chaque jour, et si M. Orbec (Ormonde) veut renvoyer un present pareil a celuy qu'on luy a fait, M. Cary en sera le porteur. Les premieres nouvelles de M. Walters (Gaultier) doivent etre curieuses, du moins il semble nous l'avoir fait esperer.

I have, without thinking, runn into French by answering your Majesty's letter.

The Dutchess of Berwick has desir'd me to return her most humble thanks to your Majesty for the fine present M. Macdonnel brought her, which she values the more, because it is a mark of your Majesty's remembrance, an honour she is both sensible and gratefull of to the highest degree."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Dec. 24. St. Germain.—"I have seen M. Tallon (de Torcy) who shew'd me the letter he had from M. Walters (Gaultier), of which he sends your Majesty a copy. I do find in it some expressions that cannot be constru'd other wayse than favourably to M. Raucourt (James), especially in what regards the proceedings of M. Puisieux (the Parliament), but I think there is one point where M. Oleron (Harley) seems not sincere, for I cannot imagin that a man of his sence foreseeing himself undone, in case of M. Albert's (Queen Anne's) miscarriage, should not think and imagine something to secure himself; may be when he knows of M. Mortagne's (Lord Middleton's) journey, he may spake; however 'tis certain, and it is M. Tallon's opinion that M. Robinson (James) must determine to make use of M. Elbeuf (Scotland), the instant he heares of M. Albert's giving over the game: M. Varennes (ships) will be in readiness, and the instant M. Duval (the Queen's jointure) comes to towne care must be taken to engage M. Agencour (money) in that affaire, that is to say to secure him in case of necessity.

M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) told me yesterday that M. Carry (Carte) has writt him word that he would soone goe to M. Fredeling's howse (France) so that we must conclude he will bring M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) good with him, without which his

company is not wanting. As soone as M. Beley (Berwick) sees M. Carry he will discourse with him at large on what M. Orbec can doe for his friend M. Raucourt to gett him paid of his debts, and especially in case of M. Albert's breaking, and I will propose to him M. Robinson's taking a turn to his howse in that case, and shall enter into all the necessary detail.

M. Tallon saw yesterday M. Moreau (the Highlander), which I wondered at, not thinking that he would be willing to it, but he said there was no harm in it, so I carry'd him thither as to a friend of mine who in that case lay'd aside his usual carактер. The resultat of the conversation was that one ought to have a little patience, and see first what M. Puisieux would doe, in short much to the same purpose as the letter I gave M. Moreau to day, which was sent me by M. Hemsted (Sir T. Higgons). M. Belley has dispatch'd M. Moreau who parts in two days for M. Alençon's howse—he seems to be well satisfy'd with his journey, and well pleas'd with M. Raucourt.

'Tis believ'd the peace will soon be concluded and sign'd by P. Eugene and Mareschel Villars, without any further congress."

JAMES III. to CARDINAL ROHAN.

1713, Dec. 26.—Thanking him for his letter of good wishes for the coming Christmas and New Year. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 120.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Dec. 29. St. Germain.—"I forgott to give your Majesty an account last Tuesday that M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) told me that M. Cary (Carte) was come to M. Fredeling's howse France) but only with a verbal message, he has writt to him to return, for a letter is what is expected from M. Raucourt (James).

M. Belley (Berwick) saw this day Mrs. Vervins of Fredeling (Maréchal de Villars)—she is fully persuaded M. Albert (Queen Anne) and M. Oleron (Harley) meane well for M. Robinson (James), but she would have them prest hard to pay their debts quickly, for she feares that their temper will make them delay to long. She proposed unto M. Belley the same way for their paying their debts that he had already to M. Robinson (James), and I have been assured that M. Belley has againe within these few dayes propos'd it to M. Walters (Gaultier).

We expect dayly the newse of peace being signed."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 2. St. Germain.—"I shall beginn with making your Majesty my most humble compliments upon this New yeare. I have seen M. Tallon (de Torcy), but he has nothing new from M. Walters (Gaultier) from whome he expects an answer about M. Raucourt's (James') affaires, he having writt to him againe very pressingly, so has done M. Belley (Berwick).

I just saw to-day M. Carry (Carte), and I have appointed him to come hither to-morrow; I find he has not brought such a return as we could wish, only fair words and promises (of which one has not been wanting these many yeares from many), however I will discourse with him, and, without naming M. Oleron (Harley), I will down right charge him to spake from me to M. Orbec (Ormonde) about M. Robinson's (James') concerns, especially as to the chief point, whether he will give a lodging in his howse in case M. Albert's (Queen Anne) suite should happen to be lost. I will manage it so, that if it does no good, it shall do no harm, and give your Majesty an account of it next Friday.

Lord Middleton carrys his sons to-morrow to Versailles. I believe the eldest may obtain, in case of promotion, what he desires, but it will be more difficult for the other. I will spake to M. Voysin for the first, as for the second I know not really how to goe about it, having already refus'd to spake for several others who would think it hard to have any putt over them."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714; Jan. 5. St. Germain.—"Ere yesterday I spoke heare at large with M. Carry (Carte), who, for all what M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) told me, has not seen M. Orbec (Ormonde) but only employed Mrs. 43, 96, 20, 28, 52, 21 (Bagnol) to deliver the present sent by M. Robinson (James), so I only discoursed with him in general termes to learne what I could from him, but did not think it proper to open the chief matter relating to M. Raucourt's (James') affaires. I send your Majesty heare enclosed a letter that the above cypher'd person writes to M. Robinson. I told M. Carry plainly that nothing could satisfy, but such a return as was made M. Orbec, and that it mought very well be that the cypher person (*i.e.* Mrs. Bagnol) did not care to lett any body have to doe with Orbec but herself, therefore that he should write to her that by all meanes she must gett M. Orbec to satisfy M. Raucourt, and that in case she compasses it, then she may bring herself the present hither; for she has a mind to come over about her own concerns. M. Carry approved of this proposal, and will have writt this post. I believe your Majesty will approve of what I have done, for it is of importance to gett into M. Orbec's confidence, and no matter by whome: when once a correspondance is settled, then one may find wayes not to lett the introducers know what business one has to propose.

I had a letter from one Maccarty who is with the Duke d'Ossuna, but it is so silly and to so little purpose, that it is not worth troubling you with it: however I will write to him to explain himself, and if he does, I will give your Majesty an account of it.

The Queen shew'd me the paper writt by M. Janson (Inese). M. Walters (Gaultier) was full of the same thing when he was heare last and spoke of it to M. Tallon (de Torey), but there is nothing to be done in it till M. Porray comes to town (peace is made), and

even then it can only regard the youngest, for M. Richemond's (King of Spain's,) cousin germain will in all likelyhood have the eldest, besides that none but one of M. Alain's family (a German) can ever possess the great estate now held by M. Erington (the Emperor). I will discourse M. Tallon upon this matter, and I should believe it were better not to begin with telling the whole matter to M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine), but only try if by his means M. Raucourt can become in amity with Erington." *Enclosed,*

"Having knowne myselfe under all the obligations imaginable of seeing you well served where I had anny interest makes mee take the liberty to asure you that 'tis verree far from want of due houeour or respect hinderes your having a full acounte att presentt of your conserns heer but you maye asure yourselfe of my constantt indeverrs and of the integrity of the person I anser for ass farr ass hiss power permittes hee will himselfe give you testimonees of hiss fidellity; in the meane time I intreate youle bilieve well of him ass well ass of youre moste faithfull and obedient humble servante."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 7. St. Germain's.—"I have discoursed M. Tallon (de Torcy) about the paper your Majesty sent the Queen, he likes it, and thinks M. Raucourt (James), if he finds occasion, ought to spake of it with M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine), since they are so familiar together; the mind of begetting an amity with Mr. Erington (the Emperor) may be the beginning of the discourse, and the proof of the sincerity of M. Raucourt's discourse may be the thoughts of becoming his relation: when M. Laumarie's mind is known then M. Tallon will consider, if it be fitting to acquaint M. Oleron (Harley) of the matter, for as I told your Majesty in one of my letters, M. Walters (Gaultier) was very full of this project, besides that by this time M. Raucourt may have two strings to his bow.

I discoursed also M. Tallon about M. Agincourt (money) of Preston (the Pope) and he thinks it were very proper to endeavour getting of it, so M. Rancé and M. Rancé (Queen Mary) (*sic*) write to-morrow to M. Craford (Cardinal Gualterio) that he may beg at least one year's patience, and that the above M. Agincourt may remaine heare. I hope M. Tallon will also write about it.

There is no newse yet of M. Oleron, nor of M. Duval (the Queen's jointure); for my share I have not this month past had a letter from M. Walters, though I have ply'd him pritty close about M. Robinson's (James') concerns."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1744, Jan. 9. St. Germain's.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 4th instant. I have writt your

* The Duke of Berwick's letter which conveyed the inclosure is indorsed "D. Berwick, 5 Jan^{ry} 1714. Mrs. Bagnell."

Majesty an account of what M. Carry (Carte) has told me of M. Orbec (Ormonde), he has writt to his friend last post to propose to her what I gave you an account of about bringing herself a cargo of the same value M. Robinson (James) had sent.

M. Tallon (de Torey) has told M. Belley (Berwick) that M. Oleron (Harley) will out of hand send unto M. Raucourt (James) a person of his own chusing for to direct M. Raucourt in his law suite, this will be a proof of M. Oleron's well meaning, and I realy believe M. Puisieux (the Parliament) does intend to fall upon the business of M. Semple (the Succession). M. Belley told me that M. Tallon has even show'd him the originall letter wherein 'tis also said that M. St. Paul (Duke of Shrewsbury) does not behave himself well at M. Julier's howse (Ireland). As to M. Malbranche's (Marlborough's) affaire M. Albert (Queen Anne) consents to his taking a turn to M. Fredeling's howse (France), and in that case gives him hopes to leave of all vexations or quarells even in time to receive him into favour; but M. Oleron says at the same time he believes M. Malbranche will not effect what he promised, but I believe he will, for he loves M. Agincour (money).

The Dutchess of Berwick is sensibly obliged to your Majesty for the honour of your remembrance, and begs leave to assure you of her dutyfull respects."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 14. St. Germaines.—"I have receiv'd your Majesty's letter of the 9th since which I have seen M. Carry (Carte); he has received a letter from his friend who gives him hopes that in two or three dayes M. Orbec (Ormonde) will give a suitable return to the present was sent him, he has writt twice to shew the reason and necessity for M. Orbec to comply speedily, that M. Raucourt (James) may take entire confidence in him, and enter upon the measures necessary for their mutual preservation.

M. Belley (Berwick) has dispatch'd M. Malbranche's (Marlborough's) sollicitor with M. Albert's (Queen Anne's) resolution, and has given him good advice, it is to be wish'd that he would take a turn to M. Fredeling's countrey howse (France) for many reasons.

I long to heare of M. Oleron's (Harley's) having sent one of his servants to M. Robinson (James), that would be a sign of his having a real mind to make up all quarels: but he must also engage M. Puisieux (the Parliament) against M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover).

The Queen has at last had newse of her jointure, but it was not yet begunn to be pay'd, though Abbé Gautier has writt word that he was to receive in a short time and in three payments thirty thousand pound."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 16. St. Germaines.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 11th instant, by which I find that the

spirit of prophetic reign'd in England about Sr. Th. Higgins, though I fancy the gentleman that gave you that information must have been mistaken.

I have learnt at Versailles that the P^{ss.} of Denmark has been much out of order by her staying so long at Windsor, but she is better and out of danger. I have not long seen M. Tallon (de Torey) who continues in his opinion that M. Raucourt (James) will do very well to discourse with M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine) about the business proposed, so that there will need no further advice from him on that subject.

M. Carry (Carte) has told M. Belley (Berwick) that his friend has sent him word againe that M. Orbec (Ormonde) is disposing a present for M. Robinson (James).

Postscript, dated the 17th.—My Lord Clermont parting to morrow made me differ sending this letter by the post. I have just now received the honour of your Majesty's of the 13th. I shall not faile to lett M. Tallon know that want of French has hindered Sr. Thomas from writing to him.

There is no newse, 'tis believ'd peace will soon be sign'd, but I find some politicians are not of opinion it can last long; time will shew it."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 23. St. Germain's.—"Your Majesty has heard the several difficultys that were made in England for the payment of the Queen's jointure, but Berry in his last letter gave hopes that they would be lay'd aside: M. de Torey told me this day that Abbé Gautier had writt to him word of it, however till the money be paid, one cannot be secure of it, though Gautier, by what I heare, had done all that lay in his power.

I have nothing new from M. Walters (Gaultier) nor M. Alençon (England). 'Tis said the Queen of Spain is in a very bad way."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 26. St. Germain's.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 20th instant. I have heard a great deale of good of M. Macmahon, when he is returned to Paris I will see him.

The Queen has given you an account of the delay of her jointure, but this I can assure that it is not Abbé Gaultier's fault for he sollicites hard, but I am told the Treasurer is of a very slow temper, and besides the Exchequer officers have made the difficultys. This next post we shall know how the matter stands. As for the banquiers made use of for the return of the money, the Queen may have informed your Majesty that it proceeded neither from Abbé Gaultier nor M. de Torey but that M. Desmarais had a mind to oblige a Banquier of his own, however he told me and so did M. de Torey that it was very reasonable that man should give the currant exchange.

I have seen of late M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) who desired me to give M. Raucourt (James) warning about a relation of M. Laumarie

(Duke of Lorraine) who lives often in the neighbourhood of M. Robinson (James); he told me that both husband and wife are continually pressing him to know how matters stand, but he always putts off with saying that he knows nor meddles with any thing.

M. Jolie has also very often repeated to me that he is sure nothing can be done at present in M. Raucourt's law of suite, but by M. Oleron (Harley) the most able lawyer at Alençon (England), and that there is no coming at that lawyer but by M. Walters (Gaultier), so that this last is to be managed, for he can do all that is to be done, and can also ruine all; so I intend to write to M. Raucourt to beg of him to be upon his guard in doing nothing that may disoblige M. Walters, but to the contrary, continue in shewing him all confidence.

M. Carry (Carte) has sent to M. Belley (Berwick) two letters of the 13th and 17th instant: they both assure that M. Orbec (Ormonde) is preparing a present in return of that which was sent him, but that he would faine be able first to see a little through M. Prothose's (Queen Anne's) circumstances. He has been with M. Oleron, the lawyer, and has press'd very hard to prepare such writings as may prevent any law suite in case of M. Albert (Queen Anne) breaking. M. Oleron has promis'd he would, and M. Orbec assures he will not lett him rest until he does the business.

Lord Melford is dead, upon which subject my Lord Newcastle told me that, though he believed your Majesty would not give that Garter on this side of the water, yet he did designe on this occasion to begg your Majesty will be mindfull of him in proper time. So I thought it necessary to acquaint your Majesty with it, that you may have your answer ready, though indeed if he spakes in the termes he told me, you will easily know what to say."

MONS^R. DE SPEBACH TO MONS^R. MONNOT.

1714, Jan. 27. Versailles.—At the request of Mons^r de Chateaudoux by his letter of 31 Dec. asking him to find out if it is true that the Queen has consented to the marriage of the King, her son, to the eldest of "our" Princesses, as the Abbé Butler has informed the Prince and the Queen of Poland, which he can easily do either by the Duke of Perth or by himself; and hoping that M. Monnot has answered what he was asked concerning the Abbé Gaultier: *French. Copy.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 28. St. Germain's.—"I believe your Majesty may have had an account directly from M. Foster (Flanders) of his discourse with M. Malbranche (Marlborough), however I shall acquaint you that he finds him not pleas'd with the answer sent him by M. Talon (de Torcy), and says that his health does not permitt him to visit M. Fredeling (France) this winter, to the contrary he says he must take a turn to his natal aire. This is

quite opposite to what he had said before, and I do believe the newse that lately was spred about M. Prothose (Queen Anne) is the occasion of his having changed his mind. He says he will in a few dayes give his positive answer, but we can guess by this what that will be. My Lord Newcastle parts the 30th for Barr."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 30. St. Germain.—"I thought to have gone this day to FitzJames but a letter of Berry's oblig'd me to goe to Versailles to speake with M. de Torcy about the Queen's jointure; he has not yet receiv'd those powers that are mention'd, so till then one cannot give a positive answer.

I have seen M. Talon (de Torcy) who has writt very strongly to M. Oleron (Harley) and M. Walters (Gaultier) about M. Raucourt's (James') concerns, in case M. Albert (Queen Anne) should break, of which the marchands are very apprehensive. I long to have some account of M. Orbec (Ormonde), his cousin intends soon as I am assured to goe to M. Fredeling's howse (France) with a present for M. Robinson (James). Count Mahony is dead. I feare the Queen of Spain is past recovery. Peace is almost quite broke. I beg your Majesty's pardon for having writt this letter upon a single bitt of paper, but it is by a mistake."

JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 31.—Fifty-six letters to Cardinals and others in reply to their respective letters of Christmas and New Year's good wishes, the first dated 26 Dec. 1713. *French. Entry Book 1, pp. 120-129.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 4. St. Germain.—"I send your Majesty heare enclosed copy of a letter M. Talon (de Torcy) has receiv'd from M. Walters (Gaultier), which seems to me very full of nothing. I shall speak to Mr. Talon of it at large on Tuesday next, and shall give him my remarks upon them in writing; however if M. Oleron (Harley) would send to M. Raucourt (James) a friend of his own, matters would be able to goe on well, but till then, all that is say'd is to little purpose.

M. Orbec (Ormonde) as I acquainted your Majesty has had long conversations with M. Oleron, but this latter never would come to determination, though press'd very home by the other, who is a man so dark and incomprehensible, that one is often tempted to believe him a knave at the bottom, were it not that M. Walker (the Whigs), Horne (the Elector of Hanover), and Malbranche (Marlborough) will never make up with him. I do not wonder that he answers not M. Belley's (Berwick's) letters, since he does the same with M. Robinson (James).

I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 30th January. M. Talon never mention'd to M. Walters what M. Raucourt writt concerning him.

I brought yesterday from Versailles two papers sent out of England for the Queen to sign, which are of a nature that she cannot possibly consent to it. However out of complaisance to what has been desir'd she sends copys of them to your Majesty to know your Majesty's opinion of them; 'tis very odd that after eleaven months' delay, such a come of should be thought on; the money was promis'd to the King of France without these strange conditions, and I make no dout he will press for the payment upon the Queen's bare empowering to Gaultier to receive.

The Queen has had a little shivring this afternoon, and her pulse is quick, but Doctor Garvan hopes that a breathing swett will carry it of: so your Majesty need not be in paine about her.

I forgott to tell your Majesty that in all likelywood peace is quite broke off, so there is no traveling in Germany." (Part printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. vii.*)

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 6. St. Germain.—"I receiv'd to-day your Majesty's letter of the 3d instant by the puckle. I gave M. Talon (de Torey) that which was for him, but I could not have time to discourse with him till Saturday next, he having a great deale of business upon his hands, so I have only talk'd with the puckle, and have sent him to Paris from whence I will send for him when the Queen is quite well and that I have spoken againe with M. Talon. By the last account I have had from M. Alençon (England) M. Orbec (Ormonde) had appointed M. Stanlay (Stafford) to meet with him, and I am assured that he will open himself. If so I suppose M. Stanlay will give M. Raucourt (James) an account of it, that will be better than having the business go through the lady's hand.

The next time I goe to Versailles I am to discourse with M. de Torey about the difficultys made concerning the payment of the Queen's jointure. The Queen thank God is much better, and I hope to-morrow it will be quite over. The Queen of Spaine is very ill, she is taking a woman's breast, but they find it does not agree with her."

JAMES III. to [MR. DICCONSON].

1714, Feb. 10. Lunéville.—"I thank you very kindly for your accounts of the Queen's health, which, at the cruel distance I am from her, gives me no small uneasiness, but, I hope, God in his mercy will yet long preserve her to me, and to us all, and that this bout is now over. I here send you back Berry's letter, and am glad to find that the Queen's answer about the jointer was given before mine could come to her, for, however harshly wee seem to be used, wee have great *menagements* to keep both of us, and therefore you do very prudently to write to Berry in the most soft and civil terms. It is a great comfort to me that the Queen has so prudent and honest a person about her as yourself. I need not, I am sure, put you in mind that her service and mine is the same, but, for

all that, nothing but the just regard I have for her could make me deprive myself of the nearer council and advice of one who so deservedly possesses my kindness and esteem." *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, Feb. 13. Lunéville.—"Though yours of the 10th has filled me with trouble and anxiety, yet I cannot but take it very kindly of you your telling me the naked truth, which I beg of you allwayes to do on all occasions. I hope God in his mercy will long preserve the Queen, but yet you did verry well to get her to sign the papers you mention. I believe you knew my intention the last time she was ill, that, if it should then have pleased God to [have] calld her to him, I desired all her papers might have been placed in Mr. Ines's hands till my further order. My intention now is, that they should be placed in yours in that case, for I know they will be safe there. I was so apprehensive of my letters being seen by any, that, as soon as I received yours this morning, I sent an express to Mr. Ines with directions to send him on to you, if he thought sufficient care could not be taken of those papers without an express order under my hand, but, as I am not sure that he sent on the courier, I would not miss writing to you by the post to desire you to say to the Queen all that is dutyfull and kind from me, who am almost without life in the apprehension I am in for hers. I shall be at Barr to-morrow night, and would have left this place to-day, but could get nothing ready. I am truely pleased P. Gaillard was sent for, and depend entirely on your care and prudence for all that can conduce to the Queen's comfort and interest. She is, [I] am sure, more to be envied than pitied in the good dispositions she is in, but those she leaves want support and comfort to a great degree." *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 13. St. Germain's.—"I have not had hitherto the courage to write to your Majesty, nor even to think of your affaires, but now, thank God, the Queen is in so good a way of recovery, though not quite out of all danger, that I cannot forbear congratulating your Majesty upon it. I hope heaven will preserve her for your comfort, and the help of thousands who would have starved.

I had yesterday the honour of your Majesty's of the 8 instant, but as I have not been at Versailles this week past, I shall say nothing to you of newse. I intend soon to visit M. Talon (de Torcy) and speake fully and pressingly upon M. Raucourt's (James') affaire, which now must be minded more than ever, for time is precious."

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, Feb. 15. Barr.—"Though yours of the 12 did a little diminish my apprehensions, yet that of the 13, which F. Strickland gave me last night, was but a necessary comfort in the

dismal way I was in. However, till the next post comes in, I shall be far from out of pain. Nothing ought to comfort me so much as what you tell me of the good dispositions she was in, which I easily believed, but the desire of death frightened me very much, knowing how much in health she used to apprehend it. I had not the courage to write to her last post, but do this, still desiring you to follow the doctors' directions as to the giving it or not. I send it open that you may read it to her. I cannot but admire her great tranquility in giving you her directions as to her papers, and though I hope in God all those precautions will prove unnecessary, yet I here send you my directions, not to be produced but after the fatal stroke, which I hope God in his mercy will deliver us from this bout. Here is Plunkett's letter with the paper you sent me, but, as the letters mention it not, I don't well understand it." *Holograph. Enclosed,*

Order to Mr. Dicconson in case of the Queen's death to take into his custody everything that belonged to her, and that all papers, without being opened, perused, or examined, be put up under the seals and in the presence of the Dukes of Berwick and Perth, and the Earl of Middleton, or any two of them, the whole to remain in Dicconson's custody till further order. Feb. 15. Barr le Duc. Holograph.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 15. Versailles.—“This is only to give your Majesty an account that this morning at half an hour past eight I left the Queen in a very good way; she had rested in the night, her pulse was pritty well, though not free from feavour, which the Doctors doe not expect will leave her yet some dayes; in short we have much more to hope than feare, and barr accidents we may reckon her almost out [of] all danger.

On Saturday I see M. de Torcy who has a great deale to spake to me about your Majesty's affaires. The Queen of Spain is very ill and there is no hope of her recovery.

This goes by M. de Contade.”

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, Feb. 17. Barr.—“Never was letter so welcome as yours of the 14. God be praised for the good newes it brought, and send me the continuance of it next post, and then I shall be at ease. I would not mention yet any business to the Queen, nor have any considerable to speak of, but, when I have heard once more of her continuing in the good way she is in, I shall send back Frank [Strickland] with the little I know. You did well not to send me Berry's letters. The threat he repeats is strong but I hope as you do they will mollify on reflexion. I am glad the disagreeable things he mentioned only related to Mr. Knight's (James?) leaving his cousin David (Duke of Lorraine?), for as to that I am at ease, and there is no danger of it. I have writ to Mr. Belson (Duke of Berwick) in

general that Dominic (Duke of Lorraine?) had proposed the settlement for Peter (James) but only as from himself, but I shall send Andrew (Queen Mary) a copy of Daniel's (Duke of Lorraine's?) letter for his own satisfaction, but that I shall not do to Mary (Duke of Berwick) or Casimir (Lord Middleton?). The Queen can explain this to you, if she be well enough to see this letter. There is one for herself with all that is dutiful and kind from me.

Postscript.—While I was abroad M. de Contade past by and left for me a letter from the Duke of Berwick, without mention of the peace, but with what was more agreeable to me the continuation of what you writ last post of the Queen's continuing in a good way. With many compliments to him pray thank him for his letter." *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 17, 8-30 a.m. St. Germain's.—"Doctor Garvan gives an account of the Queen's condition, she is thank God in a mending way, though it will come on sloughly. The Phisicians finds her pulse almost quite right, she looks much better, and her voice is considerably stronger, so that we have all reason to hope she will doe well.

Pere Bonnot dyed yesterday of an apoplexye that took him in the pulpitt towards the end of his sermon. It made a great stirr in the chappell, and it was not with ease that one gott him out of the pulpitt.

I am just going to Versailles.

The Queen called for me just instant and orders me to send your Majesty her blessing, and remember her kindly to you."

JAMES III. to [MR. DICCONSON].

1714, Feb. 18.—"I hope in God this will find the Queen in the same good way she was in on Wensday last. Present her my most humble duty, and keep the inclosed packett for her till she is in a condition to peruse it. It is only some copies of letters, which when she has done with them, I desire I may have back by the first safe occasion. I send them by the bearer, Frank [Strickland] having desired to stay some weeks with his brother, which I would not refuse. Pray tell his mother I am [not?] ignorant of all her care and pains about the Queen and am most sensible of it.

Postscript.—I have writ to the Duke of Berwick to get for me the King's decla[ra]tion of trust now the codicill is signed. Pray tell the Queen that David (Duke of Lorraine?) has sent for 10,000 pistolls, which I shall have in my keeping in case of accidents, so that matter is provided for, but let not this pass her and you, for I promised secrecy to David." *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 19. St. Germain's.—"The doctor gives your Majesty an account of the Queen's growing dayly better and better. She is out of all danger and in as good a condition, even in a better, than one could have hoped for in so little a time.

I saw on Saturday M. Talon (de Torey) but I cannot possibly give your Majesty an account of our conversation till Tuesday, that is to say to-morrow night. I could even wish there had been a safe way of sending you the papers I have.

M. Cary (Carte) showed me a letter from M. Stanlay's (Stafford's) brother-in-law, wherein he sayed that the said M. Stanlay on the 7th instant had three houres private conference with M. Orbec (Ormonde), so that now we may be sure of a way to come at M. Stanlay (? Orbec), and I hope he will give M. Raucourt (James) an account of what has passed that M. Robinson (James) may take measures accordingly, without relying entirely on M. Oleron (Harley). The Dutchess of Berwick is brought a bed of a daughter, and is thank God very well after it."

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, Feb. 20. Barr.—“I have nothing to say this post but to give you my hearty thanks for all your care and diligence about the Queen during her sickness, which, I think, I may now reckon over. God Almighty be praised for it. I write to her to-night myself, and shall continue to do so, counting her now able to read my letters. Pray take care she doth not begin to answer them too soon. Yours shall be always welcome, and, till she writes herself, let me hear every post from you. I attribute your silence this to the going for the money, but I had the Doctor's note, and a line from the Duke of Berwick. Many kind compliments to Lord Mid[dleton] and his lady.” *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 21. St. Germain.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 15 instant, and have spoken to M. Talon (de Torey) about getting from M. Rose (Louis XIV.) the declaration of trust about the article specify'd in the codicil. He will receive the orders of his master upon that subject.

I have dispach'd the puckle according to your Majesty's orders, he has nothing particular to say, and so I have charg'd him to enquire what good lawyers can be found at M. Puy sieux howse (the Parliament) and if they will undertake M. Raucourt's (James') affaires. He has assur'd me, he will send M. Robinson (James) and M. Belley (Berwick) an exact list of them. I told him also that he must recommend to all his friends and acquaintances at M. Puy sieux to oppose stoutly M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover) without mentioning M. Raucourt (James), whose affaire will goe well, if the other once be cast.

I long to heare of M. Stanlay (Stafford) for I think it dayly more important to gain M. Orbec (Ormonde), whome I am assur'd by all hands is very well inclined.

I differ'd sending the enclos'd papers till I had enquired if any courier was like to goe to Strasbourg, but, finding none is going soon, I venture them by the post. Your Majesty will think the letter very strange and the declaration yet stranger; however 'tis

not fitting to seem angry, but in my humble opinion, you may answer the A[bbé's] letter without taking the least notice of the article about your religion, great assurances of your kindness for your sister, your esteem for the first minister, but not mention any other, your love for your country and countrymen, your resolution to mind entirely their happiness, and maintaining them in their liberty property and religion. It will be very proper to press the sending over the person of confidence so long promis'd. Represent the impossibility of your leaving Lorraine 'till the peace be made, and that then, if the Emperor will give you a *sauf conduit* and that the German Princes will receive you, that you will most willingly comply with the desire of your traveling in Germany, but that for Swisserland you cannot consent going thither, it being quite out of the world, and to farr from England. Then you may press him on representing the necessity of loosing no time in breaking the acts made in favour of Hanovre and of leaving your sister mistress to name her own successor, for otherwayse it is to be fear'd that all the good wishes of many honest men will not be able to keep out the Hanovre family, who will certainly destroy the prime minister and all his friends or adherents; that therefore both your interests concurr in the doing this great work, and that then you will be as grateful as he glorious. The letter of the A[bbé] coming by M. de Torcy, will not your Majesty think fitt to send your answer by the same way? All this makes me long to heare from M. Orbec (Ormonde). M. Sably (St. John) must not be mention'd in your letter, for the other would be jealous, but I own I wish we could come at M. Sably, and that is what I am working at, for he could conduct and advise M. Orbec, and they conjointly give directions to the good Puyseux (Parliament).

I have been also speaking to M. Talon about M. Raucourt's (James') traveling to M. Elbeuf's (Scotland) howse, and matters must be prepar'd for it, that one be not in a hurry. M. Agincourt's (money) presence will [be] the most necessary, and I hope that if he should not be come to town when the case happens, that M. Rethal (Louis XIV.) will supply. M. Belley (Berwick) has writt to M. Reding (Rome) againe very pressingly.

The Queene is, thank God, pritty well. Doctor Garvan sends a particular account of it.

The Queen of Spain is pass'd all hopes of recovery."

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, Feb. 22. Barr.—“It was with a joyfull heart I writ to the Queen to-day, yours of the 19 putting me quite at ease as to her health. However I think 'tis too soon to trouble her with any business, therefore desire you will with her leave enquire of Dempster if he has any letter for her from Mr. Stafford, or if there be any since her illness which she has not opened. I wish she would as soon as she has read them, send them on to me, for Mr. Belson (Duke of Berwick) acquaints me he has something of moment to impart to me tho' he mentions not particulars. I

wonder you have had no Abraham (Menzie's) of late. I hope there has been no mistake at the post, as about Berry's letters. What construction to put to the delays of the jointer I cannot tell. I wish there may be something at bottom none of us understand, time only can clear that matter. I wish the new model may please, though I verily much fear the contrary, for all I am informed that Mrs. Oldeson should have said the present difficulties she hoped would come to nothing.

Postscript.—I need not put you on your guard to be always reserved with Mary (the Duke of Berwick) as to the contents of my letters." *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to [Mr. Dicconson].

1714, Feb. 24. Barr.—“My heart is now at ease intirely as to the Queen's health, of which last night's letters brought so comfortable an account. When nothing but strength is wanting that is soon gained. For God's sake take care she manage herself, and do nothing to disorder her, and above all not endeavour to write too soon, for, as great a comfort as 'twould be to me to see her hand again, I had much rather be longer without that satisfaction, than that she should in the least incommode herself for it.

I send you back Berry's letter, who is, I see, in some hopes. Thomas has at last writ to me, and tells me he hopes the affair of the jointer will soon be ended, without a word more of explication. I have nothing new to inform Andrew (Queen Mary) of, a great deal of writing to very little purpose, great reason to hope well, and incomprehensible proceedings on Thomas' side is all I have to say at present. I shall not trouble the Queen with a letter not to give her that of reading it, besides that I look upon this as the same as writing to herself. Assure her of my most humble duty and respects. She will easily imagine the joy I am in for her recovery, which has given me a new life as 'twere as well as to herself. Marechal Villars, we hear, has gone back to Rastad[t].

Postscript.—Tho' the warrant I sent you is, thank God, altogether useless now, and will I hope long be so yet, there is no harm in your laying by you in a safe place, where none can come at it, and therefore you will do well, I think, to do so." *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 24. St. Germain's.—“I have just now receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 20th instant with the enclos'd for the Queen, which I have given her. She continues, thank God, in a very good way.

I saw this day M. Talon (de Torey) who shew'd me both the letters he has receiv'd lately from M. Raucourt (James) and from M. Walters (Gaultier), as also one he has had from M. Janot ('d Iberville). I find by them that it is earnestly desir'd M. Robinson (James) should visit M. Sturton (Switzerland) out of hand, for

feare of M. Puyſieux (Parliament), and as soon as this gentleman retires from his present seate then M. Robinson (James) is advis'd to take a turn to M. Laumarie (Lorraine) till such times as 43, 96, 13, 96, 11, 46, 96 (Bavaria), goes back to his estate, where 'tis thought proper M. Robinson should repaire. I need not enlarge upon the whole contents for your Majesty will have them from M. Talon, so I shall only make some remarks upon them.

I find Walters beginns to think M. Prothose (Queen Anne) in an ill way and does not think M. Oleron (Harley) so very secure as he did formerly, though he will not downright own it. He advises M. Raucourt to write directly to M. Albert (Queen Anne) and M. Sably (St. John), which is a proof he does not think Oleron secure, or that he has not credit enough with Albert, however I think M. Raucourt cannot doe better to send the letters as also one to M. Oleron. The project of the letter sent by Walters to M. Prothose seems very good all but that which hints of M. Rolland (religion); it is also in my humble opinion better to retrench the end of the letter wherein is a threatning of taking other measures if M. Prothose will not work effectually, for those are things to be done, not said. Besides these three letters I should also propose that M. Raucourt should send M. Talon two other letters of the same tenure for M. Prothose and M. Sably (St. John), both which M. Talon, if he finds that the others are not deliver'd, may endeavour to have them given by other hands. I remember Belley's (Berwick's) sister writt him word formerly that she believed she could compass it. If M. Robinson knows of any other method or way he must be pleas'd to lett M. Talon know of it; time presses, and one must endeavour to repair the lost time. I long to heare of M. Stanlay's (Stafford's) discourse with Orbec (Ormonde), for all that putt together may bring something about, if Oleron should faile.

Now I have another thought come to me which I humbly offer, and I am sure Belley will doe in it what he is order'd, for I know him enough to answer, he will goe over many things, if they can be of use to M. Robinson. What if Belley should upon M. Raucourt's removal pretend that, seeing matters in an ill way, he would endeavour to secure to his son the honours he has, and therefore ask leave to reverse what has been done against him by M. Alençon (England). By this means he mought have a pretence to waite on M. Alençon, and so find occasions to speak and press M. Albert, M. Oleron, M. Orbec, M. Sably and all the rest of the company now at M. Alençon's howse. In all likelywood they would sooner open to him, then to M. Walters or to M. Janot, and he mought upon a push be usefull to Orbec and the others. This, just a first thought which I have had formerly, was some few dayes agoe putt into my head againe by M. Mortagne (Middleton), and I spoke of it to-day with M. Talon who does not dislike it. There mought be two wayes of bringing it about, one as I have said above, and the other by sending M. Belley 55, 99, 43, 96, 69, 69, 96, 12, 55, 13, 11 (Embassadour), to M. Alençon. Your Majesty will be pleas'd to think of this,

and lett me know your orders that I may accordingly discourse with M. Talon, and impart them to M. Belley.

This goes by the way of the Intendant of Chalons, however for feare of accident I have put it in cypher.

Postscript.—I forgot to tell your Majesty that M. Talon shew'd me copy of the letter he writt to M. Walters some time agoe, and this last letter of Walters is an answer to that, which was as strong, pressing and home as could possibly be writt.

M. Raucourt had best carry but few with him to M. Sturton's howse, the gross of his family may remain at M. Laumarie's. 'Tis not proper M. Robinson should sign his letters to M. Prothose, nor putt any superscription; but to M. Oleron and Sably he may putt as desir'd a superscription but no signature. M. Talon is of the same mind."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 24. St. Germain.—"The Queen, thank God, continues in a thriving way, and I hope within eight dayes, she may beginn to sitt up; she sleeps and eats well.

I send your Majesty heare enclos'd a letter was sent me last night from M. 29, 46, 28, 28, 96, 11, 12 (Kinna[i]rd). I have not a cypher with him, but I believe M. Janson (Inese) has one; be pleas'd to lett me know what he says and what I shall answer him.

The Queen of Spaine dy'd on the 14th instant."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 25. St. Germain.—"I writt to your Majesty last night by M. Tallon (de Torey) who sent one on purpose to Chalons; so I have only to say now that the Queen grows better and better.

Your Majesty may be sure that I shall dayly be attentif to give you an account of what passes especially as to M. Raucourt's (James') affaire, and I am so impatient to know what M. Orbec (Ormonde) has said to M. Stanlay (Stafford) that I will write to this latter, having a sure way to convey my letter by M. Carry (Carte). It is a business of importance and there is no time to be lost, for minutes are precious."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 27. St. Germain.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 22d instant. I have writ to-day to M. Stanlay (Stafford) about M. Orbec (Ormonde) for M. Raucourt (James) observes very well the first is somewhat slow and fearfull. M. Talon (de Torey) has enclos'd my letter to M. Janot (d'Iberville) who will deliver it himself and send me back an answer. Nothing shall be wanting of what M. Beley (Berwick) can doe, for he is fully of opinion that 'tis absolute necessary to press M. Robinson's (James') friends not to be idle; the chief

mischief being they are not united, and are loth to trust one another, but all agree that M. Raucour must take a turn to M. Sturton's (Switzerland) for his health. M. Talon shewed me a letter M. Janot writt to him of a fresher date wherein he says that M. Sably (St. John) has open'd his mind to him more amply, he sends your Majesty a copy of it.

I have receiv'd two boxes which I suppose Thé, and shall send them your Majesty by the first occasion.

Lady Jersey's son is going back to England. The boy has writt unknown to his mother unto all his relations in England to gett him back, so she has consented to his return, and it had been better she had never made that stepp, without first being sure of converting the boy.

The Dutchess of Berwick and I return your Majesty our most humble thanks for the compliment you are pleas'd to make on her happy delivery."

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, Feb. 27. Barr.—“I am overjoyed to find the Queen continues so well. The doctors do well not to let her eat too much, and for writing, for God's sake let her not think of it, till she is quite well. I have heard nothing from D. Berwick or Mr. Torcy of the declaration of trust. I repent having sent those papers to the Queen on the 18th, for I apprehend she may incommode herself with reading them, and they contained nothing very material, and yet less anything agreeable. With my humble duty give her the inclosed. Pray let me know when you think I may write to her of any business, for I have none that is pleasing to write of, and any vexation must be avoided in her condition. All seems a riddle, and, pray God, it prove so. Poor Doil died suddenly last night. I have writ so much these two days, that I am quite about. I fear you will scarce read this.” *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 1. St. Germain.—“I suppose your Majesty has receiv'd the last letters M. Tallon (de Torcy) has sent you by which you see that Oleron (Harley) and Sably (St. John) agree in the point about M. Raucourt's (James') journey to M. Sturton's (Switzerland) for some time, that is to say till M. Puy sieux (the Parliament) returns home. I do not see it possible for M. Raucourt to deny their request, and I found M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) of the same opinion. What M. Sably told M. Janot (d'Iberville) about M. Rolland (religion) of Robinson (James) gives M. Raucourt occasion never to spake or answer any thing that will be said or writt to him about the said Rolland, and if once M. Tilmont (the Tories) can be brought to lay aside his old friend M. Semple (the succession) of Horne (the Elector of Hanover), then of course he will before he is aware find himself under the necessity of settling M. Romain (the restoration) of Raucourt as this can wish, and I really believe M. Albert (Queen Anne) would willing have it so, if he knew how to goe about it.

I am assur'd that M. Preston (the Pope) of 18, 52, 11, 29 (York, i.e. the Archbishop of York), is dayly speaking of this matter to M. Prothose (Queen Anne) declaring to him that he cannot hope for salvation unless he does all that lyes in him. The mischief of all this is that there is no one body at old M. Alençon's (England) howse to manage this matter, and unite friends. I shall write againe to-morrow to M. Stanlay (Stafford)."

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

[1714], March 1.—This is only to cover the inclosed. Pray mark in your letters the receipt and date of mine, that I may be sure none miscarry. I forgot to tell the Queen that Thomas^a has informed Charles that Oliver was surpris'd at Andrew's (Queen Mary's) refusing to sign the papers that were sent him. Oliver was to speak of that matter to Benet (Queen Mary) and Titus hopes to get Anthony's (Queen Mary's) pension to be paid out of the Civil List. Receive this as new, when you hear it from friends with you. *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, March 3. Barr.—“The letter of Mr. Stafford's you mention in yours of the 27 must have had the fate you immagin, for I am sure I never saw it, nor do I now understand yours, it being most in a cypher I have not, but what is verry plain in it is the good state of the Queen's health, and her great goodness to me, which deservedly make all my comfort and support. Pray assure her of my most affectionate humble duty, and ask my pardon for not writing this post, for I know this letter is the same as to herself, and I am so quite tyred with writting these two dayes that I am realy scarce able to sturr my fingers.” *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 4. St. Germain's.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 27 February, and not having yet seen M. Tallon (de Torcy) cannot answer the contents theroff; this only I can assure you that I shall be sure to tell M. Belley (Berwick) the concern your Majesty has for what regards M. Raucourt (James), and I dare answer for him that he will omitt nothing lyes in his power to obey your commands. Your Majesty may be sure that I would never open my lipps to M. Rancé (Queen Mary) of the present situation of affaires, for he mought take it to much to heart.

I shall answer Mr. K[innair]'d's letter in the same manner M. Janson (Inese) has already.

I will not faile to make your Majesty's compliments to the King of France upon the Queen of Spaine's death. There was a report heare that the P^{ss.} of Denmark was very ill, but I find there is no just ground for it.

* Perhaps this means; — De Torcy has informed Lord Middleton that the King of France was surpris'd, &c. The King of France was to speak of that to Queen Mary and De Torcy hopes, &c.

We conclude peace with the Emperor will soon be made.
The Queen, thank God, continues dayly better and better."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, March 6. St. Germain's.—"I saw to-day M. Tallon (de Torcy) who had so much business that he could not speak to me upon the letters he has received from M. Raucourt (James), but I am to goe to him on Thursday, and then we shall discourse on the contents, and shall give your Majesty an account of it.

I wonder your Majesty has not receiv'd the letter I had the honour to write to you of the 24, which I putt in M. Tallon's packet.

M. Craford (Cardinal Gualterio) has answer'd about M. Agincour (money) of Preston (the Pope) and I do not find that there is yet much hopes of getting it; the letter he writt to M. Rose (Louis XIV.) is in cypher and I know not how to uncypher it, I shall see if any body else can.

The Princess of Denmark is very well and at London. I believe the Parliament will be prorogued for some dayes. At Versailles every body thinks the peace sure."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, March 9. St. Germain's.—"I receiv'd by M. Tallon (de Torcy) the honour of your Majesty's of the 3d instant, and I have discoursed with him fully upon the contents of what you have writt to him and Walters (Gaultier). He thinks M. Raucourt (James) is very much in the right in all that he sayes, and it seems that M. Sably (St. John) has already alter'd his mind about the journey propos'd, as your Majesty will see by the letter M. Tallon will send you. There is at present nothing else to be done, but to see what effect will have the letters writt by M. Robinson (James), for as matters stand at Alençon (England), there is no beginning a suite of law 'till one is sure of good atourneys and lawyers. M. Cary (Carte) shew'd me a letter wherein they tell him that a son of Mrs. B[agnol] is coming over, and they believe with a present from M. Orbec (Ormonde); we shall soon know if it be so. M. Belley (Berwick) has writt a second letter to M. Stanlay (Stafford), and does expect an answer very soon.

M. Belley's letter of the 24 was forgott, but has been since that forwarded.

I will spake to-morrow about M. Agincour (money) of Preston (the Pope) that he remain at M. Fredeling's howse (France), which is the advice of M. Craford (Cardinal Gualterio) and will easily be comply'd with heare.

I made your Majesty's compliments to the King of France as you order'd me, and he bid me thank your Majesty.

I have orders to goe to Madrid with a compliment upon the Queen of Spain's death, and at the same time to see what help from hence is necessary for the besieging Barcelona, the King of France having a mind to have that business at an end that his grandson may be quite secure of Spain. I know not if I shall be charg'd with the siege for that depends on the King of Spain, but I shall at least give him all the help France can afford. If I

goe not to Barcelona I shall be back heare in two months. if otherwayes it will be three or four at most. I am only sorry that I shall be so long useless to your Majesty, but if your sister be in good health as 'tis assur'd, I hope at my return to recover the time lost. I shall not part this fortnight."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 11. St. Germain.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 8th instant by M. Moineau, and I shall to-morrow visit M. Tallon (de Torcy), on purpose to discourse with him on the contents of a letter I have receiv'd from M. Raucourt (James). On Tuesday I will lett your Majesty know what he thinks of the whole matter.

M. Belley (Berwick) has had a letter from M. Malbranche's (Marlborough's) friend at M. Foster's (Flanders) howse; I will send your Majesty on Tuesday the originals, though you will find little more than *verba et voces* according to that gentleman's usual custome.

We have not yet the newse of the P^{ss}. Speech, but all hands say she is pritty well." (Part printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. viii.*)

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 13. St. Germain.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 8th instant and this morning I made your compliments to the King of France who receiv'd them very graciously.

I have seen M. Tallon (de Torcy) who has had a deale of business upon his hands so that I had not much discourse with him, but having shewn him M. Raucourt's (James') letter he assur'd me that he had no other way to come at M. Prothose (Queen Anne) but by Walters (Gaultier) and Oleron (Harley). He has sent the first letters writt by M. Robinson (James), so that he keeps the duplicates, not doubting but the others will be delivered, and as to that for M. Molsun (Lord Mulgrave, i.e. Duke of Buckinghamshire), M. Belley (Berwick) will write to his sister to know if she can deliver it, and to know also if he will receive it, for M. Tallon is of opinion it ought not to be presented to him without first having good ground to believe he will receive it, M. Molsun not being I find much trusted by the rest of the partners. We shall see what effects the letters have and accordingly one will be able to give advice to M. Raucourt about his carrying on his suite at law.

M. Robinson has by this receiv'd another letter from M. Tallon, with the copy of one from M. Janot (d'Iberville), but as we are assur'd M. Albert (Queen Anne) is in a fair way, one must have patience till one sees what M. Oleron will doe when he meets with M. Pysieux (the Parliament), for there is no help and one must make of necessity virtue; and I hope that at last when they see no answer made about M. Rolland (religion) they will wave speaking any more of that gentleman's concerns.

I have told M. Belley that M. Robinson approves of his proposal, he has already spoken of it to M. Alençon's (England)

attorney by way of a question, and this man advises him to stay a little till M. Puyseux be upon returning home, however he said he would think of it; but besides consulting this man I will gett M. Tallon to write of it to M. Oleron or to M. Sably (St. John).

I had two letters lately from M. Malbranche's (Marlborough's) friend at M. Foster's (Flanders), which I heare send your Majesty. Be pleased to lett me know what answer I shall make about the pardon, I see no harm in it, and one may give to those sort of people as good as they bring, that is to say words for words, for I see nothing else in all M. Malbranche says, and indeed he has never behaved himself otherways; however one must not seem to not believe them.

I believe it will be near a fortnight before I part."

JAMES III. to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain
of the Household.

1714, March 17. Bar-le-duc.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Lewis Inese into the place of Lord Almoner. *Entry Book 4, p. 99.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 18. St. Germain's.—"I have receiv'd your Majesty's letters of the 13 and 14 instant. I shall speake on Tuesday with M. Talon (de Torcy) about what you are pleas'd to order concerning somebody to follow M. Raucourt's (James') affairs during the absence of M. Belley (Berwick). The journey of this latter will be very short and I should not wonder if even it were quite putt of, but that depends on the newse expected from Estampes (Spain). I spoke to M. de Torcy yesterday about the Queen's jointure, and he expects next post a definitive answer from England. The Treasurer seems to be satisfy'd with the model of procuration sent by the Queen.

M. Arthur's attorney (the English Ambassador) whom I saw at M. Rose's (Louis XIV.) told me that he thought M. Belley had better differ his business till M. Puyseux's return to his country howse (the prorogation of Parliament), but I will gett M. Tallon to consult M. Oleron (Harley) about it."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 20. St. Germain's.—"I have spoken with M. Talon (de Torcy) about what M. Raucourt (James') desir'd concerning some person to discourse with him during M. Belley's (Berwick's) absence; his answer was that he would willingly upon any thing that related not to M. Oleron (Harley), Sably (St. John) or the rest of these associates, talk with M. Dovat (Dicconson?), but on those matters he could not, it being expressly forbid him to lett any body know their sentiments. I shall see him yet several times before I part and shall come to a conclusion with him of which I shall give your Majesty an account of; neither do I yet find it certain that my journey will hold, it will depend upon the answer expected from Spaine by the courier sent thither twelve dayes agoe.

I am told M. Harvey's (Holland's) attourney junior intends to visit and dine with M. Belley who is endeavouring to be well with them both, that he may by degrees insinuate them, they need not be jealous of M. Robinson (James) who would be glad to be friend with them. M. Urbin of himself has already spoken to them of it, and M. Belley to my knowledge having found the occasion has done the like; if it does no good it can do no harm.

There is no newse of the Queen's jointure, though M. de Torey was assur'd that by this post he should have an answer."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 22. St. Germain's.—"I send your Majesty heare enclosed a letter which M. Walters (Gaultier) writes to M. Raucourt (James); M. Talon (de Torey) gave it this morning to M. Janson (Inese). I need not say any thing upon it, 'tis in the same old style, but I am still of the opinion that the point of religion is never to be answer'd, nor taken notice of; they either design really what they say, in which case a flatt refusal will make them take contrary measures, or they only design to endeavour to persuade the changing of religion, though resolved to doe the work, in which case, 'tis still better being silent, for they will still goe on in taking the proper methods in favour of M. Romain (the restoration). M. Janson is to see again to-morrow M. Talon with whom to-day he had little time of discourse.

The other letter is from M. Orbee's (Ormonde's) friend. Your Majesty will see what she sayes and be pleas'd to return me the letter that I may answer it."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 25. St. Germain's.—"I shall say very little to your Majesty this post for M. Janson (Inese) will write to you at large an account of his conversation with M. Talon (de Torey). I believe I shall know on Tuesday when I shall part for Madrid, and even if I shall goe at all, for I find it dayly more uncertain.

I saw yesterday the Elector of Bavaria, in discourse I told him that perhapps when he is restored your Majesty would take a turn to Munich; he seem'd to be well pleas'd at it, provided the P^{ss}. of Denmark did not take it ill, for he said he must not fall out with her. He spoke to me of his daughter, but my answer in laughing was that one would be glad to see one's wife before one would say one's thoughts; he did even show me her picture which is neither handsome nor ugly, and he sayes she had a swelling in her left eye but that is quite well now. I thought it was not convenient to tell him your Majesty would not think of his daughter, but what I said to him was only civil and engages to nothing."

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, March 26. Barr.—"This is only to desire you to hear what the honest bearer has to say to you. His zeal and goodwill made him undertake this journey and venture himself in these parts for some time. He will immediately go back, and follow

the directions you give him. He desires his journey may be kept very private, and that his name may not pass yourself." *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, March 27. St. Germain's.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 22 instant, and I thought I could have been able this day to give you an account about my journey to Spain, but the courier has not yet arriv'd.

I will gett M. Talon (de Torcy) to write to M. Oleron (Harley) for leave to M. Belley (Berwick) for visiting his friends at Alençon (England), but I believe it will hardly be granted till M. Puyseux (the Parliament) is out of town.

I had a letter from M. Stanlay (Stafford) who only speakes in general termes of M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) good intentions for M. Raucourt (James). I have writt to him to-night to press him and make him speake plaine, for if M. Albert (Queen Anne) should breake it would be to late. M. Stanlay is also very loth to have any correspondence with M. Talon, by reason that he is in strict commerce with M. Parker (de Pontchartrain), and advises me, as their common friend, to make them act jointly together; this is a sign he knows very little this country. I will write also to M. Orbec's cousin, she having writt to me, and I will leave no stone unturn'd to gaine Orbec.

I had this day a letter from Walters (Gaultier) of the 19 instant which is the first I have had this vast while. He runs on still on the old subject of M. Rolland (religion) and says not a word of M. Duval (the Queen's jointure). I find his chief reason for writing was to recommend unto M. Belley his interest with M. Richmond (King of Spain), who gives him an annuity."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, March 28. St. Germain's.—"M. de Torcy sends your Majesty the letters he has receiv'd from England. They runn on still on the same style about the religion, but that confirms me in the opinion, that no answer is ever to be made on that subject. Truly all this looks ill, for, after two or three yeares negociation, to propose at last an impossible thing, is what we call *une querelle d'Allemand*; however one must keep fair with them, for there is no remedy, but one must at the same time endeavour to gett other friends to work, who will not speake of unreasonable as well as impracticable conditions. The Duke of Ormond would be certainly the most proper person, the difficulty is to gett at him and conduct him. I have writt to M. Stafford but he is slow, timorous, and sometimes has strange fancies; however he is an honest man and has access neare the Duke, I shall soon have an answer. I will also write to Mrs. Bagnol to work, and to send me word directly what he says, without going through so many hands.

I am also for Lady Jersey's going to England, she is mighty well with Bullingbrook and St. Th. Hanmer. She may spake with them, and try to make them think of doing seriously the work, and of joining with the D. of Ormond.

If I can gett leave to goe to England I can also work, but I am afear'd, if Harley is a knave at the bottom, he will hinder me from reversing my outlawry.

All this will take time, and if in the meantime the P^{ss}. of Denmark should dye, I see not what can be done. One must think seriously of all the inconveniencys and seek for remedy if possible. Your Majesty will be pleas'd to consider of it, and be pleas'd to lett us know your thoughts that we may work accordingly, and we shall also putt our heads together to examine and propose what we shall imagine fittest.

The Queen told me what the Duke of Lorraine said unto your Majesty at Commercy. I make no dout, but if you were at home, the Emperor would not only consent to give you one of his relations, but would sollicite it, as a great favour from your Majesty. The chief point would be to try if he would now give you one of his nieces; the younger has but a portion, which would not be sufficient to maintain you and children, so that the eldest is the only at this time can be of use to you. She is sole heir to the Austrian family and consequently both your Majesty and your posterity would be sure of a large dominion. How to propose this to the Emperor is the difficulty, mought not your Majesty make use of the same way as before, videlicet, the Duke of Lorraine. There are motifs of religion and even of policy to be given for his preferring your Majesty to any other Prince of Europe, but there is no time to be lost, for as soon as Bavaria gets into his country, your Majesty may be sure, he will work for his son, if even he is not about it already. This does not diminish or thwart your pretentions in England, to the contrary, 'tis your want of support from abroad, that makes your subjects the less afear'd of you, and if you were once in alliance with the Emperor, you mought find meanes to force Hanover to renounce his pretentions to England, or make him repent by attacking his German territories.

I cannot yet tell when I goe or whether I goe to Spaine, the courier not being yet arrived.

The P^{ss}. of Denmark was sick on Thursday last, but we know not if she was in danger." (The beginning down to "impracticable conditions" is printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. viii.*)

JAMES III. to PRINCE ROSPIGLIOSI.

1714, March 29.—Congratulating him on the birth of his grandson. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 129.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 1. St. Germain.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter by M. Windham of the 26, and I have spoken with the puckle, who has given me in writing what he has to say. I intend to-morrow to speak with M. Tallon (de Torcy) about it, and then dispach him. I shall give your Majesty an account of what instructions will be given to him. I

do not much mind what he says about the ill design of some villains, but yet I beg your Majesty will be pleas'd, when you goe to church or a walking to goe a little sauffy, that your people may have time and leggs to accompany you; I could even wish that, without notice being taken of it, M. Butler did order dayly three or four guards to waite on you as courtiers when you stirr out of your house.

I will shew to-morrow to M. Tallon, M. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) letters concerning M. Raucourt (James), but I believe it not fitt to acquaint M. Walters (Gaultier) with it, for till you are sure M. Oleron (Harley) will really befriend M. Robinson (James) it would be dangerous to lett him know what passes on that subject.

I suppose Walters in saying 'Je crains que vos lettres n'auront pas le sort que vous attendés,' meanes that the difficulty about M. Rolland (religion) will make people silent, but I hope M. Orbec (Ormonde) will not stick at that, hitherto he has not, and by the last letter M. Belley (Berwick) has had he finds Orbec is just going to settling his friend M. Alexandre's (the Army) family in such a good manner that he hopes to secure M. Romain's (the restoration) affaires in spight of M. Oleron. I have writt to my friend to desire her to give me an account directly of matters, and I desire her to endeavour to gett M. Orbec to send to M. Laumarie's a cousin of Orbec's with full instructions, and if he will not send him thither, to send him to M. Fredeling's (France).

I know nothing yet of my journey, the courier from Spaine not being arrived, but I reckon to know to-morrow or next day what will be my doome."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 2. St. Germain's.—"The courier from Spaine is come back and the answer from thence upon several points has not pleas'd the King, so that he has differ'd my journey, and I do believe it will hardly come on again, of which I am not sorry, by reason that at this present conjuncture of affaires I may be of some use to your Majesty.

M. de Talon (Torcy) told me that M. Rose (Louis XIV.) would send M. Tarente unto M. Foster's (Flanders) howse, that he may be usefull to M. Raucourt (James) if the juncture of affairs allows him to render him service.

I shall to-morrow give your Majesty an account of several other matters.

The King of Spaine has given Count Mahony's regiment to his son.

Postscript.—I shew'd M. Talon the letters of M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine). He likes them very well and wishes the last proposed may be sent out of hand. He is not for the sister and as for the nieces he would rather have the eldest."

HENRY EYRE to MR. ———

1713 [-14], March 22 [-April 2].—Lord Godolphin sent me his lawyer on Saturday and he desired to see the draft of the bill and

answer, and then he would in a day or two bring me my Lord's resolution, whether he was advised to act in the trust without a decree in Chancery or not. He asked me if you, that was the person empowered to receive the Queen's money, could not likewise give my Lord a discharge for it, if he gave his receipt for it in the Exchequer. I told him you could. As soon as I hear from him you shall not fail to have an account.

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

1714, April 4. St. Germain's.—“I had not the enclosed paper till this morning, which I send you for the King. He will send it me back by you with his resolution, or by the post, if he thinks haste is required. I like everything in it, but observing the ladys' persons in the churches. I forgott to tell you last night that not only Walters' (Gaultier's) letter to Porter (Lord Powlett?) was a secret, but also all I told you about Spaine, and the Duke of Berwick's not going thether, which is not yett declared, so that I hope you neither have, nor will, speak of it, but to the King, and give him warning not to do it, till he hears it from others. I also forgott to putt in the paper I gave you a memorandum about Lord Newcastle's lodgings, for, Lady Henriette Fitz-james being to go out of them, I think next week, it would be a very proper time, if the King thinks fit, for him to speak to Lord Newcastle to lett Mrs. Booth com in to them, befor he lends them to anybody els, or, if the King likes it better, you might speak yourself to Lord Newcastle in my name to that purpos, and putt him in mind I spoke to him of it myself, when he left this place. This moment Renny arrives from Barr, and brings me many papers, which I am sure I shall want you or Mr. Ines to read to me. It is unlucky he is gon from me at this time, for he has papers for me, and I for him, and it were necessary we should compare notes. I only find with grief but without surprise by the King's letter to me, that those he writt to the other side are not liked. God send you a good journey and help you to be of som help and comfort to our poor King, who, I am sure, wants it.” *Holograph*.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 6. St. Germain's.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's two letters of the 31 March and 2d instant. Nothing can be done further about the match till an answer comes of M. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) last letter, but the more I reflect upon the present situation of affaires, the more I am convinced it will prove more beneficial to M. Raucourt (James) than otherwayes, for nowadayes no body is consider'd, but as he has power, friends or alliances.

I believe there is not much use to be made at present of M. Malbranche (Marlbrough), only to keep civil with him.

We will endeavour to send M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) to Alençon (England), the more by reason she is a friend of M. Sably (St. John).

I have sent M. Robinson's (James') letter to M. Talon (de Torcy), and shall be able on Sunday to return an answer.

M. Janson (Inese) writes to M. Raucourt about what answer M. Belley (Berwick) and he thinks proper to be made to M. Mirau (Lord Mar). M. Robinson will give it as good a turn as he is usual to doe in all his letters. I find that what Walters (Gaultier) has writt is really true, but one must endeavour to make them wave the point that regards M. Rolland (religion). I have writt to know if M. Orbec (Ormonde) be of the same opinion as the rest of the lawyers, but of all this I shall write further on Sunday."

HENRY EYRE to ———

1714, March 27 [-April 7]. Gray's Inn.—This morning I carried a Master in Chancery to Lord Godolphin, and he has put in his answer, and it is filed, so we now only want a time appointed by the Lord Chancellor for hearing the cause. I thought of waiting on him myself this afternoon to give him an account of our proceedings and to know his pleasure, but perhaps it may be thought more proper to have him prepared for it by another hand first.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 8. St. Germain's.—"M. Janson (Inese) was yesterday with M. Talon (de Torcy) and had a long conversation with him. I know not what they determined, for when I saw M. Talon in the afternoon he had business, and I could not have time to speake with him, besides I reckon'd to have seen M. Janson, but I believe he is gone to Paris, from whence he will give your Majesty an account of what he knows.

Walters (Gaultier) continues writing in the same manner, and I find Talon has chid him for endeavouring to persuade M. Raucourt (James) to be reconcil'd with M. Rolland (religion), but he says that 'tis not his business to advise, only he thinks himself oblig'd to tell what he heares and knows, after which M. Raucourt will act as he thinks fitting. I really believe M. Oleron (Harley) has order'd him to write as he has done, and M. Mirau's (Lord Mar's) letter, as also that which M. Hemsted (Sir T. Higgons) has receiv'd, shews that they all spake the same language. I spoke yesterday to M. Jolie (Lady Jersey). He will endeavour to gett leave from M. Prothose (Queen Anne) to visit M. Alençon (England), for he makes no dout but to find good dispositions in M. Sably (St. John), M. Moulin and M. Harford's namesake (Lord Harcourt?), and hopes they will not insist so peremptorly on M. Rolland (religion).

M. Walters assures that next post he will give an account of M. Duval (the Queen's jointure), but we are used and tyred with that putt off.

Postscript.—I just now receiv'd your Majesty's letter of the 5 instant, and shall on Tuesday show it to M. Talon. I believe

Walters says really what is say'd to him, but it becomes not his character to press so strongly upon a certain point, to the contrary he ought to hide it as much as he can, and persuade you to the contrary. I reckon my journey to Madrid quite broke of, that to Barcelona is very uncertain."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, April 11. St. Germain.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 5th instant. I have shew'd Talon (de Torcy) the enclosed letter, which I return your Majesty. His style is the same to every body, but for all he says I cannot believe that those who meane well to you out of principles of loyalty, will ask you such a condition, *sine qua non*, they may say that they feare such obstacles will happen that they will not be able to overcome them without your complying with M. Preston,* but at least they cannot say that they will quitt you without it.

I have writt to M. Stanley (Stafford) to know M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) true thoughts, and I hope by the answer we may know how farr we can rely upon him. If he will send hither a friend of his, that will be a good sign.

M. Tallon and Belley (Berwick) are still of opinion that M. Raucourt (James) must not any more write to Walters (Gaultier) about Preston,* only just in general termes recommend and press M. Robinson's (James') concerns, expressing how dangerous delays must be.

I discours'd M. Talon about M. Raucourt's resolution to be taken in case M. Prothose (Queen Anne) should break. I find he knows not what to advise, and in truth it is to be wish'd one could have some newse of M. Orbec (Ormonde) and see what disposition M. Puyseux (the Parliament) will be in, before one comes to a positive determination. The point is very nice; on one side it would look odd in the world that M. Robinson (James) should see M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover) quietly gett M. Albert's (Queen Anne's) estate without making the least opposition, on the other side to beginn a law suite there must be money, provision of stamped paper (arms), and all many other things which I am afeard M. Robinson wants, besides that there can be no hopes of success unless one can gett some attourneys of M. Alexandre's family (officers of the army). A great many of M. Enster's relations (the Scotch) will oppose the business, and 'tis much feared M. Moreau (the Highlanders) will have but very small meanes for so great an undertaking. M. Horne has actually the law for him, M. Harvey (Holland) is engaged to sollicite for him, M. Rose (Louis XIV.) and Richemond (King of Spain) have promis'd not to medle in it, and I find M. Arthur (the English) so very slow and cautious that 'tis much to be doubted his giving any helping hand. M. Belley told me he would further discourse of this matter with M. Talon, Pralin and Janson (Inese), of which I will give your Majesty an account.

* Probably a mistake for Rolland (religion).

There is nothing more of my journey to Spaine, and, as I have had the honour to acquaint you already, I believe my journey to Madrid quite over, and as to that of Barcelona 'tis very doubtfull, by reason that in all appearance the Catalans will submit, and that 'tis not yet determined if the King of France will send troops thither."

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, April 13. St. Germaines.—"Tho' I was very well pleased to find by the King's letter, that he was charmed with you (it is his own phrase), yett I must own to you, I was yet better pleased to find by yours that you were charmed with him, and the good qualitys God has given him, for I take you to be a good judge and no flatterer, and therefor I dare count upon what you say, and prais God for it with all my heart. It is certain that I want you mor than you can imagine, but I suffer it not only with patience but with pleasur, when I think that your being with the King is of so great a satisfaction to him, for ther is nothing in this world I would not do (but a sin), to procure him som in the dismal circumstances he is in, since I myself cannot be so happy, as to be of any to him. I hear nothing of money, nor of Nihil. If I could have the first without the last, I should not be impatient to hear of him, but somtimes I have much a do not to be it, to have you heer again.

Postscript.—Pray ask the King if it be true that he has given Daniel Mackdonel the clock that stood on the chimney in his chamber." *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 15. St. Germaines.—"I receiv'd last night the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 6th instant.

M. Johnson (Inese) is to see to-morrow M. Talon, to discourse with him about the party M. Robinson (James) is to take in case M. Prothose (Queen Anne) should make a bankrupt.

M. Carry (Carte) told this day M. Belley (Berwick) that he had a letter from Alençon (England) of the 9th instant, which informs him that M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) relation's son has receiv'd the long wish'd for present from M. Orbec, and that he has taken a place in the coche to come up to Paris. He says also that M. Orbec never spoke of M. Rolland (religion) as a condition *sine qua non*. He sayes that M. Orbec will send presently M. 87, 52, 29, 21, 55, 18 (Cokley), to visit and discourse with M. Raucourt (James).

I expect soon to heare from M. Stanley (Stafford), of which I shall give your Majesty an account of.

The Cardinal del Judice (Giudice) is coming from Spain, sent by the King of Spaine, but we know not yet the occasion of his journey."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 20. St. Germain's.—“I send your Majesty heere enclos'd a newse letter I have found. I will not answer that it sayes true in all its particulars, but I believe there is a great deale of it.

M. Carry (Carte) came just now to see M. Belley (Berwick), and told him he had an account from Alençon (England) about M. Raucourt's (James') concerns. * M. Orbec (Ormonde) has at last spoken plaine to M. Albert (Queen Anne), and they are both agreed to bestirr themselves in behalf of M. Raucourt,* for which purpose M. Orbec has power given him by the other to engage M. Alexandre (the army) for his chief atourney. But all this I hope to have confirm'd by M. Orbec himself, and hope also that he will order M. Mansard 87, 52, 29, 21, 55, 18 (Cokley), to repair unto M. Raucourt. I own I beginn to have a better opinion of M. Robinson's (James') affaires, for whome your Majesty is pleas'd to be concern'd.

M. Janson (Inese) will have given your Majesty an account of what was M. Talon's (de Torcy's) advice, as also of what M. Rose (Louis XIV.) was willing to consent unto.

I show'd unto M. Talon M. Raucourt's letter to M. Janot (d'Iberville). He approves of it, so it shall goe the next post, but with a caution to M. Janot that he must not shew it, it being only for his instruction.” (Part between * * printed in *Mahon*, Vol. I. Appendix, p. viii.)

HENRY EYRE to ———

1714, April 10 [-21].—On Wednesday last my Lord Chancellor spoke to the Attorney-General to desire him to acquaint me that he thought it proper to defer bringing our affair on for a few days, that some notice had been taken of it in the House of Lords, and hoped it would be no inconveniency. I discoursed fully with the Attorney-General about it, and told him the same as I had my Lord Chancellor, that the money was ready, and that Lord Godolphin being discharged of the trust was all that was desired, and that the money was, as he might imagine, much wanted, but I submitted to my Lord's time and pleasure. If this payment could be for the present out of the Civil List or any other way, it might be repaid again. This the Attorney-General and I discoursed of, but my Lord Treasurer must be consulted on this point, whose commands shall be my guide.

JAMES III.

1714, April 21. Bar-le-Duc.—Discharge to Mary Plowden, widow of Francis Plowden, late Comptroller of the Household, from all claims and demands for money put into his hands for the King's use. *Entry Book 4, p. 99.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 22. St. Germain's.—“I receiv'd last night the honour of your Majesty's of the 15 instant, and I send to

M. Talon (de Torcy) the letter for M. Walters (Gaultier). I make no doubt but the first will like it, for he is of the same opinion that it is much better never to answer that point concerning M. Rolland (religion). There is one thing essential, which is, that friends at Alençon (England) may be persuaded that M. Raucourt (James) will vouchsafe to hear them about M. Rolland (religion) when he arrives at M. Romain's (the restoration) house. M. Janson (Inese) and we all have discours'd of the matter, so he can yet explain it [to] your Majesty better. This only I will add, that it will give M. Raucourt's friends a better handle to render him service.

I am just going to Fitz-James for three days, and shall at my return give your Majesty an account of what M. Talon advises about M. Robinson's (James') writing by the way of the courier; but M. Walters will be heard in the beginning of May with M. Duval (the Queen's jointure). I hope to hear something at my return from M. Orbec (Ormonde)."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, April 27. St. Germain's.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's two letters of the 21 and 24 instant. I gave this morning to M. Talon (de Torcy) the enclos'd you sent me for him. He express'd himself with great concern for what regards your service, and I saw that it really came from the bottom of his heart. I had not time to discourse with him very fully upon several matters relating to M. Raucourt (James), but I hope I shall to-morrow. He told me that he had acquainted your Majesty with what M. Porter (Lord Powlett?) had said to M. Walters (Gaultier). He also told me that M. Pecour (Prior) had writt a note to him telling him there was now no more necessity for M. Robinson's (James') parting with M. Laumarie (Lorraine), but M. Pecour did not explain the reasons; he will, I suppose, tell him them when he sees him next.

I find M. Oleron (Harley) is in a tottering condition, and I do believe M. Albert (Queen Anne) will part with him ere it be long, of which I should be very glad, for that gentleman's behaviour seems not very current; however one must keep fair with him to the last.

M. Belley (Berwick) has had an account from his sister that she has given the present to M. Molsun (Lord Mulgrave, *i.e.* Duke of Buckinghamshire), who received it very graciously but said nothing to her upon it. If he returns her another present she will forward it the same way, but she had directions not to say anything of herself about it unless he begun with her.

I spoke last night to the two puckles, the first says he must wait for an other letter from D. L. (Duke of Lorraine?) and then he will be gone; the other parts immediately. For any thing they brought they might have stay'd at home, and I should humbly be of opinion that notice should be given to our friends at Alençon (England) not to send any more unless M. Prothose (Queen Anne) be in very eminent danger of breaking.

I had a letter from M. Stanley (Stafford) of the 8 instant old style. He runs on the same business about M. Talon and M. Parker (de Pontchartrain), and says very little as to M. Orbec (Ormonde), only in general termes, which is not sufficient. I do believe he knows nothing of the present intended by M. Orbec. I shall send your Majesty the letter by M. Macdonnel, and I have answer'd it this night, advising to keep up his correspondence with M. Parker, for there is no help for it, but to continue writing to M. Belley, who will impart the contents to M. Raucourt (James) and M. Talon.

M. Parker is resolv'd to send to M. Alençon M. Cary (Carte) out of hand; I durst not oppose it for feare of making him angry. M. Janson (Inese) knows I have reason to feare it, but he told me M. Cary should receive M. Belley's directions before he parts.

M. Malbranche (Marlborough) has writt to his friend that he would be glad to see him next month. I have advis'd him to make him a visit, if it does no good it can do no hurt. I shall see on Munday M. Jolie (Lady Jersey), and I will discourse with him about sending a present to M. Albert (Queen Anne). If he parts soon he may carry it, and either deliver it himself or gett M. Sably (St. John) to doe it.

M. Parker told me againe to-day that M. Orbec's cousin's son has a present for M. Robinson, but I wish he were come with it.

M. Walters (Gaultier) will be heare next month with M. Duval (the Queen's jointure). M. Belley desir'd me to assure M. Raucourt that he is overjoyed of the leave given him by M. Rose (Louis XIV.) to waite on M. Raucourt in his journey to Alençon or Elbeuf (Scotland). His duty, his inclination, and concern for the publick good will make him alwayse ready to sacrifice his life when necessary.

What your Majesty is pleas'd to say about M. Janson's proposal concerning M. Mortagne's (Middleton's) son-in-law is very just; at this time it mought doe you more harm than you could reap benefit by it. The gentleman is well esteemed, has personal merit, especially as to our trade, but whether his head be turn'd to the other affairs I cannot tell, but his kindred to M. Mortagne, and being of M. Juliers' (Ireland's) family, make him entirly unfit."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, April 29. St. Germaines.—“M. Tallon (de Torcy), with whome I had yesterday some discourse, told me that he had writt to M. Walters (Gaultier) to return, and I do not believe he will employ him any more in M. Raucourt's (James') law of suite. I could wish somebody were that had sense, ability, dignity and experience, for this is a very critical time. I shall press about it, and have already proposed M. Urbin, not knowing any one more fitt, but though M. Talon seem'd to like him, I can not guess yet if he will be able to bring it about.

I shall see to-morrow M. Jolie (Lady Jersey), and will see if he will charge himself with a present for M. Albert (Queen Anne),

Sably (St. John) and M. Harford's namesake (Lord Harecourt?). If M. Raucourt will be pleas'd to send me the presents I will deliver them, after having shew'd them to M. Talon.

There is no newse at Marly."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 2. St. Germain's.—"I have nothing new to give your Majesty an account of. I saw M. Jolie (Lady Jersey), and press'd her to part for Alençon, which she will doe as soon as she can gett leave. M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) is sending also thither M. Cary (Carte); I will instruct him what he is to say, but I could wish M. Orbee (Ormonde) would send one of his own.

I have been told the Lords have order'd a ritt for calling young Hanovre to the howse, but Walters (Gaultier) says Oleron (Harley) assures he will not come, but I know not how to believe this latter gentleman. The P^{ss}. of Denmark has answer'd the adress of the Lords concerning promising by a proclamation a summ of money to those who would take your Majesty in case you land in the dominions of England. She has putt them of with saying that it is needless at present, the protestant succession not being in danger.

The Duke of Berry is ill, tho' a little better this afternoon; he has been lett blood for the fourth time.

Gaultier is expected heare soon, but the business of the joyniture is not yet finish'd, nor doe I find it sure that it will be done before his departure."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 4. St. Germain's.—"I just come from Marly where the King will remain till the 17th instant. The Duke of Berry's body is actually carrying to the Thuilleries, where it is to lye till [it] be transported in ceremony to S. Denis. His death has been occasion'd by his own fault, having concealed a spraine he had a week agoe a hunting that had broke a veine in his body. The King is very much touch'd at his death, but, thanke God, is very well.

There is no newse from England. M. Tallon (de Torcy) told me he would write to your Majesty next Sunday."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 6. St. Germain's.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 1st instant, and have shewn it to M. Tallon (de Torcy), who approves of the answer sent by M. Hemsted (Sir T. Higgons) to Berry but he does not thinke convenient at present that M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine) should return M. Albert (Queen Anne) the answer proposed by M. Janson (Inese). He thinks it mought produce an ill effect, and, maybe, engage M. Puy sieux (the Parliament) to give a declaration contrary to M. Raucourt (James): so his opinion is

that M. Laumarie (the Duke of Lorraine) should write that by all parties consent having received into his howse M. Robinson (James), he cannot now in honour send him away unless a safe conduct be given him to establish somewhere.

M. Talon has had letters from Jannot (d'Tberville) and Walters (Gaultier), which he intends to send unto M. Raucourt by a messenger on purpose, so I shall only hint here that for all M. Walters formerly assured Oleron (Harley) and Sably (St. John) would never harken unless Raucourt made up with Rolland (religion), he now writes word that both these gentlemen have assur'd him that after Albert they will never serve nor have any master but M. Robinson.

Molsun (Mulgrave, *i.e.* the Duke of Buckinghamshire) has not only receiv'd the present but even has shewn it to Prothose (Queen Anne), whome, as he told Belley's (Berwick's) sister, lik'd it. Belley's sister will give soon by a sure way a fuller account of it." (Part between asterisks printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. viii.*)

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, May 7. St. Germain.—“I had the honour to write to your Majesty yesterday by the post, and this may come sooner to your hands, being it goes by a courier.

I have nothing to add, only one reason more against the Duke of Lorraine's answering as M. Ennis proposes, which is that your sister would be much perplexed and would not know how to behave herself, so that if Oleron (Harley) be a knave, as I much feare he is, he will take that occasion to have at least a vote pass'd in the two howses against your Majesty.

I had a letter of the 26 Aprill from M. Stanlay (Stafford), but he says nothing to the purpose, only general termes. I beginn to wish Cary (Carte) were gone, for I fain would have M. Orbec correspond straight with some of us.

I am glad M. Trevers (Tunstal) is gone to see Malbranche (Marlborough), for at this conjuncture he may find out what this man thinks.

M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) has not yet had his answer from Alençon (England).

My Lord Waldegrave is to be marry'd to S^r. John Webb's daughter, all is agreed and ready to be signed; she has twelve thousand pound, besides some plate and jewels.

I told this morning M. Talon (de Torcy) of what Belley's (Berwick's) sister had writt to me concerning Molsun (Mulgrave, *i.e.* the Duke of Buckinghamshire), and he is of opinion that M. Raucourt (James) should return M. Molsun thanks, and desire him at the same time to assure M. Prothose (Queen Anne) of the true concern he has for him, and how ready he is to vindicate her quarrel if it were in his power, or that Prothose would putt him in the way of it. I believe in returning thanks to Molsun, it will not be proper to say that you are inform'd of his having spoken with M. Albert (Queen Anne), but only thanks without specifying what, that M. Albert may not think nor take it ill of Molsun's having acquainted M. Robinson (James) without his consent. I will

forward the letter by the same way of M. Janot (d'Iberville) and Mrs. Belley, (*i.e.* Berwick's sister)."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 11. St. Germain's.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 5th instant, and have nothing now to give you an account of, only that the Hanover envoy who had been forbid the Court, is since parted. The house of Commons has join'd with the Lords in the adress for giving thanks to the Princess for having made a peace so honorable, advantageous, &c.

M. Belley (Berwick) had a letter of the 22 Aprill old style from M. Stanlay (Stafford). There is nothing material in it. *M. Orbec (Ormonde) continues in his good intentions for M. Raucourt (James), but he enters not into any particulars how he will render him service; something was said of M. Rolland (religion), but he seem'd not pivish upon the matter. M. Robinson's (James') affaires doe not seem to be at present very current, but yet when one putts all together I think they have a better prospect, provided M. Albert (Queen Anne) does not leave him to soon in the lurch.* There is no newse at Marly.

I just now receiv'd by Mr. Sheldon your Majesty's letter of the 3d instant. I shall see to-morrow M. Jolie (Lady Jersey)." (Part between asterisks printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. viii.*)

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 13. St. Germain's.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 8th May, and have according to your orders made your compliments to the King upon the death of the Duke of Berry. He receiv'd them very graciously, and ordered me to return your Majesty his harty thanks. The Queen has sent Mr. Baggot to make your compliments to the Duchess of Berry, Madame, the Duke and Dutchess of Orleans, which is sufficient.

M. Belley (Berwick) had yesterday a long discourse with M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) at M. Pralin's howse. It was agreed that as soon as the leave which M. Jolie has sent for shall come, he will part for Alençon (England), but M. Talon (de Torey) and I have not yet determined whether the presents sent by M. Raucourt (James) shall goe by him. I hope to-morrow or next day we shall resolve, of which I shall not faile to give your Majesty an account, since you are so good as to concern yourself for M. Raucourt. M. Pralin and I agreed that it is necessary to send forthwith an able atourney to M. Arthur's howse (England), and M. Talon, to whome I spoke of it to-day, agrees to it; the question is whome to pitch upon. I do not find that he thinks M. Urbin would goe; I should not dislike him that was last, provided he will not be so expensive as formerly. Him that is lately com from M. Etampes (Spain) is also propos'd. In a few dayes I shall be better able to speak of this matter.

12, 13, 87, 12, 96, 13, 99, 52, 28, 37 (Duc d'Aumont), shew'd me some letters he had from a friend of his call'd 61, 96, 11, 13, 55, 18 (Harvey), of 87, 52, 99, 55, 69 (Comes), he desires to be

lay'd at his master's feet, and would give all he is worth, which is considerable, for his service.

When I see next M. Jolie I will speak to him about what your Majesty says concerning M. Rancé (Queen Mary). I do fancy he will have no difficulty in seeing him."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 18. St. Germain's.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 10 instant. The Queen has writt you word that M. Tallon (de Torcy) and Belley (Berwick) think that after the answer receiv'd from M. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) agent, it is better to be a little silent, for you may be sure that, at present, they neither will consent nor deny; matters are in such a ferment, that all the world stands guaping.

M. Tallon told me againe that he has had another letter from Walters (Gaultier) and Janot (d'Iberville). Both say that Oleron (Harley) and Sably (St. John) declare they will never have any other master than Raucourt (James). What I like best in these assurances is that they mention no more M. Rolland (religion); but I can say no more at present, till we heare from M. Alençon (England), and I long that M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) has an answer to his letters, for he only waites for a favourable one to beginn his journey.

I believe Walters will be soon heare with M. Duval (the Queen's jointure), at least he has sent word so to M. Tallon."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 22. St. Germain's.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's two letters of the 14 and 16. M. Talon (de Torcy) has given the letter for Molsun (Mulgrave, *i.e.* the Duke of Buckinghamshire), which Belley (Berwick) will forward to his sister by this day's post under M. Janot's (d'Iberville's) cover.

I have writt a very pressing letter to M. Orbec (Ormonde) and his cousin, desiring that a good lawyer be sent to M. Fredeling's (France) immediately, that all accounts and settlements may be done out of hand. I wish M. Orbec would send M. Mansard (Cokley) with full power. I have had several letters from M. Stanley (Stafford), but they are all to the same purpose, *verba et voces*. I beginn to fancy that really M. Orbec does not trust him entirely.

M. Rose (Louis XIV.) has made offers of his service to M. Albert (Queen Anne) in case M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover) should attempt any thing against him.

M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) has had a letter from M. Canaple's gouvernour (Speaker of the House of Commons), who begs he will make him a visit at Alençon, so I make no dout but that gentleman will soon beginn his journey, and we will make use of that opportunity [to] send the presents.

M. Walters (Gaultier) is dayly expected with M. Duval (the Queen's jointure), but they are both so slippery, that till I see them I shall still dout. I cannot immagin which way my L^d. Galmoy came to know of M. Erington's (the Emperor's) affaire; your Majesty mought ask him.

The Dutch letters say the P. of Hanovre will not venture into England without the P^{ss}. of Denmark's leave."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 27. St. Germain's.—"I find by a letter I had of M. Inese of the 19th instant that Coll. Gordon O'Neile has made a proposal to M. Raucourt (James). I shall advertise M. Belley (Berwick) that he may examine it and give an account of it. As to what he says that M. Fredeling (France) must not be trusted with it, I believe this latter gentleman will be very well pleas'd to know nothing of the matter, but to judge rightly one must know the proposal.

M. Talon (de Torcy) has writt to M. Sably (St. John) to know his opinion of the late attourney employ'd last year in M. Rose's (Louis XIV.) concerns at Alençon (England), and, if that lawyer approves of him, I believe he will be againe made use of, and I do not see any fitter, for besides that he is very well acquainted with most people, he is bold and of a carактер to be admitted every where. As soon as the answer comes I will not faile of giving your Majesty an account of it.

M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) has not had an answer from his friends, but as soon as he has, he will beginn his journey and I will give him the papers.

M. Cary (Carte) is gone or going. M. Belley has writt by him to M. Orbec (Ormonde) and his cousin in very pressing terms, for I do not find M. Stanlay (Stafford) has done any thing, or else he keeps it a secret. I have not sent your Majesty his letters, for they are not worth the postage and very short.

I long to heare something of M. Horne's (the Elector of Hanover's) resolutions. There is no newse heare, the answer is not yet come from Spaine. The King goes on Tuesday to Marly till the Dutchess of Berry's lying in."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 29. St. Germain's.—"There is no newse at Versailles, only I heare that the Elector of Hanovre has writt to the P^{ss}. of Denmark denying having given orders to his envoy in England concerning the writt, and assuring her that his son will never think of going to England without her leave and approbation.

There are no English letters. Priour is going back, and Ross is coming envoy.

They say the Dutchess of Orleans is with child."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, June 1. St. Germain's.—"I have been assured to-day that for all the arrival at Hanovre of the Baron, Envoy of Hanovre, the Electorall Prince will not goe to England.

I have spoken with M. O'Neile, and he parts to-morrow. I have given him an ample instruction, of which I will give your Majesty an account as soon as he letts me know what answer will be made to him. If he can succeed, it may be of great use.

I have had a letter from M. Trevers (Tunstal), and I have againe desir'd him to goe to M. Malbranche (Marlborough), as soon as call'd for, to see what that gentleman says, and to endeavour to gett him to work for M. Raucourt (James). It can doe no harm, and M. Talon (de Torey) approves of it.

There is not yet any answer from M. Sably (St. John) about the choice of an attourney at Alençon (England), but M. Talon told me this day that he expected it dayly.

M. Cary (Carte) is parted, and I long to heare of his arrival, which I hope may produce some account of M. Orbec (Ormonde), for M. Stanlay (Stafford) says little or nothing but words, which are not sufficient.

I forgott to give your Majesty an account that I shall say nothing to M. Talon of M. O'Neile's business, for I believe M. Rose (Louis XIV.) will like it better.

The affaire of M. Duval (the Queen's jointure) is at a stand, which putts M. Walters (Gaultier) into a great perplexity, for he complains heavily of M. Oleron's (Harley's) breaking his word with him."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, June 4. St. Germaines.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 26 May, by which I find you are to be back at Barr on the 6th instant.

By all the accounts we have from England, from Holland and from Germany, the Electoral Prince will not cross the seas at least as yet. The P^{ss}. of Denmark has been again out of order, occasioned, as 'tis reported, by a fright of a plott, but she is better now.

After having believ'd my journey to Spaine quite over, I find I was mistaken, for the King of Spain has desir'd his grandfather to send me away immediately to Barcelona, so I shall part on the 20th instant. How long my journey will be I can't tell, but I will make as much dispatch as possible, knowing the importance of some body's being heare to watch and follow your Majesty's affaires. In the meane while we have lost no time. I have sent M. Raucourt's (James's) last present to M. Albert (Queen Anne) unto Belley's (Berwick's) sister, who will give it to M. Molsun (Mulgrave, i.e. the Duke of Buckinghamshire), as soon as she returns from the country. It goes by an express to M. Janot (d'Iberville).

I have an account of M. Cary's (Carte's) being sailed for England, and I hope to heare from him before I part.

M. Sably (St. John) has writt word that he sees no difficulty in M. Jolie's (Lady Jersey's) returning to his howse at Alençon (England), so I shall press the gentleman's departure; but he spakes doubtfully as to the caracter of M. Fredeling's (France's) late attourney, though he concludes that of that sort of people, he thinks him one of the best. M. Talon (de Torey) has not yet taken any resolution as to this last point.

During my absence I will desire M. Jolie to lett M. Talon know what may regard M. Robinson (James); and M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) shall doe the same thing as to M. Cary.

M. Belley's sister shall also write to me by the way of M. Janot, and M. Tallon shall have directions to forward the letters to M. Raucourt.

When I propos'd to M. Jolie to see M. Rancé (Queen Mary), he was very desirous of it, but would have it to be so that no body alive should know of it, which is so difficult that M. Rancé himself, to whome I gave an account of it, does not think it proper, for M. Jolie is under yet more ticklesome circumstances than others, and it mought prejudice M. Robinson.

I shall heare from M. O'Neile before I part, and I shall tell him to write straight to M. Raucourt or M. Janson (Inese). There is heare no newse. The King and Delphin, thank God, are very well."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, June 5. St. Germain's.—"I saw a letter this day writt from Walters (Gaultier) to Talon (de Torcy), wherein 'tis said that Oleron (Harley) assures Horn (the Elector of Hanover) will not visit M. Alençon (England). Walters also sais that the day after he was to discourse fully with Oleron concerning M. Raucourt (James), whome he intends to visit soon. M. Talon and Belley (Berwick) have writt very strong to Walters, that he may shew it to Oleron.

I have a thought of endeavouring to gett for M. Robinson (James) 37, 11, 52, 52, 25, 69 (troops) from M. Allain's country howse (Germany), but I cannot yet well inform your Majesty of the method. Next Friday, when I have reflected further on it, and what I have discours'd a certain person, who may give me light in it, and even help me, I shall be able to speak more plain.

There is no newse heare. The King is very well."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, June 8. St. Germain's.—"What I writt to your Majesty last post about, was about endeavouring to gett M. Alexandre (troops) from M. Allain's howse (Germany), for certainly that first gentleman would be much the properest person to employ in M. Raucourt's (James') affaires, either for having a fair tryall at Alençon (England) against M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover), or even for facilitating M. Albert (Queen Anne) to settle his concerns according to our desire. This thought I have had long in my head, but I could not imagin which way to goe about it. At last I discours'd with M. 61, 52, 52, 29 (Hook), *alias* M. Hicky, and he does not think the matter impracticable. We mett twice about it, and he pretends to give good reasons for hoping. The difficulty is in finding a proper person to send on this arrant, and none, in my opinion, can be so fitt as M. Hicky himself, nay even, I believe him the only, for he has of late much frequented M. Allain (Germany), as also M. 87, 14, 96, 11 (Czar), *alias* M. Cambel; this last has a very great influence in M. Allain's family. If once one could gett M. Alexandre, M. Varennes (ships) would not be difficult to gaine, who is necessary to the

purpose, for without him M. Alexandre would be useless; the first great difficulty would be how to engage M. Agincour (money) to go along with M. Hicky. M. Robinson (James) is not well acquainted with M. Agincour, but for all that some wayes must be try'd to gaine M. Robinson.* I believe it would cost much trouble, for M. Hicky knows that M. Agincour is to [be] very gingerly handled.

I have not yet discours'd the matter with M. Talon (de Torey), but I shall to-morrow, and, in the meane time, M. Hicky is putting in writing his thoughts, which I shall have the honour of sending to your Majesty, as soon as he brings them to me. I do not think there can be a matter of greater importance, and is therefore worth trying, but M. Hicky begs it may be kept a secret to all but M. Talon.

I told two dayes agoe M. Talon M. O'Neile's business, but without naming the author nor the place, and I told it him only as a friend, not as one of caracter. He approves it, and says we are in the right not to spake of it.

There is no newse. I shall goe to FitzJames on Saturday and return the 19th, to part the 20th. Your Majesty may be sure I shall make what hast I can back, and in the meane time leave matters in as good a way as I can. I hope M. Albert (Queen Anne) and M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover) will not at present give any disturbance."

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

1714, June 19. Chaillot.—"Here is an old letter from Berry com back from Barr, and a new one, which I had the last post, and the only one since I left St. Germain. There beeing nothing material in it, I don't send it to the King, but I have sent him two of Abram (Menzie's), which I had at the same time, though ther was but little in them. I am sorry poor Berry is ill, and that he has taken some iealousy of one he calls my lawyer, who I supose to be Mr. Eyres, though you know I have never employed him, and, if anybody has, I supose it was when my busenesse was brought into Chancery, and as to this you can sett him at ease. I wish wee could as easily make him live long. I desire you order Monnot from me (poor Dempster beeing ill), to make a cipher very full, especialy of English names, and when it is don and copyed you will give it to Mr. Tunstal to give to his lawyer (Marlborough), to whome he is going again very soon. You will see him at St. Germain's to-night, as well as the Duke of Berwick. Here is the nunne's receipt for the last money, and all I have to say to you at present.

Postscript.—I cannot say I am sick, but I cannot say neither that I am quitt well." *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, June 22. St. Germain's.—"I have not been able to answer several of your Majesty's letters by reason that I have

*Robinson=James is probably a mistake for Agincour=money.

been sick, and my head uncapable of application. I am now, thank God, pritty well, though still a little weak, so I shall only give your Majesty the shortest account I can of your affaires.

M. Trevers (Tunstal) has given you an account of M. Malbranche's (Marlborough's) message and of the answer return'd by M. Belley (Berwick). I don't know very much of its having effect, but still if it does no good, it can doe no harm.

I have spoken with M. Talon (de Torcy) about the business of M. Hicky (Hooke), and he approves of it so well, that I have almost engag'd him to gett M. Rethel (Louis XIV.) to send M. Agencour (money) along with M. Hicky. To-day M. Hicky will see him, and I will endeavour to gett to determine Agencour's journey. M. Hicky shall give M. Raucourt (James) an account of it, and so will M. Talon, untill I return, which shall be as soon as I can, but M. Hicky desires this may be a secret known to nobody.

M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) has not yet receiv'd any answer from Alençon (England), which surprises me extremely, for Janot (d'Iberville) writt word he found no difficulty. I shall leave the packetts to M. Tallon to give M. Jolie when he parts.

The declaration is very well, but first one must have an answer from M. Albert (Queen Anne). I have an account that M. Belley's sister has sent to Janot for the packet sent to him for her, and I hope she will soon be able to deliver it.

I shew'd M. Talon M. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) answer and the letter writt to him, he approves of the first.

I have had a short note from M. O'Neile, but only to tell me he was arriv'd, and would give an account as soon as he could.

M. Belley intends to try M. Richemond (King of Spain) about M. Robinson (James), and see if he can gett that gentleman to lett M. Agincour (money) and M. Alexandre (troops) visit M. Robinson at Alençon (England). In the meane time M. Erington (the Emperor) ought to be try'd, not with any proposal, for it is not yet time, but only to begett, if possible, a friendship. It were to be wish'd M. Edeling (Prince Eugene) could be come at; why should not M. Raucourt send somebody to M. Sturton's (Switzerland). M. Stanlay's (Stafford's) letters say nothing at all, and I fancy M. Orbec (Ormonde) trusts him no more. M. Cary (Carte) writes word that he hopes to gett M. Mansard (Cokley) to be sent to M. Laumarie's to concert with M. Raucourt.

M. Talon will inform your Majesty regularly of all, during my absence. M. Walters (Gaultier) has writt him word that M. Oleron (Harley) would soon dispatch him with full instructions upon all points and with orders to visit M. Robinson; we shall see if he brings any thing to the purpose.

M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) has orders from M. Rose (Louis XIV.) to inform M. Robinson of what he learns from M. Cary during my absence.

I part to-morrow for Catalonia, and beg your Majesty will be pleas'd to believe that I long to be back, that I may be serviceable to your Majesty. I shall have the honour to inform you of what passes where I am going."

1714, June.—Account of the expenses of the Court of her Majesty, the Queen Dowager of Poland, for that month. *Italian.*

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

1714, July 5. Chaillot.—“I have the box, and expect the cipher, of which ther should be another copy for the King, to whom I sent iesterday Mr. Trevers’ (Tunstal’s) letter, and not being able to send these two enclosed till Saturday morning, I send them to you in the mean time. You may show Abram’s (Menzies’) to the Duke of Perth, and tell him that I sent you word to do it. Berry’s letter is very uncumfortable, in what relates to my joyntur; as for the rest I realy know not what to wish, and therefor I leave all to God. I intend to send away the King’s footman, Andrew, next Munday. You may tell him so, and bid him to be here that day by 12. I have bathed this morning, and am very well. I shall know to-morow by Mr. Garvan the French doctor’s advice as to my drinking of waters, and which they think best for me.” *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

[1714], July 7. Chaillot.—“I had iesterday from the post house the letter that Mr. Tunstal (Trevers) mentions in his to you, and I hope the King has received his or will have it by this day’s post, so that, when Mr. Tunstal has anything that presses, he may writt to either of us the same way. I shall send just now the cipher to the King. As for the watche, I would have you give it as a small token from me to Mr. D’Eusé (?). I have ordered Strickland to send you two seales, and tell you what should be don with them before you putt them to the watche, so I refferre to her in that particular, for I am in haste to writt my letter to the King. *Postscript.*—The French doctors are of opinion I should go to Plombieres. I have writt to Madame de Maintenon to aske the King’s leave, and I beleeve I shall know my doom by to-morow night.” *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1714, July 12. Bar.—You will find enclosed my answer to the Brief of his Holiness, which you have sent me in your letter of 5 May. I beg you in delivering it to assure him I am very sensible of the fatherly affection he shows me in that Brief, and of the good intentions you assure me he has of putting me in possession my royal rights over the bishoprics of Ireland.

But I beg you at the same time, as Protector of that kingdom, to represent to him that the advantage of religion and the preservation of the union, good order, and subordination necessary in the Irish mission, as well as the good of my service, demand that my right of nomination be recognized so clearly as to be incontestable in future, and that this business be settled between his Holiness and myself on a firm and solid footing, in order that I may not be disturbed in future in the power of nominating freely and with full right to all the bishoprics of my kingdom.

You know his Holiness for several years has sent bishops to that country without giving me the least information of it, and that all the remonstrances I have made have been fruitless, which has obliged me in my present condition to endure with patience what I am unable to hinder.

His Holiness has the kindness of declaring by his last Brief that it is not his intention that my rights should suffer any prejudice by all he has hitherto done. I am very well-satisfied with this declaration as regards the past, for which there is no remedy, but I am sorry to tell you that I cannot accept the expedient he proposes for the future, because it is not sufficient to establish my right firmly, and to assure me there will be no interruption in future of the power of nominating effectually, freely, and for ever, to all the bishoprics of Ireland, without which I cannot take part in it with dignity.

After all you tell me of the good will of his Holiness towards me, and of his desire to give me effectual proofs of it, and particularly in this business of the nomination, I cannot believe his Holiness wishes to refuse me the favour I beg you to ask of him for me. In his Brief he assumes my right of nomination, and does not appear to wish to dispute it, since he says, on the contrary, that he does not wish to prejudice it. That being so, I have reason to flatter myself he will not refuse me an express declaration of the thing he assumes.

I therefore demand of him by some authentic Act to recognize and declare precisely, either that I have the right of nomination to all the bishoprics in Ireland and that he confirms it to me, or, if he does not believe I have it, that he grants it to me, and that he promises to maintain me in the possession of the said right for ever, without other conditions than those other crowned heads are subject to, always reserving to himself the right of rejecting those named to whom there shall be lawful and canonical objections.

If he will grant me this favour, which is the only way of ending all disputes on this subject, he will see that I shall use this right with so much deference to himself, and with so much attention to the welfare of the mission, the rules of the canons, and the tranquillity of my own conscience, that he will never have reason to regret having given me this mark of his fatherly affection and of the trust he has in my zeal for the faith and for the interests of the Church, and in my inviolable attachment to the Holy See, for which I feel proud to suffer.

As soon as I shall have my right assured by an Act in proper form, wishing to do nothing precipitately in a matter of this importance, wherein religion and my conscience are concerned, I shall apply myself to the task of taking all proper steps to inform myself fully of the condition of the churches of Ireland, and I hope to work to such effect that in six months I shall be in a condition to send his Holiness and yourself unexceptional names to fill the vacancies, being determined to give all possible attention thereto, and to nominate with scrupulous exactness the subjects I shall judge most worthy, both as regards sound doctrine and

good morals, and as regards their ability, prudence, and other qualities required to make them useful and agreeable to the dioceses to which they shall be nominated.

But I cannot consent that my nomination be not inserted in the brief to be given to the Bishop, because it is for my interest that every bishop, who by his dignity is a peer of my kingdom, should know that he owes his nomination to me, and that the clergy of the place should know that applications for that should be addressed to me.

With regard to the danger apprehended from inserting my name in the brief, I can assure his Holiness that there is none, either for my service or for the safety of the Bishops, who will in consequence thereof be neither more nor less exposed to the penal laws. Nothing is easier than to find certain and prudent means of preventing the briefs falling into the hands of the Protestants. This inconvenience is indeed so little to be feared, considering the care the bishops take to conceal their Bulls, that scarcely a single instance can be found of it in a century, and the Internuncio or whoever inspires his Holiness with this fear is very little informed of the disposition of the enemies of our religion in Ireland, for I venture to say the name of the Pope is more hateful to them than mine, and much more capable of arousing a persecution, it being notorious that my Protestant subjects hate nothing in me more than my religion and my attachment to his Holiness.

If it is really thought so dangerous to put my name in the brief given to the bishop, why was it put in the second one, which you tell me has been dispatched for Mr. Macmahon, and if no inconvenience has arisen from it, why believe it should occur any more to others than to him?

With regard to that bishop, I will only say that his conduct towards me has not been very respectful; you know his Holiness had nominated him to the bishopric of Clogher, without my having anything to do with it, and dispatched his first brief to him, and that ecclesiastic, contrary to the duty of a good subject, accepted without asking my consent, and has still to make excuses to me. As for the expedient Cardinal Caprara has thought of for saving appearances by a second brief in which a pretended nomination is inserted, I can assure you this has never been to my taste or with my consent, as I always love to act with sincerity and good faith and cannot be satisfied with the shadow of a nomination in place of the reality. I do not speak to you of the Archbishops of Dublin and Tuam, nor of the Bishop of Ossory, to whom there are very strong objections, as the Duke of Perth will explain more at length, or of several other bishops, who have been appointed without my nomination and indeed without my knowledge the last two years. I shall forget with pleasure all the past, and shall willingly enter into all reasonable arrangements proposed on the part of his Holiness for the future, provided my right is assured, and no more bishops, peers of my kingdom of Ireland, are made without my knowledge and nomination.

To conclude, let the essential point about the right be settled between his Holiness and myself, we shall afterwards find expedients to obviate all other inconveniences. I shall contribute on my side all possible facilities, provided my dignity be not hazarded, or my rights suffer any prejudice, but these are the two things from which I neither can nor ought ever to derogate. If I did otherwise, I would not deserve the esteem of his Holiness. After all, if I have still the mortification of seeing, in addition to my other sufferings, that of being refused by Rome even the exercise of my rights, I shall leave matters as they are without meddling with them or compromising myself, and shall know how to suffer in silence, waiting till it shall please Providence to put me in a position to take more suitable measures for the preservation of what I believe to belong to me, and what everyone knows my father was in undisputed possession of even during the time of his exile. However it may be, you may assure his Holiness on my behalf that with the grace of God nothing in the world shall ever be capable of separating me from the Holy See, and the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman faith, nor from the respect and filial affection I shall always preserve for him.

I have much confidence in your zeal for me and for that afflicted Church of Ireland, of which you are the worthy Protector, and hope you will work effectually for the consolation and satisfaction of both in this important matter. 4½ pages.
French. Entry Book 1, p. 129.

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1714, July 12. Bar.—Upon the same subject as the last, to which he refers him for a further explanation. *Latin. Ibid. p. 134.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

[1714], July 22. Chaillot.—“Pray send me back all the enclosed to send to the King by to-morrow’s post. I can make nothing of Plunkett’s letter, not even by the cipher the King sent me. You may shew Abram’s (Menzie’s) letter to the Duke of Perth. The King presses me extremely to part the very beginning of August, so I will not putt off my journey longer than the 6th or 7th. He sends hither Sheridan, Dufour and la Roche, so I shall want no cook of my own, and no mor than one page of the Backstairs. You must not fail to be here on Tuesday, that wee may settle everything.”
Holograph.

LOUIS XIV.

1714, Aug. 2.—Will, with codicils of 13 April and 23 Aug. 1715. (Printed in *Œuvres de Louis XIV.*, Paris, 1806, Tome II., p. 476.)
Copy.

JAMES III. to DON CARLO ALBANI.

1714, Aug. 3. Bar.—Congratulating him on his marriage to Donna Theresa Borromei. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 135.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Aug. 28. Camp before Barcelona.—“I have not had the honour of writing to your Majesty this long while, by reason that my son is very regular in giving Sir Thos. Higgins an account of what passes here. Since we were beaten out for the second time of the bastion St. Claire, we have been preparing matters, so as to open the very rampart from the bastion of Levant to that of Porte neuve, to which purpose I have several new batteries in a readiness to fire, but will not let them begin, till we can compass our time, so that the new breaches be made at the same time as three mines be ready to play, and then we will give on all sides a general assault, and in all probability we shall succeed with God’s assistance. The obstinacy of these people is without example.

I have been mightily concern’d to hear the P^{sa}. of Denmark is fallen into an apoplexy, and I am in the greatest impatience to learn if she be recover’d for I feare your Majesty’s measures cannot be ready, and I very much feare Hanovre, the Whiggs, L^d. Churchill and the Treasurer have taken their measures. One would even think that the fitt of apoplexy is not naturall, for a little before L^d. Churchill and Bothmer arrive in England. The treasurer is as great a villain as L^d. Sunderland was.” (The latter part is printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. ix.*)

JAMES III.

1714, Aug. 29. Plombières.—Protestation against the Accession of George I. (Printed in the *Culloden Papers*, p. 30.) *Printed paper.*

JAMES III.

French translation of the above, to which is prefixed a manifesto touching his rights to the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which he endeavours to establish by showing that the Crown is hereditary by the common law and by various Acts of Parliament and by various historical examples, in particular by the proceedings of Parliament on the accession of Edward IV. touching the kings of the House of Lancaster. Annexed is a genealogical tree showing how remotely the house of Hanover was connected with that of England and that there were no less than 57 persons who had a better right to the throne than the Elector. *Printed. 32 pages besides the tree.*

JAMES III.

Another copy of the translation and manifesto in which pp. 17-24 are missing, with another copy of the tree. *Printed. French.*

JAMES III.

MS. draft of the above manifesto with another copy of the tree. *French.*

JAMES III.

English draft of the above manifesto with another copy of the tree.

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, Aug. 31. Chaillot.—“When you have read the enclosed, pray seal it with a head and send it as directed. If you go for the money to-morrow, I should be glad you stopped here in going back, but before you leave St. Germain, I must desire you to find 150 *livres* to give the Duke of Perth for Father Vickart, who, he says, cannot do without it, though his superiours have given him 300, and wee cannot find another messenger proper to be sent, nor should wee loos mor time.” *Holograph.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Sept. 13. Camp of Barcelona.—“This is only to give your Majesty an account that on the 11th we enter’d the town by assault, and beat the rebels out of the retrenchments they had behind the Breaches, upon which they surrender’d. I have granted them their lives, and that they shall not be plonder’d. I have receiv’d your Majesty’s letter of the 23rd August, by which I find you are going to Plombières. I hope in October or November at furthest to be back. I have not time to write any longer to your Majesty.”

JAMES III. to DON MARCO OTTOBONI, DUKE OF FIANO.

1714, Sept. Plombières.—Congratulating him on his marriage with Donna Maria Julia Boncompagni. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 135.*

JAMES III.

1714, Oct. 17. Bar-le-Duc.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Constantius Egan, captain in Berwick’s regiment. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 100.*

R. K. to Mademoiselle DUFRESNOY, at Monsr. Bertin’s, Rue des Boulangers, Fauxbourg St. Victor, Paris.

1714, Oct. 30 [-Nov 10].—“Dear Sir, Both your letters came safe, as did likewise your writings; for your trouble and care in which Mr. Ll[oy]d desires me to tell you he thinks himself very particularly obliged to you. What you mention as fitting to be done for the security of the young gentleman will undoubtedly be done, or I believe I may say with truth, that it is already done. Your Opinion of our Law-suit seems but too well grounded; not but our adversariys intend to give us fair play, as one may see by their management already, but how to apply it to our benefit, I profess I do not see; Blotts till they are hitt, are no Blotts, and without we sollicit with a new zeal and industry we shall be non-suited to eternity. You will see little from hence

but accounts of entrys cerimonys and processions; yesterday the new L^d Mayor invited all the family to his feast, and to-day is the Prince's Birthday. In reality, those who get places, or hope to do so, I take for granted, are heartily glad; but for the Losers, they are rather laught at, than laugh; and if they are hang'd, with all my heart; for those who neither lose nor winn, they seem quite passive in the matter; and the common people express not that joy w^{ch} is usual upon such occasions, tho there is some pains taken to provoke it. Indeed they have got such an infinite number of particularityts relateing to his private life, some of which, if true, may be little more than the different manners of countrys, the rest are airs of frugality, but sometimes exprest in so low a fashion, that there are few, even of the meanest rank, but conceit themselves much better qualify'd for a great station. This encreases not their reverence; and even the Coronation day, in several of the greatest towns in the country, upon an opinion they got amongst them that Dr. Sacheverel was to be insulted in effigie, rose upon the Magistrates, and spoild their mirth; and at Bristol, pull'd down the house where this figure was, and kill'd the master of it, and 3 or 4 more who were in it. If you have the happyness of seeing the *Flying-post* in the country where you are, you will find one very long one, fill'd with complaints of this Jacobite Mob, as he calls it, from one end of the country to the other. 'Tis thought the present court is disposed to the war again, if they can get the Emperour to come in with them; and this is thought some part of Mr. Stanhope's errand to Vienna, in which I know not whether to wish him success or not. The Torys intend to struggle for the next Parlment and woud fain be speaking civilly again; but what to desire, even in that matter, I profess I cannot tell. We are in the hands of Providence, and that will possibly point out some way or other, in which if we do not fail ourselves, something may be done. Your friends are all well, and heartily yours; when any thing from hence can be of service to you, you will be so kind to direct us."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Nov. 25. St. Germain.—“At my arrival heare on Wensday last I received the honour of your Majesty's of the 9th instant, which I could not answer sooner, having been in a continual hurry, besides that some dayes are requisit to inform oneself of the present state of affaires: I have not even yet been able to take a particular account of all matters, but your Majesty may be sure that I will now follow your business very close and give you regularly as exact account as possible.

I expect your orders about answering Gournay's (Marlborough's) letter. I suppose you will not desire him to quitt his present engagements, but that he must speak now plain, and tell what he intends to doe, and what he advises M. Mathews (your Majesty?) to doe; if your Majesty approves of it, I should think it properest to return the answer by M. Trevours (Tunstal) who can tripp to Alençon (England) and spake himself with Gournay.

Belley (Berwick) will obey punctually M. Raucourt's (James') orders by giving M. Rancé (Queen Mary) an account of all and receiving his directions. I believe M. Belley will hardly be able to visit M. Laumarie (Lorraine) these three or four months by reason of his being still very weak, though if there was anything pressing he would part instantly.

When I am a little more settled I will give your Majesty a fuller account of what I think of matters, and have already begun to discourse M. Tallon (de Torey). I am glad M. Janson (Inese) is heare, for his advice will be very usefull to me."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Nov. 27. St. Germain's.—"I gave yesterday the Queen an account of a demand made by the King of Spaine about the Irish regiments of foot that are in France, that is to say of the five last regiments: he desires that the King would give him them, and the King's first motion was to gratify his grandson, but I represented that these troops came out of Ireland to serve him by reason of the reception he had made unto the late King, that they had served with distinction these twenty-three years past, and that therefore he could not dispose of them without their consent; my representation has been found reasonable, and accordingly the answer has been made. The King has ordered me to know of the Irish what they would like, and, if any of them will goe to Spaine, he will take care to have such a capitulation made for them as they will be satisfyd withall. In case they think this offer be for their advantage, they must first have your Majesty's approbation, but till they have consulted about it, it will be needless for them to apply to your Majesty. I have spoken with my Lord Newcastle who will speak with the other colonels, and then they will consult the rest of the officers, in the meane time I begg your Majesty will be pleas'd to lett me know your thoughts on the matter. There is a great deale to be consider'd, and the chief point is, whether these troops being in Spaine will be as much at hand as being in France, in case either Kings fall out with England, for whilst the peace lasts neither will allow them to follow your Majesty.

The Queen has sent for M. Trevors (Tunstal) that he may part for Alençon (England), as soon as your Majesty's answer comes about Gournay (Marlborough)."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Nov. 28.—"In the present situation of affaires all that can be said to the King's friends in Scotland is,

That the King is firmly resolved to goe himself in person to them as soon as possibly he can, and to carry me along with him.

That a little time must be allowed for getting together what is necessary, especially for raising of money and for taking measures with friends in England, without which little good is to be expected. The King is now actually about this.

That for the better keeping the secret, the King's friends must not expect to know the precise time of his embarquing, but that he will give them sufficient warning that they may meet him, in the meane time they must keep up their harts, without giving jealousy to the government, and they must give him regularly an account how matters stand."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Dec. 4. St. Germaines.—"I have spoken to L^d Newcastle and Coll. Dorington about the proposition made by the King of Spaine, but we have agreed not to spake to others till we knew first your Majesty's pleasure about it, so I beg you will be pleas'd to lett me know your intention on this matter that I may act accordingly. I shall differ till then giving the King of France an answer.

We have dispatched M. Moreau (the Highlander), and will doe the same with M. Trevers (Tunstal) when he comes up. Orbec (Ormonde) will never know we have any dealings with Malbranche (Marlborough). M. Rancé (Queen Mary) has also spoke to M. Trevers' correspondant heare about trying what friends mought doe at Alençon (England), this correspondant having been formerly engaged in trading will direct M. Trevers to his associates who must lett him know what they can doe for M. Robinson (James), for whome your Majesty is pleas'd to interest yourself. I long to heare newse of M. Orbec who has certainly very great interest with the merchands. I intend to see M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) this week, he has great interest with M. Sably (St. John) and his associates, in short we will leave no stone unturned to sollicit for M. Raucourt (James). There is no newse at Versailles, only the King has given M. de Torey an augmentation of fifty thousand crowns upon his brevet de retenüe; this requires a compliment."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Dec. 5. St. Germaines.—"I have nothing to ad to your Majesty since the letter I had the honour of writing to you yesterday, only that Mr. Trevers (Tunstal) is come to town, and will part to-morrow for Alençon (England); his correspondant heare does not think it proper to charge him with speaking with any other person but Gournay (Marlborough) the rather that there is one at Paris of that countrey who has sence and consequently can doe it more effectually. M. Trevers' instructions are very short, being only to press Gournay on what he can doe, what he will doe, and what he would have M. Robinson (James) doe, but no positive answer is required."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, [December] 7. St. Germaines.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 2nd instant, by which I find you do not approve of the Irish regiments going to Spain. I have since that spoken with Lord Newcastle and Col. O'Donnell, and

we have agreed to return for answer to the King of France, that the colonels cannot think of quitting his service, after 23 years serving him with zeal and fidelity, neither can they believe their officers will be of another mind. I fancy this answer will put an end to the matter. I have taken care not to let anybody know that your Majesty is against their going to Spain, I only said that your Majesty did not determine anything. I could not yesterday see M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) at Paris, for he was sick and had taken physick."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Dec. 9. St. Germain.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 5 instant, by which I find that M. Dundass writt but a very short letter, though he assur'd he would give an ample account, and as I feare that he may have either omitted some part of my instructions, or at least have made some faults in the transcribing which have rendered them obscure, I send your Majesty heare inclos'd an other copy. I did not indeed give your Majesty my opinion of all that matter, nor indeed do I think it possible till we know the true present state of affaires. When Sr. Jⁿ [Forester] comes back from his journey, one may be better able to discourse, though, as I fancy matters, without M. Alençon (England) there cannot be very great grounds for hopes: 'tis necessary to see what M. Orbec (Ormonde) will say to M. Mansard (Cokley). M. Dorat (Dicconson?) will spake to his countryman to see what can be done with his friends and I shall try what M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) can doe with M. Sably (St. John), Harford (Lord Harcourt), and others his relations. I do not much reckon upon M. Malbranche (Marlborough) but still we shall soon know his answer to M. Trevers (Tunstal)."

I gave yesterday an answer to the King of France about the Irish troops, telling him that I found the officers farr from being willing to goe to Spaine, and that I was sure they would not part with him, unless he parted with them which they hoped he would not, since for these twenty-three yeares they have served him with great zeale and affection. When the answer comes from Spaine, we shall be able to oppose what other efforts may be made to carry these troops into Spaine."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Dec. 18. St. Germain.—"I received last night the honour of your Majesty's of the 12 instant.

The Queen will lett your Majesty know what M. de Torcy told me to-day about her jointure, as soon as I have the memoire I will send it him. I long to heare from M. Mansard (Cokley), also from M. Trevers (Tunstal): I saw yesterday M. Dorat's (Dicconson's?) friend who will part as soon as he has a credencial from M. Raucourt (James). Matters seem to grow to very high terms at M. Alençon's (England) where M. Horne's (the Elector of Hanover's) behaviour is very extraordinary. M. Arthur

(the English) will I hope at last make use of M. Robinson (James) to be rid of so troublesome a guest.

The Dutchess of Orleans is now in labour.

Postscript.—Lord Peterborough will be this night or to-morrow at Paris in his way to Italy.

The D^{ss}. of Berwick returns your Majesty her most humble thanks for the honour you are pleas'd to doe and presents her most dutyfull respects."

JAMES III. to CARDINAL COLONNA.

1714, Dec. 21.—Condoling with him on the death of his brother, the Constable Colonna. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 135.*

JAMES III. to the WIDOW of the CONSTABLE COLONNA.

1714, Dec. 21.—Condoling with her on the death of her husband. *French. Ibid. p. 136.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF TAGLIACOZZO.

1714, Dec. 21.—Condoling with him on the death of his father, the Constable Colonna. *French. Ibid.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Dec. 23. St. Germain.—"Last night M. Ennis told me of a Brother of 96, 11, 43, 13, 11, 37, 28, 55, 37 (Arburt[h] not) parting to-morrow for Port Mahon where he is a captain, and at the same time proposed my writing to try if the fleet could be gained. The business is of such consequence that, by the Queen's advice and consent, we determined not to loose this opportunity, and that has made me make use of your Majesty's name, which I suppose you will not disown. The Queen had a little scruple in my putting in my letter by your Majesty's order, but I own I think it no lye, for you have often ordered us all to doe on occasions what was best for your service, and the naming your Majesty in such a material matter was absolutely necessary. I send here enclosed the copy of my letter. 20, 52, 11, 12, 52, 28 (Gordon), is a very honest man and particularly known, by the above cypher gentleman.

I just now receiv'd a letter from M. Trevers (Tunstal) which the Queen sends your Majesty.

The business of the Irish regiments going to Spaine is quite over."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Dec. 28. St. Germain.—"I find by a letter of M. Mansart (Cokley) to M. Dorat (Dicconson?), that the first apprehends much M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) departing from M. Raucourt's (James') interest, but your Majesty will see by a letter I give the

Queen from M. Carry (Carte) that it is quite the contrary : which of these two to believe I cannot tell ; however I write this post to M. Mansart and to M. Orbec to endeavour to putt a little life in them. I long to heare further from M. Trevers (Tunstal) about M. Malbranche (Marlborough). I hope your Majesty's cold is better, the Queen, thank God, is very well."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, Dec. 30. St. Germain's.—"I have the honour of sending your Majesty heare enclosed a letter I receiv'd last night from M. Trevers (Tunstal). I shall write to him on Tuesday to bid him stay at Alençon (England) till he hears further from me, and your Majesty will be pleased to lett me have your orders. I should be of opinion that he had best stay there as long as he can without suspicion, that he may be more at hand to discourse with M. Malbranche (Marlborough). I am also of opinion that since this latter has a mind to quitt his present station, M. Raucourt (James) will doe well to consent unto it, the more that I have been told that M. Tilmond (the Tories) would be glad to make up with him, which can not be whilst he remains as he is. I have even been assured that Orbec (Ormonde) would be glad to make up with him."

DR. MATTHEW KENNEDY with THOMAS SHERIDAN.

[1714.]—Account current between the above from 12 June, 1712, to Sept., 1714, most of the outgoings being payments to the Mother Superior for Sheridan's sisters, the latest date being a receipt of 14 Nov. for money received of Dr. Kennedy.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 1.—"I must beginn with making your Majesty my respectfull compliments upon the beginning of this new year which I hartily wish may be better than the past. I send your Majesty heare enclosed a copy of a letter I received from M. Cary (Carte). The idea he has of M. Erington (the Emperor) is the general discourse of all people at M. Alençon's (England) and I wish that part of it were true. Would it not be proper for M. Raucourt (James) to endeavour again by the meanes of M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine) to begett a more particular friendship with M. Erington, whose alliance is certainly the best. If his sisters be anyways passable, and that he would not give a niece, I should be for taking one of them. It is true M. Robinson (James) is in some engagement elsewhere, but I believe it will soon break off, for M. Preston (the Pope) is not of a temper to do his part.

Postscript.—I have just now received the honour of your Majesty's of the 27th, and I send you heare enclosed copy of the letter I have written to M. Trevers (Tunstal). I will add what you are pleased to order concerning the lawyer's (Marlborough's) sending some person of confidence upon occasion." *Enclosed,*

M. CARY (CARTE) to M. BELLEY (the DUKE OF BERWICK).

1714, Dec. 24.—M. 25, 61, 46, 21, 46, 25, 69 (*Philips*) se trouve sensiblement obligé de l'honneur de votre souvenir, il ne peut jusqu'à present se resoudre d'entretenir correspondance avec vous en droiture a cause du danger, il faut que Carry s'en charge, mais il espere d'avoir bientôt matière suffisante pour faire le voyage vers M. Raucourt (*James*) luy meme, en attendant il m'a prié de vous assurer qu'il travaille continuellement et avec toute l'application du monde a cet ouvrage avec des ouvriers de consequence : il ne faut pas vous cacher pourtant, que 61, 96, 28, 99, 55, 11 (*Hanmer*), alias *Hunter*, l'a trompé, mais il se flatte que cela ne sera pas de consequence et que la perte sera réparée avec usure. Ce qu'on appelle mob devient tous les jours plus considerable en faveur des *Torys* et cette marchandise ne doit pas etre meprisée, elle a plus d'une fois emportée le prix, mais ce qu'il y a de plus certain c'est qu'aussytot que M. Errington (*the Emperor*) paroitra manifestement pour M. Robinson (*James*) M. Tilmond (*the Tories*) prendra un degré de courage surprenant. On a deja remarqué dans les nouvelles publiques que M. Errington donne a sa sœur ainée la regie des affaires de M. Foster (*Flanders*) sur quoy on se forme une Idée que M. Raucourt l'epousera, ce qui mettroit M. Alençon (*England*) dans une confusion audela de l'imagination. M. Mansard (*Cokley*) est de retour, il m'assure que *Orbec* (*Ormonde*) demeure ferme comme un rocher, il m'a fait prier de retarder mon voyage chez M. Fredeling (*France*) dans l'esperance ou il est de pouvoir me donner dans peu une commission qui sera agreable a M. Raucourt.

M. BELLEY (the DUKE OF BERWICK) to MR. TREVERS
(*TUNSTALL*).

"Yours of the 21 Dec. (N.S.) I have received, by which I see the lawyer (the Duke of Marlborough) thinks he will not be able to give any good advice on M. Collins' (the King's) affaires these two or three months, that is, I suppose until M. Roper (the Parliament) comes back from his travels. That being [so] M. Savill (*Queen Mary*) and I are of opinion you had best stay wher you are to be near at hand to consult the lawyer on any thing that may occur. I expect M. Hunt's (the King's) opinion also, and I will let you know it. I begin to be of the lawyer's opinion about his quitting the bench, and the more becaus he thinks he will be the better able, and have more credit to serve M. Collins, but I wish at the same time, he wold, if possible, make up with M. Carleton (the Tories), and especially with M. Germin (the Duke of Ormond), for, next to the lawyer, I am assured nobody has a greater influence with M. Ward (the army) than M. Germin, and therefor, if these two could joine heartily together and engage M. Ward in M. Collins' interest, we might have a fair prospect of soon finishing our lausute. Be pleased to speak to him about this, but at the same time be sure you let him understand that all the advice

I give is with due deference to his judgement, only this I must repeat, that measures must be taken out of hand to prepare all the papers and materialls necessary that we be not at a loss, if a fitt occasion should offer of beginning our lawsute. My kynd and dutifull compliments to the lawyer. Whenever he pleases I shall be ready to be one of his scriveners, tho' to none else. M. Knipe (Queen Mary) is very well and all your friends here. Yours most entirely." Copy in Mr. Inese's hand.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 6. St. Germain's.—“M. Belley (Berwick) has had a conversation with M. Jolie (Lady Jersey), and they have agreed that the latter shall write to M. Sably (Bolingbroke) to propose unto him the taking in hand the management of M. Raucourt's (the King's) concerns at Alençon (England), it being the interest of his friend, M. Arthur (the English) as well as of M. Robinson's (the King's), besides the particular advantages M. Sably may gett by forwarding the cause; he is to be desired to try if he can engage with him M. Harford's namesake (Lord Harcourt), M. Beauchamp (the Bishop of London), M. Molsun (Lord Mulgrave, *i.e.* the Duke of Buckinghamshire), M. Moulin, M. Porter (Lord Powlett), M. 43, 11, 52, 99, 21, 18 (Broml[e]y), and what other relations he can of M. Tilmond (the Tories). M. Orbec (Ormonde) was also named, that it mought not appeare that we had other wayes to come at him. M. Sably is also to be desired to send his opinion in all speed and even to send to M. Laumarie (Lorraine), or to M. Fredeling (France) a good lawyer to state the case, and agree upon the methods of beginning the law suite. There is yet no English letters, which I wonder at. M. de Cambray is very ill, so is Mareschal de Chamilly. I had a long discourse with Mr. Pecour (Prior), but he insisted so much upon M. Robinson's (James's) making up with M. Pery (Protestantism?), that I could bring him to no conclusion favourable for this present time.”

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 11. St. Germain's.—“I send your Majesty here enclosed a letter I have received from M. Cary (Carte). I will write him back that M. Ph[illips] had better not come unless he has something of moment to impart, for he will be more useful in England to keep your Majesty's friends in heart, and to give an account of all that passes.

I send also your Majesty copy of the paper I gave to M. Jolie (Lady Jersey).

M. Sanders' (Duke of Savoy, *i.e.*, King of Sicily?) agent at Fredeling's (France) wrote the other day to M. Belley (Berwick) from his master, desiring M. Raucourt (James) should be acquainted how sorry he was, that reasons hindered him from answering M. Robinson's (James') letter, but that he did protest he wished him all happyness imaginable, and would even be

ready to contribute to it, whenever it lay in his power, provided it was not directly contrary to the good of his country and family. M. Belley told him that he would give an account of it, and could in the meantime answer for M. Robinson's kind reception of the message.

Your Majesty desires to know what I think of M. Hatton (Hanmer?). I think I have already given you an account of him. Few people know what to make of him, for my share I am persuaded he loves nobody so well as himself, and will never publicly take any party but that of the Parliament, where he thinks to be always the top man, however it is good to manage him, and maybe he will by degrees be brought further than he is aware. M. Sably (Bolingbroke) is the man I wish would work heartily. As to what relates to M. Erington (the Emperor) I wish M. Raucourt could in general terms intimate something to M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine). Nay even the term of alliance may be made use of, for it would concur with M. Prichard's (the Pope's?) proposal if it goes on, and if this latter breaks off, it will be applied to a niece or a sister. I am assured that there is a sister of not above five or six and twenty, if that be so, and that she be not horrible, I could hartily wish M. Robinson had her, for I do not see anything at present so much for his advantage, both as to his making a figure and being considered in the world, but even for to hasten the recovery of his paternal estate. M. Prichard's match is not to be compared to it, for the young lady, though a near relation, is not of the family, and as for the others M. Erington is like a father to them.

The Duchess of Berwick desires leave to assure your Majesty of her most dutifull respects.

I suppose the Queen writes your Majesty the news of what has happened in Spain."

JAMES III.

1715, Jan. $\frac{3}{14}$.—Declaration. "The King haveing impartially consider'd both the sufferings of the Royal Family and the troubles and dismal prospects of these Kingdoms, and being fully resolved, by the help of God, to recover his own Right, and restore the peace and prosperity of these unhappy Nations; he is most heartily willing to remove all Objections, and to give the utmost satisfaction that is in his power, not only to the just expectation, but even to the wishes of all his people.

Time and the visible hand of Providence have fully baffled and exposed some hellish and absurd calumnies, and many of his most eminent opposers have been oblidged (at last) to acknowledge his right of blood, and Hereditary title.

As to the chief Objection that remains, the difference of Religion, his Majesty hopes that all good men will consider, that he was driven out of his own country in his cradle, and that everybodys education being the choice and business of their Parents, he was educated by his Parents in their Religion, and in that Church they themselves thought to be best. And now since he has been thus educated, and never seen any other

Church; if he should declare himself a Protestant, very few even of his friends would believe him, and his enemies would be sure to turn it against him not only as a mean and dishonourable but dangerous dissimulation.

It is not possible for him in his present circumstances to enter into disputes in matters of Religion; and publick and formal disputes are rarely attended with any real advantage. But as soon as it pleases God to give him the full and free opportunity of conversation with his own Subjects, he promises upon his Honour, that he will fairly hear and examine whatsoever Churchmen or Laymen shall represent to him in these matters: and whatsoever shall be the result as to his private opinion, his administration shall be according to the Laws and Constitution, without giving the least ground of Offence, or making the least Ineroachment.

The Ch[urch] of E[ngland] has reason to be assured of his particular favour as well as his protection; considering the early assurances he gave in his instructions bearing date in 1703, to which he adheres, and will faithfully make them good.

He thinks the Interest of the Ch[urch] of E[ngland] and that of the crown to be the same: they have always stood and fallen together; and the one has always been struck at thro' the other; her former Loyalty has justly shined in the esteem of all the world; nor ought her principles to be reproached for the faults of those who have unhappily departed from them in their practice.

As the K[ing] will put it out of his power to doe any hurt in matters of Religion, so he gives all possible assurances to the security of all other things, the Rights and Liberties and even the Satisfaction of his people; being fully resolved from the most solid and impartial considerations, to make the Law of the land the rule of his Government; and to conform himself to the advice of Parliaments, which he considers to be the security and happiness of the King as well as of the people.

All ranks and conditions of men will find their account in doing their duty.

The experience he hath got in suffering abroad by the misfortunes of the R[oyal] F[amily] he will improve for the good of his people, and for settling the government in the affection of his Subjects.

And as none but he can be capable of curing the calamities and divisions of these nations, so he will use his utmost endeavour for that end, as the true and impartial father of his Country.

And as he designs to do all that is possible on his part for the happiness and satisfaction of his people; so he hopes that all wise Protestants whatsoever, laying aside all groundless prejudices, will fairly meet his good intentions; and give him one of the best arguments in the world in favour of Protestants, which is, doing him Justice, the essential part of Religion.

He is resolved never to abandon what is his Right by the laws of God and Man. The consequences of a disputed Succession which have excluded so many others of the best families in

Europe as well as himself, must be fatal to this and after-generations. For his own part whatsoever shall happen at any time to be the situation of the affairs of Europe, he hopes always to have friends to espouse so just a cause. And there can be no imaginable way to cure or prevent the calamities and confusion of these unsettled nations, but by restoring of right and establishing of government upon just loyal and ancient foundations.

For these and many other undeniable reasons his Majesty hopes that those who have any regard to their own posterity's happiness, will in cool blood open their eyes, and consider how inconsistent it is with wisdom and Interest as well as Christianity to continue an Injustice, which has already cost so many millions of men and money, and to run on further in the Labyrinth, when the only remedy is not only Just and honourable, but natural easy, and certainly the Interest of every man who is not his own enemy."

JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 17 and 31 and Feb. 21.—Fifty-seven letters to Cardinals and others in reply to their respective letters of Christmas and New Year's good wishes, four dated 17 Jan., one 21 Feb., and the rest 31 Jan. *French. Entry Book 1, pp. 136-150.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 18. St. Germain's.—"I sent yesterday to M. Talon (M. de Torcy) M. Jolly's (Lady Jersey's) letter to M. Sably (Bolingbroke), and I putt in it a little note that M. Belley (Berwick) gave me, of which I send your Majesty hearin a copy. We have no newse yet from England. I long to hear of M. Orbec (Ormonde)."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 22. St. Germain's.—"I received yesterday your Majesty's letter of the 17 instant. I have shewn it to M. Talon (M. de Torcy), who thinks that M. Robinson (James) cannot doe better than endeavour to make friendshipp with M. Erington (the Emperor), and especially ask his younger sister. As soon as M. Preston's (the Pope's) answer comes then will be a proper time. Neither Talon nor Belley (Berwick) can be of M. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) opinion that succession is more essencial than M. Erington's alliance, but both is what is to [be] wished and compas'd if possible. M. Talon approves of M. Hicky's (Hooke's) being sent to M. Erington. You will soon have an occasion of trying M. Spencer (King of Sweden). I send your Majesty heare enclosed a letter I received from M. Cary (Carte). The bearer and I have had a long conversation. I like his proposalls much better then M. Dundass', and I think there is no time to be lost in endeavouring to persuade M. Orbec (Ormonde) to agree on a method junctly with M. Enster (the Scotch). This man proposes a note to be writ by M. Raucourt (James) to Orbec, but I believe one must first wayte for the letter

Cary speaks on, though a note in general terms adressed from M. Raucourt to M. Jonuelle^a mought be sent, and would be even a good handle for Orbec to sollicite the speedy expedition of the grand affaire. If 25, 52, 11, 37, 69, 99, 52, 13, 37, 61 (Portsmouth) *alias* Packington could [be] secured, as also 37, 52, 13, 55, 11, 52, 89 (Touer of) la Mothe (London) *alias* Tanton, it would be of great consequence for those are the ablest lawyers at Alençon (England). Belley's towne (Berwick) is also one who could be of great service. I own I never yet saw so fair of prospect, but Orbec must speak plain and immediately."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 26. St. Germain's.—"I saw yesterday M. Jolie (Lady Jersey), who told me that in case Sably (Bolingbroke) answered not the first letter, a second ought to be writt. He assures me M. Hatton (Hanmer?) is still violent for the High Church, and is gone to the country about the elections. My Lord Staires came to Paris on Wensday night. I forgott to give your Majesty an account of my having made the King of France your compliments upon the new yeare. He ordered me to return you his, and with great protestations of kindness."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 29. St. Germain's.—"I have the honour of sending your Majesty two letters, one from M. Cary (Carte) and the other from Plun[ket]. M. Talon (M. de Torcy) will send immediately to Alençon (England) the person proposed by Berry to heare what will be said to him, and give an account of it. Malbranche (Marlborough) is omnipotent now with Horne (the Elector of Hanover), but I wonder very much that for these three weeks no letter is come from M. Trevers (Tunstall). I feare this latter is fallen sick. My Lord Staires was this day at Versailles. He made me my Lord Churchill's compliments."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 3. St. Germain's.—"I have the honour of sending your Majesty heare enclosed two letters I have received from M. Cary. M. Orbec (Ormonde) seems to continue very harty, but, if he looses this opportunity, God knows when the like will offer. M. Tallon (M. de Torcy) has sent me the man designed for Alençon (England). His mine does not promise much, but I am assured he is secret, and that is enough, for his business is only to harken and give an account."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 5. St. Germain's.—"Your Majesty will heare of the fowr Irish regiments to be reformed. I have spoken to-day to the Chancelour about it, and especially about Dorington's. He is

^aPerhaps=the Jacobites.

to spake to-night to the King of it, and, if the resolution cannot be altered, at least to differ it, till we can know if the King of Spain will take them. M. Harvey's (Holland's) agent is making of late very much of M. Belley (Berwick). I should fancy he thinks M. Raucourt's (James') affaires in a better way. He intends to visit and dine with M. Belley."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 8. St. Germain.—"The Moreau (Highlander) Puckle will be dispatched this night, for M. Rancé (Queen Mary) thinks that no time is to be lost for to send unto M. Orbec (Ormonde), and, when all is done, this man brings a message, though not directly from him, yet by his order. M. Janson (Inese) will send your Majesty copy of the instructions given him. M. Rochequion (Queen Mary) sends unto M. Orbec by the way of Mansard (Cokley) a cargo of Agincourt (money). That will shew him that M. Raucourt (the King) is in good earnest, and will, I believe, stirr him up more then abundance of compliments. I send your Majesty heare enclosed a letter of Cary's (Carte's). To-morrow I will speake to M. Talon (M. de Torcy) about M. Orbec, and shall desire him to return an answer to M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) who had consulted him on Orbec's message, and there is the delay, which has occasioned all this obscurity and silence. I am very much afraid Trevers (Tunstall) is sick or dead, for we have not heard of him this month."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 12. St. Germain.—"I have not time to give your Majesty an account of what Belley (Berwick) has done with M. Talon (M. de Torcy), but the Queen will. All will depend now on Orbec (Ormonde) and if [he] goes hartily to work I shall have a good opinion of the success of M. Raucourt's (James') affairs."

LIEUT.-GENERAL SHELDON.

1715, Feb. 13.—Receipt for six sealed bags supposed to contain each 1,000 *louis d'or* received from Sir William Ellis. *Enclosed*,

JAMES III.

Order to Sir W. Ellis to deliver to Mr. Sheldon seven bags of the money he is charged with. 1715, 10 Feb., Nancy.

JAMES III. to the PRINCE OF NASSAU SIEGEN.

1715, Feb. 14. Nancy.—I received your letter of the 2nd from Dormans with every feeling of gratitude, nothing being more obliging than your offer in it, but, as I see no appearance of being obliged to change my residence, I hope I shall need no other retreat but this, as long as it shall please Providence to leave me in my present situation, but this does not prevent me from being as much obliged for your generous offer as if I had accepted it. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 150.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 15. St. Germain.—“I have received by Mr. Sheldon the honor of your Majesty’s letter of the 10th inst. I have not yet had time to discourse of all matters fully with him, but I hope to-morrow I shall, with the help of Mr. Ennis, for he is grown deafer than ever. Your Majesty may depend nothing shall be wanting on my side to fullfill the great trust you are pleased to honour me withall. I send your Majesty here enclosed copy of the last letter I writt to Cary (Carte). I shall see to-morrow at Versailles Castel Blanco, who will find Talon (M. de Torcy) very willing to grant him his request.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 17. St. Germain.—“I gave your Majesty an account on Tuesday last of the good disposition I found in M. Talon (de Torcy) for the forwarding of M. Raucourt’s (James’) concerns. He told M. Belley (Berwick) that he would give leave for buying M. Alexandre’s (an army’s) tooles, but yesterday he said that he could not do it untill one had a further account of M. Orbec (Ormonde). I pressed him very much, and at last I found that M. Rose (Louis XIV.) was not yet determined for feare of M. Goddard (war ?), so that by his advice I desierd M. Belley to spake with Mrs. Rethel (Louis XIV.), which he is to doe to-morrow, having an appointement with her. Your Majesty shall have an account of what passes, but this you may depend upon, M. Belley will leave no stone unturned to render M. Raucourt (James) service. I beginn to suspect by what Mansard (Cokley) writes that Orbec expects M. Robinson (James) should carry with him to M. Elbeuf (Scotland) or M. Alençon (England) that able lawyer M. Alexandre (an army) which at [this] time cannot possibly be compassd, but one cannot say anything positif till we have an answer from Orbec. In the meane time we will doe all we can to secure M. Varennes (ships) and M. Aginecourt (money). The gentleman of Etampes (Spain) is at work, and M. Hicky (Hooke) is also employing his credit. Three companys of my son’s regiment are ordered to join Dorington, which I look upon as a good sign.”

QUEEN MARY to LADY PETRE.

[1715?] Feb. 19. St. Germain.—“Tho’ I have charged Mr. and Mrs. Dicconson to give you a thousand thanks from me for your kynd and generous offer of giving 1,000*l.* to be disposed off for the King’s service at a time that he stands in very great need of it, yett I cannot be satisfyed, if I don’t at least endeavour to express to you myself the great sence I have of it, though I want words to do it as I would, and as you deserve. I shall not fail to acquaint the King with it, and I dare answer for him, as for myself, that you will find us very gratefull, if ever it pleases God to putt us in a condition of shewing ourselves so. In the mean time I can assure you that the esteem, and kyndnesse I have for you, is equal to your merit, which I own is greater than ever I saw in any body of your age.” *Holograph.*

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to MAJOR-GENERAL GORDON at Aberdeen.

1715, Feb. 8[-19]. Edinburgh.—Bruntstean has writ me account of your invitation, but I shall at meeting give you reasons why you should not be too hasty. I desire the favour of seeing you at Gordon Castle about the 8th of next month.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 22. St. Germain's.—“Mr. 25, 61, 46, 21, 46, 25, 69 (Philips) *alias* Pemberton arrived at Paris three days agoe. I discoursed with him yesterday, but I shall referr to what he will say himself, for I believe he parts to-morrow. M. Fisher (Sir J. Forester) is just now come, and is gone to spake with M. Rancé (Queen Mary). Belley (Berwick) has had discourses of late with Mrs. Rose (Louis XIV.), M. Talon (M. de Torey), Valcourt (Voysin?) and 13, 46, 21, 21, 55, 11, 52, 18 (Villeroy) *alias* Vernam. He finds they are not for venturing anything to the prejudice of M. Porray (the peace), unless one were very sure of the success. However after discoursing with Pemberton, Fisher, and after the return of the last Moreau (Highlander) M. Raucourt (James) will be better able to make a solid judgment, and lay a plan for the beginning of M. Robinson's (James' lawsuite.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 23. St. Germain's.—“Your Majesty will heare yourself what Sir John Forester and Mr. Philipps say, so I need not repeat it. Though they never saw one another, yet they agree in their accounts, which is a proof of the truth of what they bring. Upon the whole I believe your Majesty will find that nothing is yet in a reddiness, nor can be so soon. I think no time should be lost in forwarding Hooke into Germany, and I wish somebody could be found to send into Holland. The enclosed M. Dickinson (Dicconson) opened thinking it for himself, but we believe it for your Majesty. It contains very little, only Malbranche's (Marlborough's) usual bantring expressions. However, I am glad to find Trevers (Tunstall) is not dead.”

The EARL OF MAR to the LAIRD OF GLENGARRY.

1715, Feb. 15[-26]. Edinburgh.—“Our friend Glendarule teling me he can send you a letter saif, I could not but let you know how sensible I am of all your favours and of the trust you in particular and the rest of the gentlemen of the Highlands have put in me. You shall never have cause to repent of it, and, when it lyes in my power to serve you, I'll be proud of showing the valow I put on the friendship of so brave and worthie gentlemen. The parte you have acted of late has been so dutifull and prudent, that by it you have, I hope, secured peace to your country, quiet to yourselves, and disappointed the designs of your enimmies against you, and, if you go on in that way

you cannot fail of making the Highlands more valow'd than ever it has yet been. I am very sensible how much this has been owing to yourself, which must alwayes make me esteem you for your understanding and good sense, and the regard you have shoven to me must tye me in gratitud ever to be your friend.

I cannot but mention the travel and pains Glendarule has been at in serving his country in generall and particularly the Highlands on this occasion, and tho' notwithstanding of that, those who bear no good will to him more than to ye and me do still what they can to bring him to trouble, yet I hope he shall e'er long find a sutable reward for it, and that it shall be out of those peoples' power to do any of us hurt. In the mean time we act an honest parte to our country, and that is a comfort to honest minds."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, March 1. St. Germain's.—"Your Majesty will have an account by the Queen of Sword in hand*, who only waytes for the arrival of M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) present to visit M. Laumarie (Lorraine). Reflecting on the consequence or rather necessity of making friends for M. Raucourt (James), in all parts, and of being informed of what passes, we have been thinking to propose the sending of M. Hicky (Hooke) to M. Harvey (Holland) where he has abundance of acquaintances, and may be nearer M. Allain's (Germany's) northern neighbours. We are assured M. 11, 13, 55, 11, 29 (Ruerk) is a man of sense, and would be a fitter person to employ neare M. Erington (the Emperor). M. Robinson (James) is the best judge. Your Majesty will be pleased to consult this latter and send your orders."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, March 4. St. Germain's.—"I have the honour of sending your Majesty heare enclosed M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) letter to Belley (Berwick). M. Cam[er]on will give your Majesty a full account of all, which is much to the same purpose as what Fisher (Sir J. Forester) and Pemberton (Philips) brought. Arms and money are the two things to be minded on this side of the water; the rest depends on those in England. I found M. Talon (de Torcy) much inclined for M. Hicky's (Hooke's) going to Harvey (Holland), where he will be much more useful, having more acquaintances. Ruerck, we are assured, has sense, but your Majesty is best judge. Sir Thoby Bourk writes me word he believes that he will part very soon for Suedland."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, March 5. St. Germain's.—"I have nothing worth giving your Majesty an account this post, and this is only to lett you know that Mr. Rich. Hamilton has desierd me to ask your leave for his

* i.e. Cameron, the Cameron crest being a mailed arm and hand bearing a sword.

going to see his niece at Ponthey. He will neither pass by Barr, nor even be at Ponthey when your Majesty goes to Plombières. He says that he has some earnest business with his niece. Your Majesty will be pleased to lett me know your pleasure therein."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, March 8. St. Germain.—"I have received your Majesty's letter by Sir John Forester and have not yet had time to discourse the Queen upon the contents of the enclosed papers by reason of dispatching Sir John to Cales (Cadiz). The Queen writes your Majesty word of the busines, so I shall say no more of it, having several letters to write this night for England and for Cales."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, March 10. St. Germain.—"The Queen will have given your Majesty an account of the reasons that have determined her sending Fisher (Sir J. Forester) to Estampes (Spain). M. Talon (de Torcy) whome I saw yesterday, thought also that journey necessary, by reason of the great benefitt that may ensue. M. Belley (Berwick) saw yesterday a letter of Janot's (d'Iberville) to M. Talon which explained what Pierre (Plunket) sayes in a letter I send your Majesty heare enclosed: the matter is thus. M. Spencer's attourney at Alençon (King of Sweden's ambassador in England) told M. Janot that three of Tilmond's (the Tories) family came to him to acquaint him that forty more of the said family were resolved to send M. Agincourt (money) unto M. Spencer (King of Sweden) to enable his carrying on and finishing soon his law suite, that he mought after that take pittty of the present condition of all the Tilmonds and deliver them from the oppression of M. Horne (Elector of Hanover), the compasing of which must be by assisting M. Raucourt (James) with all his maine, that this would be a most glorious and heroick act, and because M. Spencer is a great friend of M. Roland (religion) it is desierd of him that he shall be garantye of M. Raucourt's behaviour towards M. Roland, which will be a meanes to give no disquiet unto M. Arthur (the English). This seems a farfetch business but yet it will not putt any stopp to other proceedings, and so I should think it fitting to let it goe on. M. Janot does not name the three persons that spoke to M. Spencer's attourney.

M. Janot also says that he has been assured by several substantial merchands that M. Grassin's (civil war) presence is absolute necessary at Alençon, for all the ill character the said M. Grassin has, and that he will much endamage M. Arthur: so I make no dout but that very soon M. Grassin will repair to Alençon.

Since your Majesty approves of sending M. Hicky (Hooke) to Harvey (Holland) I will on Tuesday bring the business to conclusion with M. Talon (de Torcy), whome I found last time I saw him, enclined to send him to M. Spencer for the reasons heare above mentiond.

I am glad your Majesty is resolved sending O'R[uer]k to M. Alain (Germany), but I humbly conceive his business will not only be to treat about, 25, 11, 46, 28, 87, 55, 87, 96, 11, 21, 55, 69, 12, 96, 13, 20, 37, 55, 11 (Prince Charles's^e daug[h]ter) but also about M. Erington's (the Emperor's) 69, 46, 69, 37, 55, 11 (sister), and for to watch an occasion to make a friendship betwixt M. Robinson (James) and M. Erington. These points are certainly very essential. M. Rancé (Queen Mary) will cause next post M. Janson (Inese) and M. Plessis (Duke of Perth?) write to M. Elbeuf (Scotland) according as M. Raucourt desires, and M. Cory's (Carte's) neveu mought also to be sent back to M. Elbeuf with letters to the same purpose.

I am overjoyd your Majesty is so well pleased with Fisher (Sir J. Forester) ; he is both honest, zealous and prudent. M. Rancé cannot read till to-morrow with Belley the papers your Majesty sent by Fisher, having been overwhelm'd with business, but it will be time enough before Pemberton (Phillips) arrives.

Postscript.—I beginn to fancy your Majesty writes as little legible as my self."

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1715, March 13.—" Nothing could be more welcome nor agreeable than the fresh assurances Mr. Cam[eron] brought me under your own hand, of the continuance of your good will, and application to my service. To avoid giving any suspicion, this will be conveyed to you by the method you proposed to Cam[eron] when anything required further explication than can be made by letter. You will be informed of a very important affair, which will not be disagreeable to you, and for which I desire you will give me your advice, as to the use I may make of the zeal and good will of the person concerned. You will have also a rough draught of a Dance (declaration?) which I desire you will send me back as soon as possible, with your reflexions upon it that it may be drawn out fair without loss of time. As to the two queries I see no difficulty in answering of them, for we must not see ourselves tamely debarred for ever from being able to support our cause, and on some occasions, one must risk all for all. I shall expect with impatience to hear from you the opinions of our lawyers, and am on my side getting as much as I can of what you recommended to me, and in which I hope I shall not be disappointed. Mr. Ph[illips] will say several things also to you from [me], so I need add no more at present but that I shall be allwayes ready on a call to come to you, that I will be guided in all things by your advice, and that I have not words to express the deep sense I have of your generous and disinterested behaviour towards me, who desire nothing more than to be able to do for you all that your own heart can wish or desire.

I send you the enclosed power that you may make use of it as you think most conducing to my service.

I am very glad you have sent for a friend of yours out of Ireland to concert with him the measures to be taken in that

* Perhaps Charles Philip, who became Elector Palatine in 1716.

Kingdom ; all that relates to it I leave entirely to your disposition, and you can with more ease and secrecy then I can from hence, regulate matters there." *Holograph.*

LORD EDWARD DRUMMOND.

1715, March 14.—Receipt for six sealed bags, each supposed to contain 1,000 new *louis d'ors*, received from Sir William Ellis by the King's order. *Enclosed,*

The said order dated 14 March, 1715, Barr-le-Duc.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, March 15. St. Germain.—“ I had yesterday the honour of your Majesty's of the 9th instant by Cam[eron]. I should be of opinion that at present it is better to lett the severall correspondencys runn on with Orbec (Ormonde) for feare as your Majesty's says of making *tracasseries*, but for the letters to be sent to Orbec I believe Pemberton (Phillips) much the properest person to be charg'd with them, if he will accept of them ; I shall know it to-morrow, for he comes heare to see the Queen. It is absolutely necessary that your Majesty send hither out of hand a commission of cap[tain] gen[eral] for Orbec, and that to extend in the three kingdoms, for since a concert is necessary, he is the only person can move all, and if he should begin of a sudden, as it may very well happen, he must be able to order M. Enster (the Scotch) to doe the same ; the clause of sea as well as land must be in it, for it was in the instructions sent to Orbec by Cam[eron].

This commission will be of such a bulk that I think it should be lodg'd at Calais till Orbec finds a way to send for it, and in the meane time only send him a power writt in your own hand and seal'd by your privy Seale : it will also be requisit your Majesty will be pleas'd to send him a power to borrow some of M. Agincourt's family (money). Pemberton can carry these, as well as the declaration. Pemberton is honest, has good sense, and is certainly trusted by Orbec. I can not think M. O'R[ue]r[k]'s journey to Mr. Erington (the Emperor) useless, for all people at Alençon (England) and at M. Fredeling's (France) write continually of the great advantages could be had by a friendship or alliance with Mr. Erington. 'Tis worth while at least to try.

In the commission there must be a power to give commissions ; I would have sent your Majesty a draught of a commission but my Lord Middleton or M. Nairne can doe it better.

Nihill told me yesterday that M. Desmarais gave him hopes of engaging M. Agincourt (money) in M. Raucourt's (James's) interest. I will know the truth of it to-morrow.

I can see no reason to hinder the Queen's going to Plombières, and it will be a satisfaction to both.”

JAMES III.

1715, March 18.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Clara Devereux, who is descended on her father's side from the house of Devereux

of Ballymaguire in Ireland, and on her mother's is allied to the houses of the Earls of Kildare and Westmeath, and to that of Lord Montague Brown in England. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 100.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, March 19.—“I received yesterday yours of the 15th, and immediately went about the papers you ask for. The power of borrowing money I have writt over again, and put the signet to it as you desire. As for the Commission, here is as ample a one as Lord Middleton could draw, but as he does not know the due form those papers should be in, and that in the mean time this is sufficient, why might not you consult Doran (Dicconson ?) about it, or even employ him to draw one, leaving out the name which I can fill. I know nobody but one Fitz Gerald can write the Chancery hand, and am ignorant what colour of wax should be made use of. In fine 'tis impossible with employing those people to have it done in due form, but if you think my writing out this in parchment, and fixing the great seal to it be sufficient, I can do that out of hand having here the wax prepared for a Declaration or Protestation. Lord Middleton knows nothing of the form of these things, which never pass through the Secretary's office, and if one is not sure of such a Commission's being done in due form 'tis needless to go about it, since this I send you is out of form as strong and sufficient as possible. I wish Mr. Pemberton (Phillips) may be prevailed upon to carry over these papers with my letter. My instructions to Cameron will become now useless, besides that some things in them are out of doors. I see 'tis thought he should not go, and indeed Philips is sufficient. I am persuaded he is honest, and he is certainly not disagreeable to Orbec (Ormonde) and may be very usefull as he is now necessary.

I am of your opinion that to avoid *tracasseries* one should let the different correspondences take their course, but I own to you I am frightened when I see so many people trusted by Orbec, who should certainly by prudent means be made more close. I give the Queen an account of one I saw from him this morning, I shall speak to Mr. O'[Rour]ck about going to see Mr. Errington (the Emperor), and shall also consult Mr. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine) about it, tho' I fear all that will signify nothing, and that without greater and more powerful Intercessors Mr. Elmore's (the Emperor's ?) friendship will not be obtained. However since the Queen and you insist on this it shall be done. But first he must perform the chief point of his Embassy. I never disputed the great advantage would accrue to Raucour (James) from that friendship. I only thought this not an effectual means of getting it, since M. de Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) intercession had proved ineffectuall.

I should be very glad Mr. des Marais could allow any money to Mr. Robinson (James), for I am sure he wants it, but I believe I need not tell you that Mr. Nihill's want of secrecy and discretion are as well known as himself.

I have profited very little of the necessary innuendo you gave me about my writing for this is again a strange scrawl, but I have been in such a hurry of business of late, that I have neglected my hand quite, however when that is over I'll endeavour to correct." *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, March 24. St. Germain's.—"I received yesterday the honour of your Majesty's of the 20th instant. I have sent for M. Pemberton (Phillips) to come hither to-morrow in order to be dispatched immediately by the Queen. I think he must go by M. Foster's or Harvey's house (Flanders or Holland), that he may get safer to Alençon (England) with his cargo. M. Rancé (Queen Mary) will recommend secrecy to M. Orbec (Ormonde), for it is absolutely necessary. I believe M. Kearny will be better able than Doran (Dicconson?) to draw up such a commission, and I fancy will be able to hold his tongue, besides that the name will be left in blanc. M. Talon (de Torcy) was not yesterday at Versailles, but I hope that on Tuesday I shall get from him an answer to the several demands I made, especially about Agincourt (money) and M. Alexandre's tools (arms). Mr. Hicky (Hooke) is also at Paris about Agincourt. The last time I spoke with him, he told me he had hopes. I hear Lord Churchill has refused to receive his pay of Captain-General, so he serves *gratis* the Elector. 'Tis suggested my Lord Stair's will soon have orders from England either to return or take the character of Embassador."

JAMES III.

1715, March 25.—Receipt to Sir William Ellis for 200 old *Louis d'ors*, taken out of one of the sealed bags in his custody.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, March 26. St. Germain's.—"The Queen will give your Majesty an account of Pemberton's (Phillips) having taken the presents for Orbec (Ormonde). He parts to-morrow for Alençon (England). I saw to-day M. Talon (de Torcy), who is so taken up with his marriage that he goes very slowly with what regards M. Raucourt (James). He had not yet spoken to M. Rose (Louis XIV.) about M. Alexandre's tools (arms), nor shewn the paper M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine) gave about Agincourt (money). He promised me he would speak of it to-morrow, but he has fail'd me so often, that, till it is done, I cannot be sure of it. Pierre (Plunket) has been doing some foolish thing at Alençon, as M. Janot (d'Iberville) writes word to M. Talon. He pretends to have had a letter from Belley (Berwick) who bids him advise M. Jonuelle* to join with Oleron (Oxford). What fetch Pierre has in inventing this strange stuff I cannot imagine. I will write to him next post to know, and to tell him I will not

* Perhaps = the Jacobites.

have him name Belley in anything, especially impose lies upon him. He is one whome I realy believe loves M. Raucourt, and thinks it lawful to serve him *per fas et nefas*."

JAMES III. to CAPT. DAVID GEORGE.

1715, March 27. Bar-le-Duc.—Commission to be captain of the *Speedwell* galley. *Entry Book 4, p. 103.*

SIMILAR COMMISSIONS.

1715, March 27.—To John Aberdeen and Alexander Gordon to be first and second lieutenants of the same ship. *Minutes. Ibid.*

J. LEGATE, lieutenant in Lenck's (? Lynch's) regiment to M. FARRALY, Docteur en Sorbonne, preceptor of the Marshal de Berwick's children at the College du Plessis, Paris.

1715, March 30. Arras.—Requesting him to send him the address of Mr. Cheridian (Sheridan) in England, in order to get a trunk of the writer's there, or to get it sold, and, if he knows it not, to inform him in what convent Sheridan's sisters are, that he may write to them for it.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, April 5. St. Germain.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 30 March. I expect daily some account of Orbec (Ormonde) for his friends are now all come up, so he may be able to consult them, and come to a resolution in M. Robinson's (James') affaire. The Queen will send your Majesty two letters I have had this night from Cary (Carte). The reasoning part I do not like, for 'tis impossible to hope that M. Erington (the Emperor) will as yet espouse M. Raucourt's (James') interest, but this it shows, how important it is to gain M. Erington's friendship, which at this time would be much more pleasing to Alençon (England) and of more use than even M. Rose (Louis XIV.). I believe your Majesty will think fitt M. Sheldon should remain here during the Queen's journey, and I am persuaded that he himself will be of the same opinion for several good reasons, which I have given him, and which I do not repeat, since the Queen writes to your Majesty of it."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, April 7. St. Germain.—"I received this day the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 4th instant by M. Floyd. I have already discoursed with him, and he agrees there is only a general verbal instruction to be given him. I will carry him on Tuesday to Versailles that he may discourse with M. Hicky (Hooke) who will be able to give him some recommendations to M. Harvey (Holland) as also to Mr. Spencer (King of Sweden) for I have this night an account of 43, 52, 13, 29 Bou[r]k[s'] journey being quite put of. It will be fitting Floyd have some

correspondance at Alençon (England). The Queen will talk with Jannot (d'Iberville) to gett him one. It will also be necessary your Majesty send him a little short power for borrowing of money, he must stay heare till he receives it. He gives out he is going to M. Allan (Germany). I think my lord Middleton's letter must not be delivered, for it mought occasion his being suspected, and he must only be in those parts as a traveller. The Queen sends your Majesty the letters I have had from Rowen and from Madrid."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, April 14.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 10th instant. Your Majesty knows of M. Sably's (Bolingbroke's) arrival. I reckon to see him very soon. He may be very usefull to M. Raucour (James), and I have given M. Talon (de Torcy) a caution to hinder him from opening himself with Jolie (Lady Jersey) on what concerns M. Robinson (James), for now I think Jolie can be of no use though never so well meaning. I make no dout Oleron (Oxford) will soon visit Fredeling (France), but I do not think he is to be trusted. I am glad Pemberton (Philips) is safely arriv'd with his cargo, and I fancy Orbec (Ormonde) will soon, whether he will or no, be forced to take some measures for his own preservation. I wish he may determine to stand butt at Alençon (England) against Horne (the Elector of Hanover). I have writtten to Malbranche (Marlborough) to thank him for his present. Talon was of opinion it ought to be received. The Dutchess of Berwick returns your Majesty her most dutifull and respectfull thanks for the honour you are pleased to doe her."

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, April 16.—"I have read and considered the two letters from Farnham (Colclough)* that the Queen sent me. The queries he asks in Orbec's (Ormonde) and his partners' names cannot I think possibly be answer'd but by Mr. Rose (Louis XIV.) and I have therefore writt the inclosed that you may shew it to Mr. Tallon (de Torey) if you think fitt in giving him an account of Farn[ham]'s letter. The impossibility of getting what Farn[ham] asks without Rose's help is manifest, and the necessity of letting friends know upon what they may depend is absolutely necessary. Plain dealing is, I think, now become a necessity, and after that as to the detail of what we can get, or how it is to be employ'd in concert with our friends I must leave to your conduct and prudence. What Farnham says as to Mr. Elbeuf (Scotland) deserves consideration. I know the two persons that came lately from him told all they knew to Orbec in general, but how far they mentioned particular persons I cannot tell, and all I can say on the matter is that I beleeve Abram (Menzies) can and may be commissioned to give Orbec

* This appears from Inese's letter of 19 March 1716. "Cockley is set down in the account by the name of Farnham." It appears as Cockley in several of the preceding letters. Also in Colclough's own cipher Farnham=Colclough.

all the light he can desire in that respect, and all the encouragement that is necessary for him to give to his partners ; after which nothing can hinder Orbec from settling a correspondence with Enster (the Scotch) which will be an encouragement to the last, and but necessary for my affairs. But although I would have no scruple in naming everybody's name to Orbec, I see neither prudence nor necessity that names of persons should go further than himself, general lights and encouragements being, I think, sufficient for his partners.

I could wish it were in my power to follow Farnham's advice of letting my friends in England prudently know that Orbec is at the head of my affairs, but what considerable friends have I besides himself. The caution he gives on that occasion shall be observed in relation to Macmahon, when I see him, which I shall not be sorry to do, for he is a reasonable man, tho' I fear that tho' Orbec does not trust his confidants with one another, he places his confidence but in too many.

I think I have now answer'd all this main point.

The enclosed is from Cap^t. Allen. I bid my Lord Middleton answer him that having no correspondence with the French Ministers, all I could do for him was to recommend him to you." *Copy.*

Lieut. J. LEGATE to M. CHERIDIAN (Sheridan) chez Madame du Roc à la Porte St. Jacques, Paris.

1715, April 16. Arras.—Thanking him for his letter and asking, if he returns to England, whether he could get and send him the original of a bill of 20 guineas owing to his aunt from Mrs. Dorothy Bell, married to Col. Latine, which original is in the hands of a Mr. Tyson, a solicitor in Grasend Lane upon the Pavement in London.

R. K. to Mr. SHERIDAN.

1715, April 5[-16].—I received yours of 6 Feb., with the enquiry about General Johnston, and, whilst I was endeavouring to find out where he was, and what other circumstances might be useful for you to know, an account came to his relations that he was dead of a fever ; which has been confirmed. He was a very well tempered honest gentleman, and I am heartily sorry for his death, but I would fain think it can be no great disappointment to you, being unwilling to despair so far, as to believe you ought to have made such an adventure. Your good kinswoman deserved everybody's assistance who knew her, and I was truly concerned we were able to do so little for her. People unhappy in this world seem to have the best of it at that hour ; and in truth she died in a disposition of mind such as one would desire to imitate, whenever that comes to their turn. Mr. Lloyd is your hearty servant. Mr. Downs and all your other friends are well. Our Parliament is sitting, which generally makes jumblements enough, and so affords us something to talk of, which is all the delight of our town.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, April 19. St. Germain.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 13 and 16. Floyd will be soon dispatched, these holy dayes have retarded the Queen's giving him his instructions. Sably (Bolingbroke) had bid long Robin* write a letter to M. Raucourt (James), but, upon receipt of some letters from Alençon (England), he bid him differ, for said he it was advised him by his friends to be quiet for their sake, at least some little time. I shall answer next post your Majesty's letter about M. Talon (de Torcy) and speaking to M. Rose (Louis XIV.) Bourke's regiment was given to Mr. Wauchop a month agoe."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, April 24. St. Germain.—"Your Majesty will have an account by the doctour of the Queen's sickness. I hope that the quinquina will carry it soon of, but I beginn to fear her journey will not be, or at least of a good while. I have several things to give your Majesty an account of, but I have had some resentments of my usual feaver, which has much weakened me."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, April 24, at night. St. Germain.—"I shall give your Majesty no account of the Queen, since the doctor does, so this is only to acquaint you that M. Talon (de Torcy) will get an entrevieu for M. Sably (Bolingbroke) and Belley (Berwick). He thinks it very proper both for the advantage may come of it for M. Raucourt's (James') concerns, as also to engage that gentleman so, as he may not goe from it. I have not yet heard of Cary's (Carte's) arrival at Calais. I have had half a letter from Farnham (Colclough). When the rest of it comes I shall be able to read it, and send it your Majesty. Long Robin* told me some days agoe that Sably had bid him write M. Robinson (James) word, that he would have nothing to doe with M. Mortagne (Lord Middleton). I persuaded long Robin to obtain of Sably not mentioning of it, and two days agoe he told me that Sably did consent, but had altered his mind as to any letter being sent at all at present about him. M. Talon told me that Sably had said the same things to him concerning M. Mortagne as he had to long Robin, and that before anybody had seen Sably. If he speakes to me of it, I will advise him not to insist upon it, and shall give your Majesty an account of it. I find by the doctor that the Queen's journey must be putt off for a considerable time, she being so leane and weak that the lest thing is capable of making her sick."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, April 26. St. Germain.—"Your Majesty will see by Farnham's (Colclough's) letter that Orbec (Ormonde) would have me shew Sably (Bolingbroke) the paper brought over by Cary (Carte). I shall know to-morrow of Talon (M. de Torcy)

* Perhaps=Robert Leslie.

when I may see Sably. M. Janson (Inese) writt your Majesty word last post about the necessity of sending somebody to Orbec. I am more and more convinced that he is in the right of it. When Puisieux (the Parliament) returns to the country, then will be the time for M. Raucourt (James) to visit Elbeuf (Scotland), and M. Orbec must at the same time regulate his affairs so at Alençon (England) that the ablest lawyers may appeare for M. Robinson (James). Lett what hast be made, it will be July before this concert can be made, so no time is to be lost."

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF ARCOS.

1715, April 26. Bar-le-Duc.—Acknowledging his letter of the 8th which announced the death of his mother, the Duchess of Aveiro, and condoling with him thereon, and adding that the offers she made some time before her death to the writer by Father FitzGerald are convincing proofs of her zeal for him. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 151.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, April 27. Barr.—"The post is so safe that I would not keep Lord Newcastle to send you this and the enclosed by him. I write it at a venter and if it be not liked by Andrew (Queen Mary) and you, I can easily write another conform to the heads I expect from you in that case. What made me use this hast was that I do not only enter into the necessity of Cameron's being sent over, but that I think no time ought to be lost in it, as soon as you are sufficiently informed of what Mr. Rose (Louis XIV.) can or will do. What Farnham (Colclough) says of religion is very comfortable, and what he sayes is expected, is so reasonable in appearance, that it is the more sadd to consider the little prospect we have of being able to give it, and the cruell disappointment that may occasion by loosing, maybe, an opportunity, which will in all likelihood never come again in so favorable a manner. However all endeavours must and will have now been used by you. I have kept a copy of Farnham's paper and send you back the originall that you may shew it, if proper, to the partners of Mr. Rose. Nothing should be neglected to gain him, for it would look as if it were now or never. I cannot at this distance prescribe to you any methods, you know the most efficacious wayes of proceeding, and those must be taken. Would Kast's coming to Paris do any good? Would shewing a translation of the paper make more impression; would it be proper to consult Mr. Sably (Bolingbroke) in the matter; could he be made use of to solicit Mr. Talon (de Torey) and to back Farnham's paper? These are heads I leave to your consideration. As for Cameron's instructions, I referr that matter to Andrew and you, but I think it is useless to send him till we know Mr. Rose's opinion upon which only Orbec (Ormonde) can decide reasonably and positively, for it is impossible but that this paper must be his sense at least since speaking to other friends which he had not done, when our last three pucles saw him.

Mr. Rose you know allways said he must see a project, here it is, and even a bad answer is to be preferred to none, since that answer must determine Orbec, and that dispatch is so necessary. Would to God you had as easy a task to persuade Mr. Rose to enter into this just affair as you have to undeceive Sably of the senseless notions he has received of Lord Middleton. Sably may be very usefull and I hope you will now soon see him and be able to manedge him to advantage. My head was so full of this great affair that my thought carried away my hand, and this is so writt that I choose to send you the copy of it." *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, April 29. St. Germain's.—"The Queen, thank God, is free of her feavour, and I make no doubt but with the continuation of her quinquina will not have it any more, but I do not think it possible for her to be soon in a condition of travelling. I send your Majesty heare enclosed copy of a letter Mr. Leslé has received from Pemberton (Philips)."

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, April 30.—"Having writt to the Queen about Cameron, I have nothing to say here but what relates to Bointon *alias* Sably (Bolingbroke), whom I hope you will have seen long before this comes to you. Farnham's (Colclough's) letter is, I think, a very reasonable one, and will, I hope, determine you to send up for Kast that he may lay the state of the question before Mr. Rose's (Louis XIV.'s) partners, and himself carry back the answer. I think it is a very good sign that Orbec (Ormonde) desires Sably may be trusted, and, as the last may be of great use and help, I have, at a venture, writt the inclosed to him, which, if the Queen and you approve of it, you may deliver or send to him yourself. 'Tis certain no time must be lost, and that makes me lose none in writing letters, which at worst are but so much pains lost. But money and arms are the point, and in that, I can but remember you of them, tho' that is, I am sure, very useless, when I consider your forwardness and zeal for my service." *Copy. Enclosed,*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

"It hath been a sensible satisfaction to me to hear from good hands of your good inclinations towards me, of which I am the more sensible that I cannot attribute them to the effect of your present circumstances, having solid reasons to beleere you have been long since in the same sentiments, and that your zeal for my sister while she liv'd, and for the welfare of our country join'd with them have rais'd that unjust envy which obliged you to quitt England. I do on these accounts share in a particular manner with what hath befall'n you, tho' I look upon it at the same time as a Providence which by this means affords me in your person a more prudent

adviser, and a more powerfull solicitor with the French Court, than any other whosoever.

I hope before this comes to you, you will have had some discourse with the D[uke] of Ber[wick] which renders useless my inlargeing much on matters here. I would very much have wished as I do yet to have been able to have seen you myself, but your safety and my service are inseparable; tho' if I cannot have that satisfaction I shall be glad at least to hear from you in writing or by a discreet person what your opinion is as to my affaires at present; I shall depend extremely on your advice, and do not doubt but that you will do your utmost to serve me in this critical conjuncture. You shall allways find me most sensible of it, and ready whenever in my power to give you the most essentiall proofs of my esteem and kindness. 1 May, 1715." Copy.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, May 1. St. Germain.—"Thanke God the Queen is quite rid of her feavour. She has a little spice of the goute which will doe her good. Belley (Duke of Berwick) saw Sably (Bolingbroke) on Monday night; this latter made very great protestations of true zeal for M. Raucourt (James) and desier'd me to assure him of it, as also that he is ready to doe what ever M. Robinson (James) shall order him; he said that the best way for enabling him to doe essential service would be his returning to Alençon (England), by reason he could then not only advise but act. He sayes Orbec (Ormonde) is honest, brave, popular and willing, but must be guided by some wise people, to which effect he will write to the Bis[hop] of Roch[ester], to Lord Landsd[owne] and to Sir Will[iam] Wind[ham], of all whose honesty by principles he can answer for; his letter goes this week by a safe hand. I am to write also by Talon (de Torcy) to Orbec, and my letter will part to-morrow. We shall both press to make a plan without delay, and send it over heare. Sably said North and Grey was a brave honest man by principles, but that very few others were so, interest is what has now made them rightly inclined.

Sably approv'd the answer made to Farnham's (Coleclough's) memoir, and will when he sees Talon press him about M. Rose's (Louis XIV.'s) doing all he can to help at least indirectly M. Robinson. I will send Sably a declaration to examine, he is violent for the prerogative, and never said a word of religion. He press'd M. Raucourt's marrying. He said not a word of Mortagne (Lord Middleton) though I mention'd him on purpose, but said S[ir] Th[omas] H[iggon]s would be trusted by a great many, even by more than S[ir] Th[omas] knew of.

I persuaded him not to go to Languedoc but keep within a dayes journey of Paris, Orleans would be the fittest place. He sayd, the proper time would be after Puyseux (the Parliament) is gone back to his country house, and that matters must now be lay'd to work there. This is the gross in substance of our conversation. I believe your Majesty will be pleas'd to write two lines to him. *Postscript.*—I forgot to tell your Majesty that he

desir'd that his correspondence mought pass by M. Talon, whome he would sooner trust than any of his countreyemen, I mean than any of your Majesty's subjects."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, May 3. St. Germain's.—"I have the honour of sending your Majesty copy of the letter, in cypher writt by Pemberton (Phillips) to M. Lesley, as also copy of that I have writt to Orbec (Ormonde). The Queen is much better, but still very weak."

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, May 3.—"The account you give me in yours of the 1st of Belley's (Berwick's) conversation with Sably (Bolingbroke) is very comfortable, and would well deserve a letter from me had I not sent you one already for him, which being, I think to write a second would be too much, and that the hast I made to write the first ought to be kindly taken by him, so that I think all that is necessary is to desire you will let him know that after I had writt to him you had given me an account of what pass'd between you, that I was most sensible of his fresh and reiterated protestations of being ready to serve me, that I hoped his solicitations with Mr. Rose (Louis XIV.) and his partners would be as effectuell as I was sure they would be pressing on his side, and that tho' I should be very loath to impose anything on him that he might think dangerous for himself, yet that I could not but desire extremely to have at least one conversation with him, and that I was sure that might be contrived with great secrecy. He is soon I find about leaving Paris, that nick of time would be the best, and his friend Long Robin* might facilitat his journey which none here need know but Sir Thomas [Higgon] whom he dos not seem to be so shy of. Sably seems to have so much trust and confidence in you, that I am persuaded you may induce him to what I so much desire, and I may well think myself sure that you will do your part in this after having done it so well already in relation to Sably and all other matters, in which Mr. Rancé (Queen Mary) and Mr. Janson (Inese) have done you justice and I am most sensible of it.

You did very well to oppose his going so far off Paris. Since he is so much for Raucour's (James) marriage, why might it not be proposed to him to go to Blois to stay there, a fine pleasant country, and where he may have occasion of seeing pretty Miss —— and of even negociating that affaire if t'other failes as I beleeve it will after what I acquainted the Queen with some days ago. But this is only a thought of which you will consider with the Queen and then say as much and as little to him as you please. The proposing the thing would certainly be agreeable to him because it shows a confidence tho' it should after come to nothing, tho' I see no other choice if t'other fails.

I cannot but approve extreamly all you have agreed on with him, and hope soon a solid plan may be made in which I think no time should be lost no more than in Sably's coming here, and

* Perhaps=Robert Leslie.

soliciting Mr. Rose in the main point, and tying up Hasty's (?) hands when the time comes. I suppose when he desires his correspondence may pass throw Tallon's (de Torcy's) hands you are not excluded; so I shall send to you any letters may be proper for me to write to him. You have justify'd me so amply to him, Sably, that I am sure he will no more be shy of me, and if we saw one another, I am sure we should part very well satisfy'd with one another." *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, May 6. St. Germain's.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 3rd and 1st instant. I have writt two days agoe to Sably (Bolingbroke), and, as soon as I have his answer, I will not fayle to send him your Majesty's letter for him. He parts the end of this week for Orleans, and M. Talon (de Torcy) is to see him on Thursday next. I will also endeavour to meet with him, though it is difficult by reason of the great precautions he loves to take. I very much doubt he will venture going to see M. Raucourt (James), and really it would be impossible without being known, for M. Raucourt cannot be absent himself, nor Sably travel without the knowledge of Lord Stairs. I have just now a letter from Malbranche (Marlborough), which I have not uncyphered. I have sent to Paris to M. Tunstall for the cypher."

LIEUT. T. LEGATE TO MR. SHERIDAN.

1715, [May] 7. Arras.—Acknowledging his letter of the 2nd, and requesting him to get the contents of the trunk sold, and send him the money and any letters or papers of consequence their may be in it.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, May 9.—"Booth brought me yesterday yours of the 6. I did foresee there would be great difficultys in contriving a meeting between Raucourt (James) and Sably (Bolingbroke). But if Bellay (Berwick) could sometimes discourse with the last, it would supply that, but the journey Sably makes will render that also impossible, and I fear make the good dispositions Mr. Rancé (Queen Mary) says, she found Mr. Rose (Louis XIV.) and Talon (de Torcy) in, very much cool, for you know how much importunity may do, when from a person esteemed and in vogue as Sably is, but I see no remedy, nor can Sably be hindered from doing what he thinks not only for his own safety, but for my service also.

I hope you will find some occasion of letting him know that I have delivered him from his female teasers, and that his secret shall be managed as he could wish, and I address to him by no other canals but Talon's or Bellay's, if others would make use of the same it would be much better for my affairs and more agreeable, I am sure, to me.

I think I have already writt to the Queen that I approved Mr. Ines's proposal of making up what Castelblanco proposed to

the number of 10,000 arms, but the difficulty is to find the money, and I know of none we have by us but that of Mr. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's), which if Mr. Rancé and you agree to it, I consent should be *entamé* on this occasion, for the time presses and I am very sure by employing it this way, we shall not act against the intention of the giver.

I am sorry to hear your health is not quite settled. I hope the country air will not prejudice it, and cannot but take it very kindly of you, that you intend to make frequent trips to see Talon, for you are my only solicitor, and time presses extremely.

I hear Mr. Pemberton (Phillips) is in great straits as to money, now tho' I could have wish'd he had not intruded himself so much into business, yet being in it he must be managed and not sleighted. What if 50 pounds were given to young Lesly for him, or had we better stay til we see whether he returns here or not. Pray let me know what you and the Queen think of it." *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, May 10. St. Germain's.—"I have the honour of sending your Majesty heere enclosed the copy of the letter in cypher writt to me by M. Malbranche (Marlborough.) The Queen thinks it proper that Trevers (Tunstall) should go to Alençon (England), so he parts in two or three days. M. Talon (de Torcy) will tell me to-morrow, what he has agreed with Sably (Bolingbroke), but I find that I shall not see him. Cary (Carte) is come, but I believe it is not very necessary to send him back at present, since he never has anything but by the second hand. If there should happen anything worth while one may employ him as a secure person. I reckon to go to FitzJames on Monday, but I shall every dayes have letters from Paris, and in six houres I can be heare."

JAMES III. to CARDINAL ZONDADARI.

1715, May 15. Commercy.—Wishing him a prosperous journey to Rome. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 151.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, May 21. FitzJames.—"Since I parted St. Germain's I have not heard from Talon (de Torcy) nor Sably (Bolingbroke). This latter assured that as soon as he came to the place of his abode, he would send a memoire concerning M. Raucourt (James) and Alençon (England). I have not had a letter from Farnham (Colclough) though he had writt Mr. Dicconson word that he had writt to me. I write this post to Farnham, repeating him still the same things, and I believe at last Cam[eron] must goe with orders to fixe a day with Orbec (Ormonde) and Enster (the Scotch). The playthings for Alexandre (arms for the army) will be ready, and can be sent as soon as Puyieux (the Parliament) is gone home. Trevers (Tunstall) parted hence yesterday. The Queen, I heare,

is perfectly well recovered. I hope to have the honour of seeing her Sunday next."

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1715, May 24. Bar-le-Duc.—Nominating Doctor MacMahon, Bishop of Clogher, to the Archbishopric of Armagh, which has long been vacant. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 152.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1715, May 24. Bar.—After the arrangement to which you have contributed with so much zeal for the preservation of our right by an expedient which his Holiness considers necessary under present circumstances, and to which our respect for him has determined us to consent at last, we believe that we cannot re-enter on the exercise of our right in a manner more agreeable to our holy father than by nominating to the first see of our kingdom of Ireland, the person whom you recommended to us a year ago as the subject who would be most acceptable to his Holiness. We therefore beg you, as Protector of Ireland, to present the enclosed to him, and to propose to him at the same time Dr. MacMahon, Bishop of Clogher, whom we have nominated to be translated to the vacant see of Armagh, being willing to pass over the objection we had against him both from consideration for his Holiness, and because it appears by the applications sent to us in his favour that he is the most capable person to restore peace and union in that diocese, where you know religion suffers much from the divisions so long prevalent there. We will send you our nominations for the other vacant sees, according as we receive from the places the lights necessary to decide us in the choice of the most worthy subjects to fill them. *French. Ibid. p. 153.*

LIEUT. J. LEGATE to MR. SHERIDAN.

1715, May 27. Arras.—Thanking him for his trouble, and requesting him to put the money into a banker's hands, whose address is sent, and get it drawn on Mademoiselle Caudron, a marchand there, and also to send him back the billet of the 20 guineas.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, June 2. FitzJames.—“Cam[eron] passed by heare on Friday, and is gone by Dieppe, by reason that I thought it best for him to take the surest way. The Queen gave him his instructions, which are reduced to very few heads, and I hope he will in less than a fortnight bring back a positif determination. Castel Blanco will give in a memoir for powder, ball, and flint stones, all things necessary. Lt.-General Ecklin, lately turned out of employment in England, has writt to me from Calais that he is arrived there in order to offer his services to your Majesty. I could wish he had stayed rather in England. Floyd has left

me a cypher. I suppose he will in a few days part from Aix-la-Chapelle in order to goe to M. Harvey's (Holland). Trevers (Tunstall) I believe will soon write, for I reckon he parted from Calais a week agoe."

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to GENERAL GORDON of Achintoul.

1715, ^{May 31.}_[June 11.]. Gordon Castle.—Requesting him to meet him there on Tuesday the 7th by dinner time, to concert methods about what they are to do afterwards. *Postscript*.—I wish the master the same success in what he undertakes as the man has here.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, June 14. FitzJames.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 6th instant but yesterday. As soon as Cam[eron] returns it will be very easy to settle the rout, it must be without coming through any great town, and the shipping place must be in the river Seine at no town. When everything else is settled I will send for George and agree with him, that knows the coast and river.

I send the Queen some letters which she will forward to your Majesty, when she has read them.

I am glad that Errington (the Emperor) has been so civil to Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine) on what regards M. Raucourt (James), and Laumarie must be desired to continue as much as he can the good dispositions of that gentleman.

I goe on Sunday to Marly where I speak with M. Talon (de Torcy) about M. Agincourt (money) but I know beforehand it will signify nothing, till a plan be made for the journey to Alençon (England). Floyd parted five or six days agoe for M. Harvey's (Holland); he has made acquaintances at Aix and hopes to be able to give M. Robinson (James) a good account of matters.

The Dutches of Berwick is very sensible of the honour your Majesty is pleased to doe her and begs her most humble duty may be presented.

Here are Sir John Forester's papers he has brought. I think the proposalles would be very good, if there was money."

JAMES III. to CARDINAL OLIVIERI.

1715, June 14.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 154.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL COLONNA.

1715, June 14.—Condoling with him on the death of his mother, the widow of the Constable Colonna. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the CONSTABLE COLONNA.

1715, June 14.—Condoling with him on the death of his grandmother, the widow of the Constable. *French. Ibid.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, June 18. Marly.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty’s of the 13th instant, and have sent to Mr. Ennis a letter of the 30th May old style, I received from Farnham (Colclough), desiring after he had perused it, that he would send it to your Majesty. The question is now to send Orbec (Ormonde) word, what money can be returned him, and to know of him, what use he will make of it. The second point will be after Cam[eron]’s return to fix a day and place for M. Raucourt’s (James’) journey to Alençon (England), for I find most people are of opinion this last is preferable to Elbeuf (Scotland), provided M. Enster (the Scotch) does his part at the same time. As to the money, besides the little M. Robinson (James) has in cash, mythink M. Stoner (King of Spain) has given hopes of summe. M. Talon (de Torcy) after the letter he received from M. Rancé (Queen Mary) spoke to M. Rose (Louis XIV.), but this last pleaded poverty and bid him speak to M. Desmarez. This held the same language, even the fatt fellow who had promised a round summe 87, 11, 52, 46, 69, 96, 37 (Croisat) made a great many difficultys, and at last consented to advance a 100 37, 61, 52, 69, 96, 28, 12 (thosand), 87, 11, 52, 13, 28, 69 (crouns), upon condition that M. Rethel (Louis XIV.) would repay it in so many years and that he should have a 37, 46, 37, 21, 55 (title). At my arrival here on Sunday Talon told me all this, so I pressed him very much not to be rebuted, and I have engaged him to speak again to-day to M. Desmarez and represent him that it is not ready money, and that in four yeares time he will be able to think of wayes of paying, but I beg’d he would speake of the big somme and not of the lesse, which would not be sufficient at this time. I represent’d to him the advantages that would come of it to M. Rose and omitted nothing could persuade him. He (Talon) enter’d very freely and will certainly doe all he can to bring it about. Time presses, so he will get a positive answer immediately. I have spoken to Vernam (Villeroy) who enters into the business very hartily.

As to the marriage as matters stand just now, I do believe M. Raucourt must differ, for in all likelihood he will not have time before his journey to Alençon.

I return to-morrow to FitzJames, and will come back here as soon as ’tis necessary to determine the whole matter; in the mean time Talon will work and let your Majesty know the event.”

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, June 18. Bar.—“I receiv’d yesterday yours of the 14th, and send you back here Sr. Jo: Forester’s papers with those I had from the Queen. The last letter from Fern[ham] (Colclough) of which you will have had an account puts me in better hopes than I have been this great while, for since all depends now upon Agincour (money) I cannot but hope Mr. Rose (Louis XIV.) will grant it. ’Tis true till Cam[eron]’s return no plan can be fix’d upon, but I cannot imagine why Mr. Talon (de Torcy)

should expect to know all the details of such a plan before he consents to give you Agincour.

The Plan in general we may give a good guess at already, and therefore why should Agincour be stop'd any longer since the very first preliminaries cannot be gone about without his help. What does Mr. Rose risk in getting him ready? And on t'other side, of what fatal consequences will all delays be to me? I cannot therefore but hope that the solid and pressing arguments you may, and to be sure will, insist upon with Mr. Talon, will at last induce him to what you seem to despair of before a Plan be settled. When that is I shall expect the further details you promised me as to the Route. The Queen sent me a paper of Mr. Sheldon's which I think admirable good sense, and does well deserve to be consider'd both by us and by friends on t'other side.

As to Sr. Jo. Forester's project of arms, our want of money does but too positively decide that question. Besides me thinks they are very dear, and might be cheaper bought in France, and more easily convey'd from thence, but besides that I cannot pretend to understand those matters; I leave entirely the determination of them to you, when we can get money for such uses. His project for getting officers from Spain and ships to convey them is a very good one if feasible, for since I can have no troops, the more officers the better. I hinted some thing of this to you in my last, but upon the whole you are the best judge of what measures should be taken to that effect, and of the most prudent secret way of getting so necessary a help as that will be, when the time comes. The proposals Sir John makes in relation to money are I think very vague and not over practicable, to give powers and credentials so slightly would not I think be over prudent, especially after what has happen'd already in Flanigan's negociation. And as for my writing to the Archbishop of Toledo methinks that I should first know something more positive of his intentions. However I shall be glad to know your opinion on these matters that I may act accordingly. Tho' on the whole, all projects we can make for money (except what we can get from Mr. Rose) will I fear neither answer expectation, nor be effected in time for our present purpose, however there is never harm in trying where there is no other inconveniency in doing it, but that of having little hopes of success.

Pray let Sir John know how sensible I am of his zeal and diligence, and if you think it proper he might return my compliments to the persons he mentions in his letter to Nairn, for I think that is sufficient.

I say nothing of all this to Mr. Inese, for I know you communicate every thing to him. Our not understanding Kast's letter is not so material, since all depends now on Cam[eron]'s return, which, I pray God may be soon. I expect the Queen here on Saturday, and find myself much the better for the phisick I have taken and my bleeding yesterday. I am to take another doze tomorrow, which I hope will be the last. *Postscript.*—I was overjoy'd to hear Mr. Rose's indisposition was so well over, for you know how much depends upon his life, what I owe him,

and what I expect from him. If you think it proper, pray make my kindest compliments to him on this occasion." *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, June 21. FitzJames.—“I saw on Wensday M. Janson (Inese) and desired him to give M. Raucourt (James) an account of several things, because he will be better able to doe it in detail, than I, who avoid long letters. The project of sending to Mr. Spencer (King of Sweden) may be of great use, and we have good reason to hope this gentlemen will be glad of the proposal, so the sooner your Majesty sends me your orders, and a letter in general terms, referring to the bearer to say the rest. As to Agincour (money) I expect from M. Talon (M. de Torcy) to know if he has engaged him. M. Vernam (Villeroy) was very harty in the matter, and M. Rose (Louis XIV.) seemed not averse to answer for the said Agincour being restored in so many years, provided 12, 55, 99, 96, 11, 96, 46, 69 (Demarais), thought he could. The rout and all other matters cannot be determined till Cam[eron] comes back, which, I reckon, will be instantly. The 43, 46, 68, 61, 52, 25, (Bishop) of 12, 55, 11, 11, 18 (Derry) desires M. Raucourt will allow him to meet him at his arrival at Alençon (England.) He is one of an estate of his own, and a person of that garb may be welcome and fitt to accompany M. Raucourt. I expect from Talon dayly some resolutions about Belley (D. of Berwick), who has and shall act his part with all vivacity imaginable. Sir John W[ebb], M. Belley's neveu's father-in-law, desired me to tell your Majesty he had 500*l.* ready. Be pleased to tell me to whome they shall be given. I am sorry he gives so little, but he excus'd himself upon having marryd lately two of his daughters.”

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, June 22. FitzJames.—“I have the honour of sending your Majesty the original letter I received this post from M. de Torey, which I beg you will be pleased to return me. Your Majesty sees that now the point is get Croisat to advance the money for that purpose. Besides what advantages he may ask, a title is what he desires, for he told M. de Torey so. You will be pleased to lett me know if I may offer him one, and how high I may goe, that M. de Torey and I may finish out of hand that affaire. As to the business of Suedland your Majesty sees neither M. de Torey nor Baron de Spaar thinks it a vision, so, if your Majesty had anybody of sense to send, it would not be amiss he parted immediately, but he must have a credentiall, and I should fancy he had best come by Paris to see Baron de Spaar. If I can meet Baron de Spaar, when I goe to Paris, I will speake with him, but I find Hook will not be allowed to goe to Stralsund. I wonder we have no newse of Cam[eron]. I hope the Queen is arrived in good health, and beg your Majesty will give me leave to assure her of my most dutyfull humble respects.”

SIR WILLIAM ELLIS.

1715, June 24. Bar-le-Duc.—Two receipts for 1,000 and 275 (the last sum amounting to 3,987 *livres*, 10 *sols*) new *louis d'ors* received from William Dicconson, the Treasurer to the Queen and Comptroller of her household, on his Majesty's account. With endorsements that they were delivered up and cancelled, being charged in Ellis' accounts of July and August.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, June 25. FitzJames.—I have had the honour of your Majesty's of the 18 instant, and have already answered most of the points in my last letters. We must now see to gett Agincour (money) ready and then wayte for Cam[eron]'s return, till when one can be positif in nothing. The project of getting money in Spain mought be very good, but we have no time now. If by Cam[eron]'s answer there be any, we can write to M. Lawles[s] at Madrid about it. I wonder I have no English letters this post, for the Committee of Secrecy was to make the report on Thursday last.

Address of a LETTER.

1715, June.—For Mrs. Mary Brown at Mr. Mor's, a joiner, near the Bagnio in Longacre, London.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 1. FitzJames.—“Cam[eron] will give your Majesty an account of all he brings. All must be ready for when the next messenger comes from Orbec (Ormonde). In the meane time it is necessary your Majesty should send all the money you can gett, and that without loss of time. I have writt to Talon (M. de Torcy) to gett the other money ready, which M. Raucourt (James) may carry with him to Alençon (England) or elsewhere. I will speak with M. Spencer's (the King of Sweden's) agent, and I will endeavour to gett him to send an express to his master. That will be a quicker way than any other and will make no noyse. Cammock is buying the shipp, so your letter to Pontchart[rain] is unnecessary. I shall goe this week to Paris about M. Robinson's (James') affaires. I beg leave to assure the Queen of my most dutyfull respects.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 2. FitzJames.—“I received this morning the honour of your Majesty's of the 27, with the enclosed letter of Talon (de Torcy). I did not say anything as to what related to myself, nor can I, till I goe to Court again, which will be on Saturday next, and in the meane time I have sayd nothing to anybody of the difficulty made by the French Court about my having the honour of following your Majesty. Lord John Drummond passed by heare this day, going to Paris. He has nothing new,

but what Cam[eron] sayd already. Here is a letter I have received from Trevers (Tunstall). The copys of the two deeds will not be sent, for Talon will not venture his name being brought upon the stage, but I have assured the lawyer (Marlborough) that none of the deeds were ever writt by Belley (D. of Berwick) or Talon's own hand, only by a commis[sary]. If Horne's (the Elector of Hanover's) agent asks Talon any question, this latter will seem to know nothing at all of the matter, and will tell him plainly that he is not to meddle nor care for all their *tracasseries*, which is all the lawyer desires."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, July 2. Commercy.—"The accounts I have had from the bearer are such that it makes our meeting absolutly necessary, and, when you have heard him, I beleeeve you will have no difficulty in the matter. The bearer will be help to you in conducting you here with all secrecy, and I must conjure you not to lose a moment's time in setting out towards me. My impatience to see and discourse with you is equal to the esteem and confidence I have for you, and to the importance of the present conjuncture, in which I should be loath to make some certain steps, or determine any material point without your previous advice. I do not doubt but we shall agree very well when we meet, that we shall find ourselves both of the same mind in most points and equally forward to undertake something out of hand. Referring to the bearer I shall add no more here but to assure you of the great and sincere friendship and kindness I have for you. You know my hand and the bearer knows you, so I believe you will like it better that I neither sign nor address this letter." *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 4. FitzJames.—"I intend to see Baron de Spaar on Saturday next, if I can find him, or at least before my return hither, so if your Majesty would be pleased to send me without loss of time a letter for the King of Suedland, only of compliments and referring to what I shall propose to the Baron de Spaar, because the letter I send you back, which is excellently well penn'd, refers to Hook. To-morrow we shall have newse from England. I find by Cammock's letter he has bought the shipp. I beg leave to assure the Queen of my most dutyfull respects. Heare is a letter I received from Plunkett."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 7. Marly.—"I came heare yesterday, and this day by appointement M. Spencer's (King of Sweden's) agent came hither, I discours'd with him fully on the project, which he enters into very hartily, and makes no dout but his master will putt it in execution immediately, by sending M. Alexandre (an army) streight to Alençon (England) conducted by Varennes (ships)

who actually now is where one could wish him. M. Robinson's (James') letter to M. Spencer is desir'd in all hast, such as I mention'd in my last, and indeed 'tis but copying that which I return'd your Majesty, retrenching only the name of Hicky (Hooke) and mentioning instead of it, whatever Belley (Duke of Berwick) will propose to the agent. This letter will not be sent in original for feare of accidents, but an authentick copy in cypher, the original will remain in the agent's hands. If M. Robinson's be not yet sent to Belley, it were proper to loose no time to send it him by a courier. The agent desires M. Agincourt (money) may be sent to M. Spencer, which is reasonable, the question is how to engage that gentleman to that journey having already engaged himself with M. Raucourt (James) and Orbec (Ormonde) and Elbeuf (Scotland), but this piece of service is so essentiall that my opinion is that M. Agincourt having several children that are fitt for the trade, one may send one of those, who are actually with Croisat. This last gentleman has engaged but for one hundred, I am to gett M. Desm[arets] to press him for lending the other two hundred since M. Rose (Louis XIV.) will answer for the repaying all.

I have told M. Spencer's agent, that I would see if we could lett him have fifty of those goods, to which he answer'd that whatever we gave, if not employ'd, should be that instant restor'd. I told the same Agent that to loose no time in delays, his proposall to his master if lik'd must be putt in execution without waiting for any other account, and that he mought assure his master, that M. Raucourt would part for M. Elbeuf's before the answer could come heare: I told him, 28, 55, 13, 87, 96, 69, 37, 21, 55 (Neucastle) was the fittest place for Alexandre to repair unto, for he will be there in the neighbour'd of M. Raucourt who by that time will be with his friend M. Enster (the Scotch), as also of M. Arthur's (England) countrey sate, where there is plenty all that he can want, especially of 61, 52, 69, 55 (ho[r]se).

On Tuesday the Agent will return heare with his letter, and memoir, which shall be sent as soon M. Robinson's letter comes.

'Tis now time to fixe M. Raucourt's journey. I will speak with Janson (Inese) and I believe we must consult 25, 96, 46, 52, 37, (Paiot) who can best tell us the road, as also George. I will gett Janson to putt all this in writing and due forme. I beg my most dutyfull respects to the Queen. The King is very well.

Postscript.—I believe it would be proper your Majesty sent me two words of kindness to the Agent, who is realy very harty and zealous. Talon (de Torey) does all he can."

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, July 9.—"I received last night yours of the 4, and send you here enclosed the letter to the K. of Sweden, alterd as you desire. I suppose you have burnd the credential and letter to Hook. I said so much by Cameron that I can add no more till this new promised messenger comes, after which I hope in God I may soon be able to part myself. I hope means may be found

that I may carry some ready mony with me, for what can be done without it or without Cr[oisa]t's mony, in obtaining which pray lose not a moment? I see no reason for thinking affairs seem to lag in England, for I cannot conceive anything wanting but my presence in the island. Therefore neither time nor pains must be spared that I may be once sett a flotte. The Queen returns you her compliments and is very well." *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, July 14. FitzJames.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 9th instant. I have sent your letters for Spencer (the King of Sweden) to Talon (M. de Torcy), who writes me word the dispositions at Stralsund are admirable. Cr[oisa]t has refused positively to give any more at present. He only says that if matters take a good turn, or that a shipp he expects arrives, he will give more without naming how much. However, the necessity of not loosing this present situation of affairs in England must determine your Majesty to goe with what you can gett or scrape, and therefore 'tis absolutely requisit 50 thousand crowns be sent to Orbec (Ormonde), and as much to Spencer. Providence will doe the rest. I have writt in these terms to Talon and Janson (Inese). I believe the English paquet-boat stop'd by orders at Dover.”

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, July 16. FitzJames.—“I received yesterday a courier from Talon (de Torcy), who was in dout whether he should send to Orbec (Ormonde) and Spencer (the King of Sweden) M. Agincourt (money), as we had agreed, by reason that Cr[oisa]t positively deny'd lending any more but the first hundred, he only gave hopes that if he saw M. Robinson's (James's) law suite in a fair way he would doe more without specifying what, or if once M. Varennes (ships) arrived, he would also. My answer to Talon was that I saw nothing alter'd since Janson (Inese) and I had spoken with him together last week at M. Rose's (Louis XIV.'s), and therefore I did not think there should be anything alter'd in the measures we had resolved upon, unless orders to the contrary came from M. Raucourt (James) or that Orbec bid one differ beginning the law suite. I insisted on the absolute necessity of M. Raucourt's going, since his friends both at Alençon (England) and Elbeuf (Scotland) expects it from him, and therefore for the better success of his journey it was necessary with all hast to supply Orbec and Spencer. The first waites only for that to dispose all, and we are almost sure the latter will comply with what has been desir'd of him. The objection alledged that M. Raucourt will be very little in stock when he arrives at Elbeuf, where will be very deep play, is I think easily answer'd. It were to be wished M. Raucourt had vast summes to make a shew, and great purchases, and he has left no stone unturn'd to compass it, but be it as it will, he must goe with a little in his pocket, rather than not at all, and leave the rest to Providence.

His honour is astake, his friends will give over the game if they think him backward, as no dout they will. In short no delay must come on his side. We had agreed with Talon and Janson that if Orbec when acquainted with these resolutions should desire for good and weighty reasons to have M. Raucourt differ for a little while his journey or even steer an other way, in that case one mought weigh the business and take what other resolution would be thought properst.

I made bold to assure your Majesty would be of my opinion, and I desir'd Talon to lett M. Rose know so much, for 'twas by this latter's order that the courier came to me. I find even that M. Rose is inclined to be of my opinion as also all those he most consults. M. Janson will give your Majesty an account of all the rest of affairs. I have had a terrible cough which I have much adoe to gett ridd of, but I take such care of myself that I hope soon to be well.

I humbly beg leave to assure the Queen of my most dutyfull respects. Heare some letters from Spaine P[rince] Chelamare (Cellamare) has sent me."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Friday night, [July 19]. Bar.—"I have ordered Mr. Inese to give you an account of a message I have just received from our great friend on t'other side. You will see the necessity of losing no time, so I shall part the 28 and be the 30 at Diep[p]e, where I desire you will be by that time, that we may embark together. This messenger knows not of your having been here, so I addressed him to Mr. Inese, to whom I shall referr you, but could not but write however these few lines to one who after having given himself to me in adversity will, I hope, before it be long, enjoy with me the sweet of better days." *Endorsed "18 Juillet" but Friday was 19 July. Copy.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 19. FitzJames.—"M. Janson (Inese) sent me to-day the letters your Majesty writt to him of the 14th or 15th instant, by which I see the resolution taken for the 28th instant, as also for appointing the 10 August. It's absolute necessary for fear of mistakes to specify the new or old style: besides though no man is more against delays than I am, yet I think in a business of this importance, one must not make more hast than good speed, all depends upon taking right measures especially in the beginning which can not possibly be done, if M. Raucourt (James) parts without hearing any more from Orbec (Ormonde). 'Tis true that unless M. Robinson (James) fixes a day, none will doe it on the other side, but yet, if one will hope for success, the day fixed must be so, as that they may have time to lay their measures, otherwayse it will be a confusion, and many for want of being advertised will become useless. Those at Elbeuf (Scotland) requires less precaution, but for Alençon (England) it is an other matter, and

Orbec will be very much puzzled, if you give him not time to dispose and order all things. Your Majesty knows that Orbec has writt word that till the arrival of Agincour (money) he could not send down the severall agents, the said M. Agincour went away but last Tuesday, and cannot see Orbec at soonest till the end of this week or the beginning of the next, he must then send for the agents and give them instructions. They must have time to repair to their severall departements, all this can never be done by the day appointed, so that unless Father Calanan (Callaghan) has brought something more positif, or that agrees with the resolution you have taken, I humbly offer to your Majesty that you must fix a more competent time, and even expect Orbec's answer before you lett M. Raucourt beginn his journey.

I sent this morning a courier to Janson desiring he would send a courier to your Majesty with these thoughts of mine, not having then the leasure of writing, for in a morning, I am coughing extreamely and all I could doe was writing two words to Janson.

Talon (de Torey) has sent the deeds to Orbec and Spencer (the King of Sweden), the letter to the Baron is gone by Talon, this Baron is an Embassadour.

My health is but indifferent, I am doing what I can to be well, that I may be in a condition to act as my hart wishes."

JAMES III. to SIR WILLIAM ELLIS.

1715, July 21. Bar-le-Duc.—Order to deliver to Mr. Nairne one sealed bag and 800 old *Louis d'ors*.

DAVID NAIRNE.

1715, July 21. Bar.—Receipt for one sealed bag supposed to contain 1,000 old *Louis d'ors* and another of 800.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, July 23. Bar.—"Father Calahan (Callaghan) has decided all things as you will know before this comes to you, so that I have nothing to say in answer to yours of the 14th (19th), only to explain that I meant the 10th of August new stile. Nairne had orders also to acquaint you with all particulars, and therefore in the hurry I am in I shall not repeat them here. I heartily wish your health may be soon established, and then, in acting as your heart wishes you will certainly act as I could wish, for, after all, differing your journey eight days after me, is putting yourself in great danger of never getting over at all, and your presence at first in Holland will be, if possible, of yet more consequence than in the suite. You know what you owe to me, what you owe to your own reputation and honour, what you have promised to the Scotch and to me, of what vast consequence your accompanying of me is, and at the same time none can know as well as yourself what Mr. Rose's (Louis XIV.'s) intentions are at bottom, and what he thinks in his conscience and in his heart. All this being, I cannot but persuade myself you will

take on this occasion the right partie, and it would be doing you wrong to think otherwise. I shall not therefore bid you adieu, for I reckon we shall soon meet, and that, after having contributed as much as you may do to my restoration, you may in a particualar manner share of the advantage of it." *Dated 23 but endorsed 27 July. Copy.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 23. FitzJames.—"I expect Sably (Bolingbroke) heare this night. I desired him to come hither, for my cough will not allow me for some dayes to goe to Paris. Besides, when I am there, as I see him only at night, it is very troublesome, for one is all wayse in a hurry, but heare I shall during fower and twenty houres have leasure to discourse him fully of all. I long to heare definitively from Orbec (Ormonde) and humbly beg leave to assure the Queen of my most dutyfull respects. *Postscript.*—M. de Torcy advised Sably not to come heare, so I shall only sea him when I goe to Paris. Heare is a letter I just now received from Farnham (Colclough)."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Tuesday, July 23.—Pointing out the mischiefs and the causes of them which his service labours under, and the remedies that appear to be necessary and are in his Majesty's power to take. (Printed in full in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. ix.* where *line 24*, "would" should be "could.")

JAMES III. to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1715, July 24. Bar-le-Duc.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Jeremy Broomer to be clerk of the kitchen. *Entry Book 4, p. 101.*

JAMES III.

1715, July 24. Bar-le-duc.—Warrant for a grant of a Baronetcy of England to Joseph Ronchi and the heirs male of his body. *Copy made 2 Aug. 1735, by Felix Ronchi, with attestation that it is a true copy by Louis Riva.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 25. Marly.—"Upon the account M. Rose (Louis XIV.) had of the resolution taken by M. Raucourt (James) to begin his journey on the 28 instant, I had orders to come hither which I accordingly did yesterday. I passd by Paris, where I saw Sably (Bolingbroke) and Janson (Inese), who explained to me the whole matter; this latter had received a letter from Abraham (Menzies) of the 18th instant new style, wherein he gives notice of Ch. Kinn[air]d being parted that day with full instructions; the said instructions will be sent

in writing in Janot's (d'Iberville's) packet. I also had a letter of the same date or a day older from Farnham (Coleclough) which I sent your Majesty. These seem to contradict what Col. Brown has brought, to which add, that it is very odd only a verbal message should be sent upon so serious and important a matter: two lines would have been requisit. Sably and I agreed that B[evil] H[ig]g[on]s should part immediately to press Orbec (Ormonde) and the rest to give a final answer, specifying the time, place, etc. . . . His instructions are positif, and he is not to return but with positive reply to all the articles: the first whereof is that M. Robinson (James) is resolved to goe out of hand to Alençon (England) or Elbeuf (Scotland). If Ch. Kinn[air]d brings a determination, so much the better, B[evil] H[ig]g[on]s' journey will doe no harm, if there be any doutes, he may cleare them, and at worse 'tis but sending back, either M[urra]y or Kinn[air]d.

Not only it seemed to us all a necessity of waiting for a more particular account of matters, and of a concert with Orbec, etc. . . . but even the journey would have been stopped other wayse, for actually there are at Dieppe six men-of-war.

M. Rose was mightily in pain for fear of wrong measures taken, or of a miscarriage; his concern for M. Raucourt being beyond expression. I told him all was now sett right, and that we expected dayly authentick persons from Alençon, upon whose report a resolution mought be taken; so he is satisfyd.

Give me leave with all respect and submission to speak freely to your Majesty, nothing but your own honour and wellfare are my motifs; the affairs now on foot are of a nature, that admitt of no wrong stepp, which would ruin for ever yourself and your friends, so that I should humbly conceive, no resolution should be taken, without the advice of those whom your Majesty know's to be properst to advise: Sably and Talon (de Torcy) are certainly the fittest, the first for his knowledge of Alençon, as well as his credit there, the second for his true zeale and good sense, besides that by his canal M. Rose will be managed to advantage: whatever happens your Majesty can not be blam'd, when you act with such advice, and otherwayse reflections will be made, and even friends at Alençon discouraged; for my share, I shall not be wanting in giving my poor advice, and your Majesty may have observed, that of late Sably and I had the same thoughts, though we could know nothing one of another. Sably is hearty, and we are very free together.

I am for loosing not a moment, but I own that I am not for making more hast, than good speed: a concert must be had twixt your friends and yourself, till then, *ce sera une charriè malle attelée*, and instead of advancing affairs it will be their destruction; I beg your Majesty's pardon for speaking so freely, but I shoud betray you if I said not what I thought.

I humbly beg leave to assure the Queen of my most dutyfull respects.

Heare is a letter from Trevers (Tunstall) which I can hardly read."

SIR WILLIAM ELLIS.

1715, July 26.—Receipt for 180 new *Louis d'ors* received from Mr. Dicconson.

Endorsed as cancelled 18 Aug., when Mr. Dicconson and Sir W. Ellis adjusted and evened all accounts.

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, July 26. Bar.—“I find too much solid reason and sincere zeal in yours of the 23rd that I cannot but dayly more and more applaude myself for the choice I have mad of you ; I cannot you know, as yett give you very essentiall proofs of my kindness, but the least I cann do for so good and faithfull a servant, is at least in sending you the inclosed warrant, which raises you a degree higher than my sister had done before, and which will fix your rank with me beyond dispute ; I hope you will take this mark of my favour as kindly as I meane it. And now to begin with business, I shall tell you that I enter entirely into your reasons for present delay, and approve of the remedies you propose to apply to the difficulties wee lye under. I understand not who Ralph (Duke of Berwick) is, and feare I have mistaken the cypher I gave you, or you may have made one with another so I shall write this out of cypher. Supposing Ralph meanes Kinnaird (Kinnaird) he is come hether, and will part towards you to-morrow with a memoir, the result of divers meetings, and which I feare will discourage the French more than anything, the difficulties of an enterprise are layd open in all their force, and tho' the dangers of delay are specified yett the great reasons relating to my present circumstancies on this side the sea, and to the dismall prospect I have for the future, are not at all mention'd, and yett I own to you I think, they are of such weight that nothing cann be worse than what I have to feare from long delay, but a certain ruin of my friends, and my cause for ever. At the same time I cannot pretend to take upon myself to act in such a manner against my friends' advice ; on the other side to pack them on an enterprise which they think desperate, without you and D. of Berwick, and Mr. Torey cann hitt on some methods by which my freinds' desires may be so farr complied with as to make my attempt not all together desperate. Did I follow my own inclinations I shoud forwith pass the seas, but I am, and hope always shall be guided with reason and solid advice and therein dispise the foolish reflections of such whose ignorance renders them no competent judges of my actions. Till Bevil's return no fixt resolution I feare cann be taken, tho' Kinnaird's message is I think sufficient to provide all necessary preparations upon, and in that you are in the right that no time should be lost. I find by Cameron, that you are in almost a certainty that Mr. Torey will conjoynly with you enter into such measures, as will not only facilitate my passage but make it a probable enterprise ; but that an absolute secret is required of me. In that I have not the least difficulty, and shall even have in me in one sense a comfort

in it, to witt that nothing can be layn at my door as I may say, if things come out by any accident. If therefore you assure me that measures and speedy ones are a-taking-I shall with satisfaction leave the whole manegement of the matter to you, Mr. Torcy and D. of Berwick, and tis sufficient that I am served and inform'd myself and that you will not fail I am shure to do. The King of France's kindness and Mr. Torcy's freindship I cannot doubt off, but yett I cannot but remember what is past, and that I have been another time buoy'd up with hopes of help from France which has only [served?] not only to delay; but render past retrieve the most favourable opportunities. This is fitt you shou'd know, tho' indeed the case is not the same now, having at present one like you on the place who will not be deceived, nor receive words for deeds. Here is my letter open for Mr. Torcy, I shall not repeat here what is there said, and leave to you to tell him as much, or as little as you think fitt of this letter. I have order'd Kinniard to go streight to you and act according to your directions; and as I cannot answer this memoir on my own head, you will determin whether he shall return immediately, and what is to be sayd, I being in the dark as to what the French will positively do, or what may be reckond upon the relation to Sweden. Did that particular project take, it would certainly answer the article and demand of troops; but as for artillery, and 500 Irish officers (supposing there were so many in France) and I cannot see how I can carry them over without divulging the secret, by the preparations necessary for their embarcation. The resolution now to be taken depends entirely on laying together all circumstancys as things now stand, the dangers of delay on the one hand and the dangers of a rash enterprise on the other, and without having the whole layd distinctly before one, one cannot forme a solid judgment, I have therefore taken the party to send Mr. Dicconson to the D. of Berwick who will bring him to you if you please, that he may informe of the great and imminent danger of delays as they relate to my own present circumstancyes to the end that after having been thoroughly inform'd and had all things layd before you, you may be the better enabled to give me your advice, upon which I do and shall entirely depend. If it please God you do succeed with the court of France I shall soon hope to meet you yett at the seaside. Therefore in this uncertainty I believe you will be more usefull to me at Paris as yett to hasten the preparation. Poor Cameron has been ill of the gravell so that he cannot return to you to-morrow, which I am very sorry for because he is a true honest man, and who certainly deserves our confidence, so that to loose no time this goes by Macdonnell to Mr. Inese, who will send it to you. I woud not send Macdonnell strait to you, not to trust him with your being entrusted and employd in my affaires, but what requires most hast now is the sending to Scotland to contradict Lord John Drummond's message. You will determine whether that cann be best done by letter or by message, if by message and that our freind Murray can't well goe, I have nobody to send but Sir John

Fo[re]ster, who is hearty and discreet, and hath been lately employd in my service, and to him you may give the sign'd note I gave you. This is, I think, all I have to say at present, more than you will be able to read without some difficulty, but I have been in a great hurry since yesterday, and hastand dispatch is necessary. What may have been omitted here Cameron will supply when he sees you which I hope will be soon. Sir Thomas Higgons has given the cypher, which explains your letter." *Copy, with a blank where the word "served" has been inserted above.*

JAMES III. to the COLONELS or COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF of the
IRISH REGIMENTS in France and Spain.

1715, July 28. Bar-le-Duc.—“Our loyal subjects in the Irish troops abroad have so signalized their loyalty and bravery on all occasions that we cannot doubt of their readiness to quit and venture all to follow us in the expedition we are now preparing to go upon for the recovery of our kingdoms. We have thought fit, therefore, before we set out, to write this circular letter to you, to give notice of our going to put ourselves at the head of those loyal subjects . . . , who have invited us to come to their assistance, and at the same time to let you know, that we do not doubt of your doing your utmost endeavours to follow us privately, with what convenient speed you can, and to bring along with you, or after you, as many officers and soldiers as you can influence, and engage to join us or those you shall find in arms for us in any part of our dominions. You will take the most prudent and efficacious methods you can to signify this our pleasure to such officers and soldiers of the regiment now under your command, as you judge most capable to serve us on this important occasion, and to facilitate their escape and transportation, in which we can give you no particular directions, but must leave all to your zeal, prudence, and good conduct and to the affection of our troops.” Noted “His Majesty’s circular intended to be sent to the several colonels, &c.” *Entry Book 1, p. 155.*

[The QUEEN DOWAGER OF POLAND.]

1715, June and July.—Account of the wages paid to some of her servants during these months with their receipts for the same. *Italian.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 2. FitzJames.—“I received two days agoe the honour of your Majesty’s of the 23 July, since which measures are altered or rather differd for some time. Sably (Bolingbroke) will have given your Majesty an account of what we agreed on on Wensday last. I reckon on Munday he may have an answer to the memorial he was to give yesterday unto Talon (M. de Torcy). I feare much he will not obtain Alexandre (an army). I putt him in a way of getting easie Agincour (money). Arms I

hope may be gott. I am glad Varennes (ships) will be ready for M. Raucourt (James), but Cammock, &c. must know nothing of it, for I find dayly by experience none of those people can hold their tongues. I long to have the answer from Spencer (King of Sweden) which would reconcile all matters, if favorable. I have writt to Sir P. Lawless to try his master about Alexandre, representing the reasons that disingage him from his treatys with Horne (the Elector of Hanover). In short no stone shall be left unturned, and I dare answer Sably will doe his best to bring the matter to a happy and quick end. 'Tis his interest, and, if I should find him too slow, I will take care to push him on."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 2. Bar.—"I was very impatient for this day's letters, in hopes to have had some satisfactory account of my affairs from you, but I find from Mr. Stratton's and Mr. Feild's letters that you were indisposed and that Mr. Farby* was but just come to town, so that I can expect no more news till next post, without you find it necessary to send an express hether. I perceive you have sent Mr. Cam[eron] to Mr. Storie's (Scotland). He will certainly be believed more than any other, and I hope will get safe thether; but still till wee have a further account from Mr. Freeman (England?) wee cann determine nothing as to time and place, tho' I hope, in the meane time, Mr. Webb (Louis XIV.) will so farr enter as to furnish us with some money, and that you will be able to concert with his factor, Mr. Walters (de Torey) all that relates to the charges now necessary to be made in relation to the imbarcation; till that is quite settled I shall be very uneasy; for, I must confess, I still apprehend that Mr. Webb will do nothing, and that as he will never declare positively so, that the hopes wee may take from civill words may chance to make us count too much on what wee shall never gett; but I need say no more on this article at present. I hope you may fix it so as to putt me at ease in the matter, and am very sure you will do your best towards it; and, when you are sufficiently *au fait* of everything, give me an exact account of all, which I expect with impatience, that is I think pardonable in one in my circumstances. I send you here a letter from Mr. Cammock which requires no other answer but what you may think fitt to have him told. Here is also a long letter to myself from Mrs. Oglethorpe, the first part is very odd and I cann make no answer to it without your advice, the rest of it is most of it stuff. Mr. Inese cann give you an account of that correspondence which has never signified much, and is embarrassing enough, but in my circumstance's wee must heare everybody, disgust none if possible, and without trusting too many, draw from all sides all the light and help wee cann gett. D. of Berwick and Mr. Inese will tell you all they know, so that I have no more to add here but that I rely entirely on your penetration, good sense and advice, of all which I never stood in more need." *Copy.*

* Probably = the Duke of Berwick.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 3. Paris.—“I did not intend to have writ to your Majesty till this evening, and then to have given you an account of my silence and of the state of your affairs, but the inclosed letter coming this moment into my hands, and there being I hope time to send it by the post, I thought that a moment should not be lost in communicating it to you. I say nothing of an officer settled at Brussels, who is said to correspond with some about your Majesty, and to be trusted by people who go backwards and forwards between the coast and Mary’s (England) because your Majesty will have had that account already. I keep my letter open no longer than to return your Majesty my most humble thanks for the last instance of your goodness and to assure you that the utmost duty, affection, diligence and zeal shall influence me in every step of my conduct for your service. To-night or to-morrow I shall send a dispatch to your Majesty, tho’ I do not expect till next week anything very particular.”

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 3. Paris.—Giving an account of the interview between himself and the Duke of Berwick and M. de Torcy and advising delay until things are ripened in England. (Printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xii.* where lines 6 and 16 “endeavour” and “paper” should be “endeavours” and “papers”; in lines 24 and 25, after “despatch Cameron” should be added “to Nicholas,” i.e. “Scotland”; p. *xiii.* lines 25 and 26 “took upon him with these arms” should be “him to make with, etc,” line 3 from bottom, “thence” should be “hence,” p. *xiv.* line 23 “Humphry” is wrongly interpreted Orleans; it should be King of France.)

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 4. FitzJames.—“I have the honour of sending your Majesty the letter I have received from Trevers (Tunstall). I have sent copy of it to Sably (Bolingbroke), for there are several things in it, which may be useful to him in following M. Raucourt’s (James’) business with M. Rose (Louis XIV.). I was in doubt whether I should trust that secret to Sably, but since your Majesty has none for him, and that really he must be *au fait de tout* for to manage matters, with the advice of M. Sheldon I have imparted to him the secret with the necessary cautions. I like what the lawyer (Marlborough) says and am pleased to see him puzzled. I hope he will be soon yet more.”

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 5. Paris.—The principal parts exhorting him to restrain his impatience, and concerning Delafaye’s mission to Marly, and a certain lady’s [Mrs. Oglethorpe’s] letter are printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xiv.*, the omitted

part is: "The article concerning M. de Croissi's letters cannot be true. Those letters pass thro' another channel, and are all come to hand. More credit is to be given in my opinion to the other peice of intelligence, and, if any persons who have the honour to belong to your Majesty do correspond with the man att Brussels, they ought either to break off their commerce with him, or else to carry it on under your direction in order to amuse him, and by amusing him to amuse Leonard (the Elector of Hanover)."

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1715, Aug. [5?]. Bar.—"I have your two letters of the 31 of July and the 2nd of this month, by which I am very sorry to find that you had not yett been able to see neither Bointon (Bolingbroke) nor Mathew (Berwick) but I easily beleeve the fault was not yours; I am also very sorry to find that the paper you carryd made so little impression, and that I am sure was not the fault of the paper neither, for it contained very good sence, and reasons against a delay not to be answer'd. I wish it had been putt in to French and shewed to Charles (M. de Torcy?); I cannot beleeve neither that this shynesse, and all these delays proceeds from any ill will, I therfor must conclude, that the great triumvirat have a mind to engrosse all to themselves, and I suppos they beleeve they cann do it better then any body els, as I beleeve myself, provided they would hear others, and take advice when it is good from a few others, as well as theyr own; I am afraid Bointon and Mathew will be disapointed in the succor of all kynds, that I find they expect from Edward (Louis XIV.) who I am confident is neither in a condition, nor a disposition of giving any, and if so, I wish he would soon flattely refuse it, for (without it be perishing in the attempt) I know nothing so bad as all these uncertaintys that caus endless delays which will at last (and I fear very soon) make the game desperat; you do very well to writt tho' you have not much to say, pray continue to do it, for I like very well to know the bad as well as the good of everything, and so dos the King, who would know but little of anything, if William (Inese?) did not writt; the relation of St. Germain's miserys makes me sad, and what Mr. Desmarest sayd to you is most uncomfortable, I have writt to Madame de Maintenon to speak to him, I wish you may find the effect of it, befor you come away, and I pray God give us all mor patience or some suddain relief one way or another." *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, Aug. 6. Bar.—"I did not reckon to have had time to have writ to you to-day, but having found some, I cannot but tell you how pleased I am to find by yours of the 2nd that you are in hopes of getting some arms. Alexander (troops) I never expected, for that certainly is impossible, but the main is Varennes (ships) and if that will be ready that's all; for I find Raucourt (James, *i.e.* myself) very much sett on his journey, and

he cannot heare with any patience of a long delay; he promis'd Sably (Bolingbroke) by Cameron that he woud have patience for a month counting from thence, but after that, doth he not find things ready on this side, I feare I shall scarce be able to hinder him from passing the sea as he cann, and as he certainly will, for after all what a conjuncture is this, all the nation is in a flame, and his person single now, will I am confident do more good, than an army join'd to it some months hence, if dispositions change, and who cann insure them in our country? My penn runs on from the abundance of my heart, for else I have the satisfaction of seeing that you are much in my sentiments, and none that wish me well cann be in others, and so I am persuaded that Sably thinks as wee do, however a reasonable spur from Belley (Berwick, *i.e.* you) cann never do harme. I am in great expectation that Nearne (Nairne) will bring me a decisive paquet, till that comes, all I can do is to beseech God to fix and to direct you below, to take speedy and proper measures, and then to direct me take (when I have weigh'd, and consider'd all) the resolution that will then be the most proper, and which cann never be for a delay if things dont alter strangely in a short time.

I wish the answer from Spencer (King of Sweden) may be favourable and that your solicitations with Mr. Richmond (King of Spain) may have their effect, but after that none of those foreign prospects must retard the main work, which may and I hope will do of itself now, but nobody cann answer for the future.

Aug. the 7th. Since whats above I received yours of the 4th with the inclosed from Trevars (Tunstall) which I return you and which is all I shall say to-night, expecting Nearne with the answer to the memoriall till which all woud be repetition in me. I have had long and satisfactory accounts from Sably to whom I am glad you have made the confidence of Gourney's (Marlborough's) correspondence, as to which I had orderd Mr. Dicconson to speake to you, as you will heare from him, but that now is out of doors. Tis good when great people are puzzled, but judg you how much more, both he and many more woud be if I were on the place, and then what help cou'd Horne (the Elector of Hanover) gett from them." *Copy.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 6. Bar.—“In expectation of further accounts from you, which you promise me in yours of the 3rd, I have little materiall to say at present, but that by a letter from Mr. Farby* I have the satisfaction to see that things seem in a hopefull way with you, the great point is not to delay too long now matters seem to be ripe, and I am even of opinion that, if Mr. Webb (Louis XIV.) will enter into our interest, I may still be parting before the month is at an end, but then 'tis wee must fix a day, for on t'other side 'tis plain they will never positively do it. Mr. Walters' (de Torcy's) letter dos not allarme me, I cannot doubt but there are spyes here, but what

* Probably = the Duke of Berwick.

cann they learne lett them be never so considerable people, but *basse cour* talk; for except the Queen, my Lord Middleton and Sir Thomas Higgons and myself, nobody cann tell them any secrets. In generall this article of spyes is an evill without remedy, tho' it has been so much made use off as a plausible pretence of making misteryes to me of my own busyness; but now you are on the place, you will, I am sure, prevent that which cannot but be of fatall consequence to me, after that as I sayd allready, the consequence of the secret is so great, that I am most willing to keep it to myself, when I am once particularly and positively assured that all will soon be ready; my impatience for that is great, and as soon as you cann, you will be sure to satisfy it.

There was one Mr. Douglas here on Thorsday who left Paris on Tuesday, if he be a spye he cann certainly know nothing, however for the curiosity, I will when he returns from Mets gett a *fausse confidence* made to him to see what will come on it. This Douglas professes loyalty as you may beleive, but he has no acquaintance here and what common civilityes he has on occasion mett with here, was less on his own account than on Mr. Walters' whose relation I heare he is.

I suppose you remark'd what Macmahan sayd of Hull. I think that a very materiall article, and worth inquiring more after, you cann best judg what steps are necessary to be made to that end, and if wee are once sure of that important place, what use may be made of it. When you see Mr. Farby make him my kind compliments, I have his of the 2nd, to which I have no more to say than what is here.

If John O., whom Minnis (Menzies) mentions as if to be soon with us, shoud come to Mr. Walters I wish he would dissuade him from coming here, for by Walters I can know all he says, and for himself, I remember that wee had once reason not to like him, as Mr. Inese cann tell you. All this is on the supposition it is one Ogilby, who had formerly enough the air of a spye.

Aug. 7. Since what's above I received your pacquett of the 3rd, and your letter of the 5, the answer to your memorial is what all depends on, so that till I receive that I cann only tell you that I do not only approve all the steps you have made but am most sensible of all the pains you take, and application you give to my busyness. I own sincerely to you that the name of Sep^{br}. frightens me; but when I have heard and seen all, I must take my last resolution, in which I beleive wee shall agree, for I do not see much choice in the matter when once Mr. Walters' Patron (Louis XIV.) has given his last and definite answer.

I know nobody here that corresponds with the man at Bruxelles. What shall be sayd to Mrs. Oglethorpe about her freind, for some sort of answer must be made, tho' I think you make a very right judgment of that part of her letter that concerns him? Walters' heartyness in our business is a great comfort, and you cannot be too free to him so that I shall allways approve of any advice you give to him tho' on never

so nice a subject, as is that of his Patron's nephew (the Duke of Orleans).

To avoid confusion I shall hence forward make use of Sir Thomas's cypher. If my parting be like to be soon may be the Queen's journey back might serve to cover the secret, I should be glad to know your opinion herein; the Queen else thinks of returning the 20th. Mr. Dicconson is to be here before the Queen leaves this, pray God that by him you may be able to send me a definitive advice, I meane such a one as I soe much long for; you shall know when he, Dicconson, parts that you may write by him." *Copy.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Wednesday night, [Aug. 7]. Paris.—“Your Majesty is already informed of the D. of O[rmonde's] arrival at this place, and you will hear from the bearer the reasons he has had to alter his first resolution of going directly to attend your Majesty. There will be this advantage from the delay that he will be able to assist in bringing things to a certainty here, and when he has the honour to see you to inform you more fully of the state of your affairs. Upon the last memorial and subsequent applications which I have made, I find Talon (M. de Torey) more warm than ever, entering as far as I could wish him to do into all the reasons for Harry's (the King of France's) assisting you in the most effectual manner, and insisting, as far as I am able to judge, on nothing but their own ill condition. Ralph (Duke of Berwick) is sent for again, and, till he comes, they will not speak more plainly. In the mean while Talon is of opinion that you should please to drop, even to those about you, such short and general things, as may make them imagine there is no thought of an immediate undertaking. I shall do the same to those busy flies, which buzz all day about me, and he will throw out words to the like effect. He wishes your Majesty would please put the fellow of Brussels on a false scent, which is easy to be done if any person about you has any correspondence with him. Talon proposes by these means to calm the alarm, and to create as great a security in Maryland (England) as possible, whilst we take closer and more effectual measures than have been taken to make a home thrust. There is no answer yet from Thomas (the King of Sweden). Talon is in some fear for the paquet. Charles (Duke of Ormonde) is clearly of the opinion of the memorial you last received in every point. I suppose Ralph has informed you of the last accounts from Samuel (Marlborough). He is in a perplexed state but his hopes must be kept alive, for, could he resolve to be steady, his help would be considerable. I had forgot to mention that 23, 12, 22, 10, 25, 23, 7, 25, 22, 27 (Shreusbury) is engaged, which I think a considerable article.”

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 11. Bar.—“I send you here inclosed two letters from E. Mar with my short answer that you may give it to

Henry's man (M. de Torcy), your friend, to forward as usual. In the uncertainty of affairs I could say nothing positive, but either by C. Kinnaird or by letter I suppose you will acquaint him how things stand and of the last resolution which you will know before me. I desire your advice as to what he says of Lord Athol, and as to the letter to himself, which till I see more into matters I certainly cannot write for want of matter. This is all I have to say at present expecting Charles' (Duke of Ormonde's) and your resolution with impatience." *Copy. Enclosed,*

MUNGO SMITH (JAMES III.) to [THE EARL OF MAR].

1715, Aug. 11.—*"I received two days ago yours of 9 July, and Mr. Kenedy (James III.) desires you may know that the reason why he did not sooner answer yours of June 18, was the hurry and uncertainty he has been in in relation to his lawsuite, in which there has been so much darkness and so many rubs in the way that he can say at present nothing positive to it, besides that Mr. Progers (Duke of Ormonde) and Mr. Bambury (Bolingbroke) who are now soliciting our great lawyer, Mr. Mason (Louis XIV.) can give you better accounts than I can of matters. You will have heard how generously and heartily Bambury is become our solicitor, and I shall desire him to acquaint you with the progress of our affairs, but, till I have seen Mr. Progers, which will be in a few days, I cannot speak positively nor by consequence write the letter you propose for Mr. Ashton (Earl of Mar). That you desire in yours to Mr. Kenedy seems no more so proper after what you write to me. I am glad Mr. King's (Duke of Atholl) interest is not like to have great influence on his relations, and, as to what you propose to me, if he fails, I shall consider of it. When I have seen Mr. Progers you shall hear more from me. In the meantime 'tis a sensible comfort to me to see of one of Mr. Naper's (Earl of Mar) experience and good sense so hearty in my cause, and so exact in the accounts he gives me of it. I hope our meeting may soon put an end to that trouble, but whatever happens I hope he'll do me the justice to believe me a sincere and grateful friend to him. Do me the favour to do the same.*

Postscript.—*I should have told you that Mr. Morice (Charles Kinnaird) acquitted himself of your commissions. He is now at Mr. Mason's house expecting his determination and Mr. Bambury's directions to proceed further in his way to Mr. Lindsay (England) or Mr. Sanders (Scotland). If to the last you may chance to see him, and he will tell you what he knows. I am glad you are going to see Mr. Sanders."*
Copy.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 13. Paris.—*"I arrived on Friday last to town, and had that night a long conversation with Orbec (Ormonde) and Sably (Bolingbroke). I went on Saturday to M. Rose's (Louis XIV.'s,*

and discoursed him, Talon (de Torcy) and all the other chief Agents; the result wheroff Talon exposed yesterday in my presence to Orbec and Sably, upon which this last has drawn a memoire or instructions to be sent by Ch. Kin[air]d immediately to Alençon (England). We read it all four together, and agreed that it was the only stepp at present to be made; the answer thereunto may bring matters to an immediate determination, if those at Alençon will enter hartily into it. A courier is sent to Spaine to desire from M. Rose's [grand]son M. Agencour (money) as Sably will informe your Majesty. Belley (Berwick, *i.e.* I) also desired that some baubles for M. Alexandre (arms for the army) might be sent from thence, and it has been added to the letter. Valcourt (Voysin?) told me he could furnish some baubles, so I have desir'd Talon to ask the order for them. Varennes (ships) is getting ready to accompany M. Raucourt (James) when he begins his journey. Parker (de Pontchartrain) is harty in the matter, and hopes Varennes will have his equipage ready by the end of the month. I like not M. Rethel's (Louis XIV.'s.) state of health, so I have advised Orbec to endeavour to ingratiate himself with Osmond (Duke of Orleans). Mrs. Olive [Trant] can make the overture, having been with Osmond from Tilmond (the Tories) to desire Agencourt, so that now he may send her with thanks of the kind expressions Osmond made and by that meanes beginn a sort of a *liaison*, though the secret must not be told Osmond. I also think M. Robinson (James) would doe well to seek occasions of making his compliments to Osmond and even of desiring his friendship, if it does no good, the contrary I am sure may doe harm. I write to your Majesty in short, but Sably will informe you more at large. Having agreed all the present measures to be taken, I return this day to the countrey. I humbly beg leave to assure the Queen of my most dutyfull respects."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 15. FitzJames.—"I have nothing new to give your Majesty an account of, only in my last I forgott to speake about M. Raucourt's (James's) desire of seeing Orbec (Duke of Ormonde). This last has also a great mind to it, but Talon (de Torcy), Sably (Bolingbroke) and Belley (Berwick) are positively against it, for 'tis impossible Orbec can make that journey without it being known, and it would give a new handle to the Whiggs to make a noise, and even to clapp up many honest men, who by that will become incapable of doing any service."

LORD BOLINGBROKE TO JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 15. Paris.—"At the end of last week Richard (Duke of Berwick) came to Harry's (Louis XIV.'s) house in order to bring matters to a conclusion, and I confess that the disposition wherein Harry's servants seem'd to be from a sence of their own interest, the only principle by which they are to be influenc'd, gave me hopes that the second proposition would att least be

comply'd with. On Monday Charles (Duke of Ormonde) and I din'd att Talon's (M. de Torcy) country house, where Ralph (Duke of Berwick) met us. I was a good deal shock'd by what I observed in the countenances of both before we enter'd into conversation; but I was much more so, when I heard from them, but most explicitly from the latter the state of Humphrey's (King of France's) health. I took measures that very evening, and have done the same every day since to be fully and certainly instructed in an article of this importance.

You may, Sir, assure yourself that he is under the greatest languor; that his colour is chang'd to a livid paleness; that his voice is gone to a great degree; and that it is hardly possible to conceive more alteration for the worse in four or five days' time. He may fall at once or he may hold out for some time. But I protest I do not see which of the two cases is for your Majesty's interest most to be apprehended. An event so important as his death might shuffle the cards which are pack'd against you, and produce a run of good fortune. At least some measure or other would be precipitated both here and in Margaret's family (England), whereas it is evident that whilst his servants are in daily expectation of so great a turn att home, they will not cast an eye abroad, nor make any step of consequence. Was there room to hope for an entire recovery and for a return of spirit and vigour, that indeed would be the most considerable advantage, which your Majesty could ask of heaven.

In this state of things your Majesty is prepared to expect no very satisfactory account of Monday's conference. After Charles and I had heard all that Talon and Richard had to say to us, I desir'd that I might state in writing, before we parted, what appear'd to me to be the result of the whole. I did so, and I have the honour to send you a copy of what I drew in English and read to them both in English and French. The letter to M. Talon will explain the manner in which the memorial is to be convey'd; the marginal notes and what I have further to add will explain what may be too generally express'd in the draught. (Then follows a long passage printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xvi.*, concerning aid from Spain and Sweden, the Duke of Orleans and the proposals made to Bolingbroke through his mistress.) I send your Majesty several letters and papers which I have had from Ralph. I believe you will not find very much in them except general advices. The article of engaging Samuel (Marlborough) is indeed of moment, but I doubt much about him. His inclination would lead him right, but that inclination is warp'd by several unfortunate habits. The love of money and the love of power, will, I doubt, prevail, and make him keep aloof, till your affairs are in such a posture as to make even them operate for you, and in that case you would not want him. I write with the utmost freedom of men and things to your Majesty. My zeal for your service and the permission you was pleas'd to give me must plead my excuse. I know nothing more of Douglas than what I once writ to your Majesty, except that I remember 17, 6, 22 (Mar) once corresponded with him as to the business of 13, 25, 16, 16 (Hull). I believe it might have

succeeded had the Governor continued in, and had your Majesty been able to begin your enterprise with some *éclat*. But the last letters bring advice that he is turn'd out, as are some others who were actually engag'd for your service. It greives me to find that they have singled out just the persons we depended upon; this might happen by chance, and be the effect of guessing, but it is to be fear'd they are got deeper into the secrets of our friends on that side than those friends apprehend.

If Ogilby comes he shall not proceed, but I doubt his coming. I humbly think that a compliment should be made by Mrs. Oglethorpe to her friend, taking it for granted that his sentiments and his professions are the same. This is becoming your Majesty's clemency and goodness to a man in such unfortunate circumstances, and can have no ill effect whatever.

The letter to 17, 6, 22 (Mar) is dispatch'd, and is as full as your Majesty could in the present circumstances make it. The judgment he makes concerning William (Duke of Atholl?) and the advice he grounds upon that judgment are undoubtedly good. I will be sure to miss no occasion of informing and exciting both him and the rest of your servants, but the accident which has befallen 8, 6, 17, 10, 22, 19, 18 (Cameron) frightens our couriers. Bevil [Higgon] is to my surprise on this side still and Charles [Kinnaid] not a little afraid to go. He shall however go and some other ways of corresponding shall be fallen upon.

This letter is writ in the midst of continual interruptions, and may therefore be incorrect and confus'd. To-morrow I shall have the honour to wait on Charles out of town, where we propose to draw up a state of your Majesty's affairs as we apprehend them to stand that you may see the whole before you in one view. We shall state the different partys which you have to take, and the natural consequences of these several resolutions, submitting the whole to your pleasuré as becomes men who have devoted themselves to your service. At the same time as this state is sent to you, your Majesty shall have answers to some points of your letters now omitted, and further accounts of what we transact, and of what we hear." 11 pages. *Enclosed*,

LORD BOLINGBROKE to M. TALON (DE TORCY).

1715, Aug. 14.—*"Je me donne l'honneur de vous envoyer une traduction du Memoire que j'ay dressé par votre ordre lundy passé a Charville. Le Gentilhomme qui nous apporte celui auquel nous respondons presentement, partira pour s'en retourner en Angleterre sans perte de temps; mais comme il peut courrir quelque risque d'être arrêté, j'ose vous prier de faire mettre en Chiffre le memoire qui accompagne cette lettre, et de l'envoyer par le premier courier a Monsr. D'Iberville.*

En cas que le Gentilhomme susdit aye le bonheur d'arriver à Londres sans aucun accident, il ira trouver Monsr. D'Iberville qui aura la bonté de luy donner une Copie de ce qu'il aura reçu de votre part. En cas que ce Gentilhomme soit arrêté, Monsr. D'Iberville prendra, si vous le trouvez

bon, la peine de donner cette Copie ou au 17, 6, 22 (Mar) ou à 16, 6, 18, 23, 9, 19, 25, 18 (Lansdown) ou à 26, 14, 18, 9, 13, 6, 17 (Windham) ; et s'il arrive que ces trois personnes soient partis de Londres, il enverra chercher le nommé Menzies entre les mains duquel il pourra remettre la dite Copie. Ce Menzies est fort connu de luy. Vous me permettrez, Monsieur, de vous prier très instamment que les 100,000 armes puissent être préparées et envoyées à l'endroit de leur embarquement au plutôt. Ce seroit un grand surcroît d'obligation si sa Majesté voudroit bien y ajouter des pistolets et des carabins pour 2,000 Cavaliers.

Je ne sçaurois m'empêcher de vous renouveler les instances que je vous ay fait déjà, et particulièrement dans ma lettre que le sieur Dicconson vous a présentée depuis trois ou quatre jours. Si le Chevalier pouroit attendre un Secours considerable en argent de la part du Roy, Je ne vous solliciterois pas pour une aussi petite somme ; mais en verité, Monsieur, sans ce petit secours, et sans l'esperance d'un plus grand, je ne vois pas comment nous empêcherons les equipages des vaisseaux qui sont au Harre de se debandir. Je verray demain le Baron de Spar ; et je ne doute point après ce que le Roy a eu la bonté de faire, que la negotiation à Madrid ne sorte son effet (sic). Si nous pouvons obtenir de l'argent de L'Espagne et des troupes de la Suede, avec ce que le Roy a la bonté de contribuer, je ne regarderay pas nos affaires comme désespérées. En attendant je fais tout ce que depend de moy et icy et en Angleterre pour calmer l'alarme et pour oter tout soupçon d'aucune entreprise de la part du Chevalier. Je vous demande pardon de toutes les peines que je vous donne.

Postscript.—Je ne sçaurois m'empêcher de vous communiquer une Idée qui m'a passé par l'esprit : vous me direz s'il faut qu'elle y passe une seconde fois, nous trouverons peut-être des particuliers qui preteroient au Chevalier une somme assez considerable, si le Roy voulust être sa caution."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 15.—“ Since I have finished my letter, the D[uke] of O[rmonde] is taken ill, and gone to bed. I hope the indisposition is of no consequence. It began with a shivering, and he apprehends a return of his ague, which he had on the other side of the water. He begs your Majesty's excuse, that he does not write to you, and hopes the Queen and you, Sir, will accept of his duty.”

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1715, Aug. 16.—Sending him the enclosed letters to the Pope and asking him to support with his good offices the nomination the first contains, and also thanking him for the part he has taken in the arrangement about the right of nomination. French. Entry Book 1, p. 162. Enclosed,

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1715, Aug. 16. *Bar-le-Duc*.—*Nominating Edward Murphy, Vicar-General of the diocese of Dublin, to the Bishopric of Kildare. Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 163.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1715, Aug. 16. *Bar-le-Duc*.—*Thanking him for his letter translating upon his nomination, Hugh MacMahon, Bishop of Clogher, to the Archbishopric of Armagh, and further thanking him for preserving in the said letter his royal right of nominating to the churches of Ireland unimpaired. Latin. Ibid. p. 164.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 18. *Bar*.—"Mr. Dicconson gave me yesterday morning yours of the 15th with another short note from you relating to Charles (Duke of Ormonde) who I am sorry to find is not well, but I hope his illness will be of no consequence. What you say to me of Harry's (Louis XIV.'s) health gives me with reason much more unquietness, and renders it an absolut necessity to endeavour by all prudent means to engage his nephew, who is called I think *M. Overbury* (Duke of Orleans), to be our friend, and that I think may be done without trusting him in our secrets which would be dangerous, whereas other civilitys can do but good, and their omission might be of fatal consequence. Charles, Ralph (Berwick) and yourself can best judge of the properest ways to make court and application to him, and Benet (Queen Mary) who is on the news of Harry's ill-health returning home, as well as Andrew (the King, *i.e.* myself) will lose no occasion of courting Overbury, but still without too much affectation.

As to what past between George (Bolingbroke) and a certain Lady, it is as you say a very nice point to manage, but still, as long as George keeps on general heads, he cannot, I think, say too much to engage Overbury in our interest. The hint that was given you in relation to marriage is what deserves great consideration. You ask me my directions, and I must ask your opinion whether you think such an alliance would be acceptable to the fantastical Lady Mary (England) or in it self proper for Andrew. Besides this I know Andrew had other views as Ralph and Mr. Inese can explain at large to you, which views were more certainly in themselves both more suitable and more conform to Andrew's inclinations. This last is at present under no engagement, but still in hopes of obtaining the fair Lady, and the affaire is in such a situation by the consent of the father as that Andrew can if proper be able to say with truth that he hath an engagement which he can scarce depart from without a more definitive answer from the party concerned. This is the state of the question. What is therefore now to be considered is which of the two partys ought to be preferr'd all things

considered, and then one must act accordingly. There is no doubt that if it were come to that that Overbury would enter heartily into Andrew's cause, and only make him promise to marry his daughter after he should be by his means settled in his estat, there would I say be no difficulty in the matter, for in that case all must yeeld to the greater good and interest, and therefore I see no difficulty in your taking some occasion to let the Lady *entrevoir* as much, this coming from your self in a free conversation may produce further and more particular overtures, while it can in no respect engage me, and this is all that occurs to me on that head.

Your letter to Harry's man (De Torey) and your instructions to literal Charles (*i.e.* C. Kinnaird) I approve, but after what has happened to Cameron I own to you I dread the consequences of the like accident to another, but to be sure you have weigh'd all, and find the necessity of sending one over ought to counter-balance what may be apprehended from it. I suppose Charles is to go by Holland and there if he is not gone he might make a visit to Anna (James ?) which is not much out of his way. Since Charles is to go, I suppose you will not send Beville [Higgon], two messengers would be useless and most dangerous, and one is only necessary. I expect with impatience the result of your conversation with Charles, but see with grief the necessity of waiting for an answer from our friends now that matters are quite chang'd and alter'd since we heard from them. You see I was but too true a prophet in relation to Harry's answer ; and I must confess that the other prospects we have seem both foreign and uncertain, and to build upon them would produce endless delays, for we have and 'tis now manifest no other sure foundation but the good will and resolution of our friends. If we have that I think it would be tempting providence to wait for more, and on the whole my notion of affairs is this, either our friends will resolve to shew their (*blank in original*) and resolution or they will not, this we shall know by their answer, and this only I think ought to be regarded. If the first, no foreign prospect ought to make us neglect the favourable disposition of so changeable a people, if the last, no prospect on'tother side of future tho' almost certain inconveniencies to say no more, ought to make us run headlong into the greatest of all inconveniencies:—In fine the probability or no probability of success ought alone to bear weight in the present case, and all other hopes or fears to be considered as secondary motives only to strengthen but not to determine the resolution.

I am too well pleas'd with the freedom you use with me not to have even a satisfaction in giving my heart to you, for I am always persuaded you will not only not abuse of my confidence, but that my conferring with one who has so great experience will be of advantage to me who have so little and who do my self justice in owning it.

Mrs. Oglethorp shall be answerd as you advise. Samuel (Marlborough) must still be encourag'd and managed tho' I hope

little from him, and I think that Charles should be informed of that intrigue. I am glad Harry will furnish a ship and some arms, but fear your solicitations for the present entertainment of our own ships will not prove very effectual, and yet if we have not a speedy help to that end I can keep them no longer as Mr. Dicconson will tell you at his return, and to him I shall refer as to that particular article." *Copy.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 19. Paris.—“A secretary who belongs to me left London on Friday was sevennight, and, tho’ he fell once into the hands of the Customhouse officers, he is safely arrived at this place. He brought no letters, but says a paquet from Edward (Sir W. Wyndham) is coming by another hand, and that 8, 6, 17, 20, 14, 19, 18 (Campion) will be here in a day or two. As this gentleman is one of the most considerable and most zealous of your servants, you will certainly receive by him some informations of consequence for the direction of your measures. He was to go to Oliver (Cornwall) first, and from him to make the best of his way hither. (Then follows a passage about the report of the Secret Committee and the feeling in England, printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xriii.*) Our friends have still their eyes on Harry (Louis XIV.) and cannot persuade themselves that so little a succour will be refused, when the giving it is in order to so great reputation and to so much real advantage. The memorial lately sent, and the journey of C. Kin[naid] or some other person to explain and enforce it, will perhaps undeceive them, and bring them up to a resolution of endeavouring to owe their preservation to themselves alone. Charles (Duke of Ormonde) thought and I was of the opinion that it might be of use to detain C. K[innaid] till the arrival of the person above mentioned. If he does not come in a day or two C. K. must be dispatch’d. The state of Humphrey’s (Louis XIV.’s) health is, I fear, much the same, and, as long as that is precarious no dependance can be had on anything from him. You will hear perhaps that he has more appetite, that he sleeps better. Favourable accidents and the last struggles of a good constitution may 9, 10, 16, 6, 27, 13, 14, 23, 9, 10, 6, 24, 13 (delay his death). But the 7, 16, 19, 26 (blow) is struck, and, which is of the last ill consequence to your affairs, his servants think so. I have repeated day after day my solicitations to Mr. Talon (M. de Torcy) for a little money, and have represented the impossibility of hindring the equipages of the merchantmen from disbanding without some supply. I get no answer, and in the mean while R[obert] Arbuthnot represents that the case is likely to happen from day to day. You, Sir, will be pleased to determine whither 10,000 or 12,000 *livres* out of the money you have here or att Rouen might not be very properly apply’d to prevent this mischeif. If you do not obtain one way or other, a much larger sum than what you have in hand, I fear that what you have in hand will be of no use. If you do obtain such a sum, then this small deficiency will be easily

dispenc'd with. In no case can it break your measures. Townshend has made a demand on the States-General for the performance of the engagements of their guaranty of the Hanover succession. I have seen the resolution of the States on this demand. It is very wild, an awkward evasive compliment. I hope they are not in condition to give much more than words. We wait with the utmost impatience the return of the courier from Spain. Charles is better. I hope he may to-day or to-morrow get to a little house out of town, and prepare some proposals for you to consider and resolve upon. You have, Sir, in him and in me two servants who will run your fortune. I hope you will find the same disposition in all our friends. As to the greatest part of them, I make no doubt of it." 5 pages.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 20. FitzJames.—“I sent yesterday to Sably (Bolingbroke) a letter I received from Trevers (Tunstall), and he will forward it to your Majesty. You will be pleased to lett me know who shall take of Agincourt (money), in case Malbranche (Marlborough) parts with him. I have writt to-day to Trevers, and I bid [him] insist about Agincourt, as also that Malbranche will repaire to Alençon (England) to meet M. Raucourt (James) at his arrival there. My newse letter of the 1st instant, old style, said that Cameron, who had been seized at Deale, and carry'd up by a messenger to London, had escap'd out of the said messenger's hands. I know nothing else at present. We expect daily newse from several parts, and according a resolution must be taken. The Duke of Leeds was heare with me some days agoe. He expresses great loyalty, and is full of great projects. I told him he must communicate them to Orbec (Duke of Ormonde) and Sably. M. Rose (Louis XIV.) is somewhat better, but not out of danger.”

LORD BOLINGBROKE TO JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 20. Paris.—Concerning his affairs and the Dukes of Shrewsbury and Marlborough and the Earl of Peterborough. (Printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xix.*) *Enclosed,*

LORD BOLINGBROKE TO M. TALON (DE TORCY).

“J'ay receu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire hier, et je ne sçaurois vous remercier assez des attentions que vous avez eu pour faciliter le passage de celuy que j'envoye en Ecosse, et pour faire enfermer de la maniere qu'il convient l'Espion que Monsr. de Stair a envoyé au Havre.

Vous voyez, Monsr., par ce que le ministre du Roy vous mande que ce point de maturité dont je vous ay si souvent parlé est venu. Le Duc nommé à la fin de la lettre de Monsr. D'Iberville du 11^{me} Aoust, homme circonspect, s'il en just jamais, et qui par cette raison passe dans le monde

pour timide, nous assure qu'il est prest a contribuer et de sa personne et de sa bourse au retablissement du Chevalier, et qu'une tête de 2,000 hommes en débarquant rendroit la revolution immanquable. Faute d'un si petit secours perdrons nous une si belle occasion? Periront ils tous les amis de la France dans la Grande Bretagne? Le Royaume deviendra-t-il une province d'Almagne? Vos ennemis mortels en seront ils paisibles possesseurs? En un mot le Prince légitime, le parent du Roy tres Chrétien, perdra-t-il l'occasion de rentrer dans la possession de tous ses droits, faite de la dixieme partie des Troupes, de l'argent, et des autres assistances, que les Etats Generaux dans une conjoncture tres delicate pour eux, ont fournis au Prince d'Orange contre son Pere?

Je sçay vos sentiments, je connois l'Elevation de votre cœur, je ne vous demande donc que la continuation de vos bons offices. Si nous n'entreprenons rien, ou si nous echouons, vous aurez infailliblement la guere, et les Whigs ne manqueront pas de se servir de la premiere occasion pour porter un coup a la France. Si nous reussissons, et il ne tient qu' a la France de rendre cette reussite certaine, vous vous attachez a jamais la nation Britanique, et le principe de ce gouvernement sera qu'il faut soutenir la France pour conserver l'Equilibre de l'Europe; Principe très opposé a celui sur lequel la conduite de ce peuple a roulé depuis quelques années. Je communiqueray au Chevalier les avis que vous m'envoyez et je ne doute point qu'il ne trouve a propos de faire avec un certain degré de precaution les pas necessaires pour gagner Monsr. de Peterbourgh. Celui cy n'auroit pas tenu ces discours a Monsr. D'Iberville, s'il n'avoit cru l'affaire en train de reussir.

Nos dernieres lettres de Londres nous preparent a recevoir des instances pressantes de ne plus perdre de temps. Quel malheur si nous nous trouvassions dans la necessité d'agir, avant que nous nous fussions assurez ou d'argent ou de troupes? Sur le dernier de ces articles je verray encore le Baron de Spar, quoique je ne doute point qu'il n'aye envoyé l'Expres hier selon la promesse qu'il me fit la semaine passé. Sur le premier j'ay pris la liberté de vous communiquer mon Idée de ce qu' on pourroit faire icy, et Je vous prie a mains jointes de vouloir presser le Prince de Chelamar afin que nous ayons une reponse prompte et favorable de Madrid."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 21.—"I am glad to find by yours of the 19 that you were soon expecting a person from whom we may hope to receive some further light in our affairs, and that being you did well to stop Kin[naird] for a day or two. This last will surely convince our friends that they must now act on their own bottom, and when

they are once persuaded of that I shall still hope they will act vigourously, even for their own sakes. The answer of the States I like very well, and the early demand made to them, if known, ought, me thinks, to increase the flame the Nation is in, by showing them what the main view and aim of the Court is, who is so impatient to enslave the Nation as that they would not wait for a real and certain invasion as they term it, before they call on a foreign force.

After all the expence we have been at in relation to our ships, it would be very sad that we should at last risk the losing the advantage of them for want of 10 or 12,000 *livers*, and that in the expectation we are in of yet soon being able to make use of them. I therefore after having weigh'd the matter, give leave that you should take such a sum out of the mony now in Paris or Rouen. It is true I was under a sort of engagement to M. Lacey (Duke of Lorraine), I mean my landlord, to carry that mony on shipboard untouched, but it being my self that made that assurance, which was not requir'd by him of me, and he being of so generous a temper, I think I may on this emergency take upon me to entame a little the mony, assuring my self that he will approve of it when I acquaint him with the reasons of my so doing. If we could get back any part of the money that was sent to Maryland (England) (where I should not think it were may be now so much wanted) that could have supplyd the present want, but however I desire that all means may be made use of to get at least as much as may reimplace what we are now going to take out of Lacey's mony, that the sum may be entire in my hands; my concern in the matter being only for Lacey, for els your remarks on that matter in general are very reasonable and perfectly conform to my notion of matters. It is fitt you should know that all Lacey's mony is in old *louis d'ors*, which do not only not run current in France, but are if I am not mistaken confiscated when discover'd.

The account you give me of Harry's (Louis XIV.'s) health is very melancholy. I am glad Charles (Ormonde) is better; pray forward the enclos'd to him, when you have read it and seal'd it. I would have you also shew him the enclos'd paper. It contains only a few thoughts which at my leasure yesterday I put in writing, with no other view but for my own passetime and satisfaction. But on reflexion I think 'tis fitt you should see them as they are, and let me, both of you, know your thoughts upon them." *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, Aug. 23.—"I left the Queen this day at Moutier in her way to Chaalons, where she reckons to be to-night. I receiv'd in arriving here yours of the 20. I suppose Sably (Bolingbroke) forgot to send me Trevers' (Tunstall's) letter, which you mention, so I can say nothing as yet as to that, only in general that I approve your pressing for mony, as I shall any other proposal you and Sably shall think fit to make to him as to entering heartily

into Raucour's (James') cause. I beleieve you mistake the cypher in saying that Malbranche (Duke of Marlborough) should be desir'd to go to England to meet Raucourt, but *I do not see why, when Raucour gos to Scotland, he might not write a letter to Malbranche, to require his attendance there, or his declaring openly for him in England, for which (? such) an order would of necessity oblige Malbranche to pull off the mask and trim no longer.* You did well to send D. Leeds to Orbec (Duke of Ormonde) and Sably. I think it of no smal consequence to see so many great men now in a manner openly for me. I am in great pain for Mr. Rose (Louis XIV.), whose state of health requires that Raucour should lose no more time. If you are at Paris you will know all I think of matters from Orbec and Sably, to whom I write so fully that I shall add no more here, but that *I think it more than ever more than ever *now or never*.*³ (The parts between asterisks are printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xx.*) *Copy.*

JAMES III. to LEWIS INESE.

1715, Aug. 23.—“I received your letter by Mr. Bagnal yesterday, and coming back from Moutier had by the post yours of the 21st. Fernam's (Colclough's) letter was indeed but a necessary cordial on the sad parting of this day, but it was a great one and Andrew (Queen Mary) George (Bolingbroke) and Darby (Duke of Lorraine?) think as well as myself that the question is now decided, and that the business now is not to resolve but to execute, and to begin with the necessary preparations thereunto. I am of your mind as to C. Kin[naird's] journey being at least deferr'd, and very glad you saw Onslow (Ormonde) and were so pleased with him. Our meeting is but requisit to come to a resolution no more to be altered by Mary (Berwick) and Sably (Bolingbroke), and I therefore give Onslow a rendezvous by the bearer, who will *en passant* leave a paquet of my letters with the Queen, and she will shew them to you. I shall therefore add no more here, but that I shall live in hopes that Providence will at last bring about the great work, and that in His own way. I am in great pain for Edward (Louis XIV.), and truely concerned for poor D.[uke of] Perth, who, I hope, will yet do well.” *Copy.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 23.—“I received yours of the 20th yesterday, as I was going to accompany the Queen to Moutier, so that I am obliged to keep the bearer till to-morow to have time to end at leasure my dispatches to you and Charles (Ormonde). The accounts containd in Farnam's (Colclough's) letters are so clear and positive that I see no further room for deliberation nor any necessity of sending Kin[naird], now that we have by a sure hand an answer to what he was to carry. It is not clear to me whether Mr. Campion will come or not, or whether Farnam's letters were not thought sufficient alone as they most certainly are to authorize our getting ready the ship and what els we have at our command, in all which no time ought to be

lost, and while that is a doing as I find Charles willing and ready to come and see me I shall give him an appointment that by discoursing with him on all things we may together fix matters more distinctly and more quickly, for I cannot but repeat that I am convinced no more time is to be lost on no foreign accounts whatsoever which are allways uncertain, will not fail of causing delays, and in that respect their expectation may prove more fatal than the helps we may hope from them can prove advantageous hereafter. L^d. Shrewsbury's being so frankly engaged is a great article, you will do well to forward a kind message to him from me, and such a one as you believe may be most agreeable to him. I think that will be sufficient because of a particular which your mentioning him to me puts me in mind of, for 'tis my intention you should be acquainted with all tho' particular facts do not occur all at once, and so cannot be communicated to you, but present contingencies renew the memory of past transactions. As for the pardon mentioned by Mr. Iberville there never was such a thing ask'd for, but some months ago Lady Westmorland writt the good dispositions her nephew (the Duke of Shrewsbury) was in, and on that I writt a letter to that Lady to be shewd to him, but the whole was only in general terms, and I do not remember I had any return to my letter from L^d. Shrewsbury, so that your entering into a close correspondence with him will be necessary, for without one enters into details all is time lost. This particular of Lady Westm. is only to your self and Charles because I beleieve that Lady would be very cautious of the secret of what her nephew may have said to her.

Tho' I never saw L^d. Peterborow, yet his conversation with Iberville seems to answer perfectly the character I have had of him. Your intimacy with him makes you the most proper judge of what may most contribute to dipp him and of what he may be capable of being usefull in, I shall therefore give you *carte blanche* in that article, and see no other difficulty in your going to meet him but that your presence may chance to be necessary at Paris in this Crisis, but however I leave it to you to go or not. Mr. Inese acquainted me with your thought of employing him in Sweden, I think it a very good one, for it will be certainly conform to his inclination and a bussleing man will suite very well for such a negociation in which he cannot but do good, whereas his pretensions in warlike affairs run so high that he might be disgusted and embarass'd should he remain hereabouts.

By Orbec (Ormonde) I shall expect from you yours and your friends ultimat advice that I may with him be able to fix all even to the day of my departure.

Your letter to Mr. Talon (de Torcy) is admirable; but by a letter I have just seen concerning Hary's (Louis XIV.'s) health, I beleieve nothing else will be so much as thought of in that family. This is to me a new and strong reason for pressing matters without delay, but as prudence must allways be joyn'd with fortitude as you well observe, so if you and your friends

are not unanimous in your opinion at Paris I do think it absolutely necessary that I should see you and Orbec together that I may ground my resolution and the particulars of it on the solid foundation of the advice of two such able persons. By letters all is obscure, and explications cannot be askd without causing great delays, whereas in a free conversation reasons may be plainly layd before me, and I be able to decide in a clear light. This I hope may be done with secrecy, at least I think it of the last consequence in the case I put, and in all cases it will be of great advantage to settle the better, several smaller particulars and details, which are often of importance in such cases.

I write what follows in a sheet apart that you may be able to shew the letter it self to Charles whom I mean by Orbec. I beleve you forgot to send me a letter concerning Marleb[orough] which D. Ber[wick] mentions to me, so I cannot say any thing particular as to that more than that you know as much as I of that correspondence, and therefore I leave it to you and D. B[erwick] to send such a message to Marl: as you shall agree on, for 'tis not fitt to let this even for him nice occasion pass without endeavouring to make use of it for the gaining so considerable a man.

I am glad you give me caution not to name him to Charles, tho', should Charles know of the dealings I have with tother another way, it would be certainly yet more grievous to him. Could there be no possibility of uniting these two great men at least in some measure, for after all as to Charles I do not see what jealousy he can have of him, for sure he Charles cannot think that I would ever bring 'tother into competition with himself. When I see Charles would it not be proper for me to say something to him as to Marl[borough] which in discourse can be better done then by writing; but 'tis a nice point in which I desire your advice." *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 25. FitzJames.—"I receiv'd yesterday a letter from Trevers (Tunstall) with one enclos'd from the lawyer (Marlborough), who tells me he has a like summe to that he sent before at your Majesty's service. Though it be small, still it is much from him, and shews that he would faine be honest. Your Majesty will be pleas'd to lett me know who the money shall be delivered unto at Alençon (England). I sent the originall letter yesterday unto Sably (Bolingbroke), desiring him to forward it this day to your Majesty. I long with impatience to hear from our friends. They must determine, but it is to be wish'd, and they must be pressed to loose no time in their counsels. To-morrow sennet we leave this place to return to St. Germain's. I intend to goe by Paris to waite on the Queen and receive her orders. M. Rose (Louis XIV.) is in an ill state of health, and I fear much, he will not hold out very long. May be quiet and rest may retrieve him a little. Osmond (Duke of Orleans) must be

managed. I advis'd Orbec (Duke of Ormonde) to make advances to him, and I will follow it close, for he will alwayse be for his advantage.

I just now receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 21st instant."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 25.—"I forgot yesterday to inclose to ^{Orbec Charles} (Ormonde) the route I promis'd him. Here it is; pray forward it to him. The accounts I have of ^{Edward Humphry's} (Louis XIV.'s) state of health are such as threaten a sudden end, and therefore I think nothing ought to be neglected for to court his nephew, whom I think I call'd Overbury in one of my letters. Why might not ^{Bointon George} (Bolingbroke) take some occasion of visiting ^{Ottway Overbury} (Duke of Orleans), and of letting him know how sensible I am of the accounts I have had of his friendship, which I want more than ever, and of which he may now more than ever be able to give me some proofs. A compliment like this cannot I think but do good, and the neglect of it might perchance be interpreted a slight. But as I know not on what terms ^{Bointon George} and ^{Ottway Overbury} are, I do not pretend to order anything as to this interview, but only leave it to your decision, that, if you otherways think it proper you may make such a step without further leave from me. An occasion like that might produce a freedom in ^{Ottway Overbury}, and a confidence in you, if he'l befriend me, and such a confidence may be of great use hereafter. ^{Andrew Bonet} (Queen Mary) intends to make compliments to the mother both in my name and his own, and to charge her with the same for her son, but then 'tis uncertain when ^{Andrew Bonet} and she will meet, and ^{Edward Harry's} (Louis XIV.'s) precarious state makes even instants precious and moments of consequence. As for the wording the compliment to Overbury, if you see him I leave it to you, who can do it better than I can prescribe, but general terms will, I think, be the most prudent. When I thought I was to begin my journey I sent to Tallon (M. de Torcy) two for ^{Edward Harry's} grandson and his lady, Mr. and Mrs. Stoner (King and Queen of Spain). I suppose those letters were not forwarded, but I should be glad to know positively, because, if they are not, I ow letters to them, which must be fram'd accordingly. I should be glad to know also if in my letter to Mr. Stoner (King of Spain) I should mention or not the help that is ask of him for Andrew (James) in Harry's name." *Copy.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 23-26. Paris.—"I have the honour of your letter of the 18th and shall venture to write to you upon the several heads contain'd it, tho' I send my answer by the post.

Harry (Louis XIV.) is in the state I mention'd in my last, and altho' the accounts which came yesterday from his country house make him better, yet you may depend upon it

that there is no prospect of a recovery, languishing is all that can be expected, and in that condition he will be of little use to you in the prosecution of your lawsuit. I write thus positively because my informations are certain. The *contretemps* is terrible because Lady Mary's (England's) lawyers have taken all their measures, and I fear do so still in some degree, on a confidence that they should be back'd by Harry's purse, authority and force.

I see every day more and more the necessity of making Overbury (Duke of Orleans) your friend, and I think I see less reason to imagine that impossible; tho' I know full well his general character and his particular views.

The instructions which you sent to George (Bolingbroke) he will punctually observe, and he is of opinion that more or less than what you prescribe would be equally wrong. He says that affairs are in such a state of uncertainty that he thinks you are extremely in the right to hear every proposal, to keep every negociation, which promises any thing, on foot; to close beyond retreat with none, but to be ready to push that which shall appear most for your interest when time and accidents enable you to judg with some assurance, where that interest lyes. George has fresh reasons to be convinced that the overtures he writ to you about were not made to him by chance. He will keep the ball in the air, without engaging you in the least to play the game.

He thinks that an alliance with Overbury's daughter would disgust Lady Mary to a great degree, unless she saw herself secure of Overbury's assistance and undone without it, and unless she was previously consulted in the measure, and had her mind prepar'd for it.

In a word she is very fantastical, and must be indulg'd in all her whimsys, if by her own strength she will undertake to carry your cause and her own; but if she calls upon you to procure help for her from other quarters she must give up some of those whimsys, and allow you to take such methods as are essential to your success.

I have some reason to believe that the 24, 25, 14, 24, 14, 19, 18 (tuition) of Humphrey's (Louis XIV.'s) 12, 22, 6, 18, 23, 19, 18 (granson) is left to his lame son (the Duc de Maine) by the 26, 14, 16 (wil). He is therefore to be manag'd, and his 26, 14, 11, 10 (wife) has a great influence over him. Bennet (Queen Mary) can probably smooth things on that side. The little I can do shall not be neglected, but George tells me he has yet no ingression there. He takes his measures however to gain it. If different 20, 6, 22, 24, 27, 23 (partys) should form themselves after Humphrey's 9, 10, 6, 24, 13 (death) there is another relation of that family who will naturally be a 13, 10, 6, 9 (head). George thinks he has an effectual way of gaining some influence there, it is by the 17, 19, 24, 13, 10, 22 (mother): into whose confidence he can let himself, so far, if it be necessary, as to be of certain 20, 6, 22, 24, 27, 23 (partys) of 20, 16, 10, 6, 23, 25, 22, 10 (pleasure) of which you may perhaps have heard.

Charles (Ormonde) has been too much out of order, and too much hurried, to give all the time necessary for the draught which I propose to make. But you may depend on having it next week. I propose to consult Ralph (Berwick) upon it. George agrees that no foreign prospect whatever, remote or present, ought to be otherwise esteem'd than as a secondary motive, and therefore if Lady Mary will be brought to commence the suit instantly, it must be instantly commenc'd, though we should sue even *in forma pauperis*. But if she will not be brought to this, I must with that freedom which you are pleas'd to allow me, which I will always exercise for your service, and which I will never by the grace of God abuse, affirm, that we shall be cast for ever, if we commence the suit. I have no partiality for Lady Mary, nor for Nelly (Scotland); I esteem them both, but I know them both, and the undertaking spirit of the latter must be supported by the purse and strength of the former.

Litteral Charles (C. Kinnaird) is not yet gone, and as I disguise nothing from you, I must own that I found him too much alarm'd when it came to the point. He has the lives of your best friends in his hands, and tho' his integrity is beyond the least question, yet the passion of fear has often strange effects. I have therefore not given him the final instruction which I propos'd, but shall send another person over, for whose discretion and honour I think I dare answer, who has courage, and who is thought to be against your interest, and therefore still more proper to be employed. He shall go away publickly and without the least air of business, and therefore must not depart on a sudden. I have the honour to inclose another of Titchburne's (Tunstall's) letters. Samuel (Marlborough) will never be gain'd to any purpose, if he is not gained now. They push openly att him. I have writ to Ralph to make one decisive effort. 20, 10, 24, 10, 22, 7, 19, 22, 19, 26 (Peterborow) has been stopp'd on the other side; the moment I hear he is got over, I write to him.

Aug. the 26th. As soon as I had the honour of yours of the 21st I sent to Mr. Innese and he gives the necessary directions for putting into R. A[rbutnot's] hands the sum of 10,000 *livres*, which will be sufficient to answer all the demands which press'd hard upon us.

I have shewn to Charles both Anthony's (James', *i.e.* your) letter of the 21st and the paper apart. I suppose Charles will in his first dispatches speak for himself. For my own part, as there is nothing which I have att heart so much as Anthony's service, so the whole conduct of my life shall be directed to that view, and that view shall be directed by Anthony's commands. I will take the liberty to represent, and after that I shall constantly obey.

It is certain that Charles and George have very great estates which lye almost att mercy. If it be of consequence to break thro' all the measures taken to save some part of them, neither of these men will hesitate a moment. But it seems to me very apparent that to render them of effectual use to Anthony they

must continue link'd with the party at the head of which their past conduct has plac'd them; that they must square their conduct on this side of the water in concert with their friends on the other side, in a word, that nothing must happen which shall give a pretence to say that their party cannot avow their cause and their correspondence with them. He who comes a single man, let his merit be what it will, to Anthony's service, offers him no great matter. I am sure he can be of no use to him in Maryland (England); and I have seen enough here to be very positive that no representations to this Court will have much weight, unless they who make the representations can answer for Lady Mary's conduct at the same time. It was late last night when the gentleman return'd, and brought me the honour of yours of the 23rd, to the former part of which I can only say in answer that I am ready to obey your orders, and that in expectation of your final commands, I neglect nothing which relates to the 23, 13, 14, 20 (ship), to money, or to any other necessary article. We expect Camp[ion] here to-day, but by his stopping at Rouen, he either has no message from our friends, or none which requires much haste. Mr. Farnham (Coleclough) I have no knowledge of, but I know very well the persons in whose name he writes, and am I confess surpris'd that they should give so crude a message on so important a subject. You will pardon me, Sir, if what I have frequently seen in the course of business, and particularly in the case of the Monk, make me a little jealous even of the warmest zeal and of the best intentions.

As to Peterb[orough], since you approve my scheme I will follow it.

We were yesterday in expectation every moment to hear of Harry's death. I will dispatch a courier instantly, if that happens, and perhaps that courier may very soon follow this letter.

I do not remember to have omitted sending you any paper of the kind you are pleas'd to mention. What are last come to my hands I inclose with this.

If any communication is given to Charles of the treaty with the other person, it must be by yourself, and by word of mouth, in very soft, and very general terms. It grows late in the day and I close this letter."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Monday [Aug. 26], near 6 in the evening. Vaugirard, near Paris.—"The valet-de-chambre who brings you this letter is just returned from Versailles, and I would no longer defer sending to you, since, tho' the King is not dead, his death is equally sure. Monsr. de Torey sends me word that the gangreen is got into his belly, and that he must dye in few hours. Since this I have seen another, who comes with the like account from another friend. All centers in Overbury (Duke of Orleans). For God's sake let me know whether I should not, or rather perhaps Charles (Duke of Ormonde), ask to see him and speak to him in your

name. He is left Regent, the D. of Maine, Tuteur, and Villeroy, Governour. I have writ a letter, which I hope will meet the Queen on the road."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Tuesday, Aug. 27, at 8 at night.—"Your courier brought me yours of last night an hour ago. I reckon the good king dead before this, and therefore too many advances cannot be made to the Regent. By my last I authoris'd you to speak to him from me. That is now necessary and more natural for you to do it than another, being in the post I placed you, but that doth not hinder Charles (Duke of Ormonde) from going also. I even think 'tis proper for you both do so. What is to be said in particular, and how far Overbury (Duke of Orleans) should be trusted, I leave to friends with you, tho' I do not see how trusting him now can be avoided. Talon (M. de Torcy) can advise you in this, and, when the Queen arrives, you will concert with her what further is to be done in that respect. Talon can also best advise whether I should write to Overbury, and what is the form with him. When you see the Regent you should mention particularly our pension which I hope he will continue. Our circumstances are sufficiently known, and for him not to continue it would, me thinks, be not a very generous beginning of a Regency. Our pension need only be given to the Queen by name, by which means Hanover can have nothing to say against it. I expect to hear from you by to-morrow's post, as you shall from me in that case. At present I have no more to add. The Queen's parting from hence was well nick'd. You will, I suppose, discourse with her about the proposal made to you of marriage, for that would be now of great consequence." *Copy.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 28.—"Yours of the 23 and 26 I received this day by the post. Your note which I answerd last night decides all the uncertaintys as to Hary's (Louis XIV.) state. A new scene is opening and new measures to be taken. I can add nothing in relation to Overbury (Duke of Orleans) to my last, the monoculist will scarce have I think any great roll to act, however 'tis good to keep fair on all sides, and 'tis still of use to endeavour to gain his mother's friendship. Benet (Queen Mary) has no sort of acquaintance with the Cripple's (Duc de Maine's) wife, whose extravagant disposition made me look upon her as insignificant as to politicks, tho', has she influence on her husband, she is not to be slighted. Benet 'tis true has occasions of seeing her mother sometimes, but in general I can give no particular directions, *il faut faire la guerre à l'œil*, and when you have discours'd of all with Benet, you can then best judge of the properest courses to be taken.

I am glad to find you do not dislike the once proposed settlement for Andrew (James, *i.e.* me) and easily beleeve the

Lady Mary (England) would not care for one of Harry's family. Your general notion on that subject I think very just, but that is not the main point now. 'Tis certain did Margarite (England) desire herself a match with Andrew there would be no dispute in the case, but as you prudently observe there has been so much obscurity and so many mistakes as to that Lady's intentions that one would be glad to know in a more extended positive way her reall determination, and that I hope we shall have by the person you send to her, and I am very glad it is not literal Charles (C. Kinnaird) against whose being sent I should now have writt to you had not you prudently alter'd it. When I see Christopher (Ormonde) I suppose I shall have at large all your joint advices laid before me, so till then I can say little on the subject nor can I indeed form any solid judgement of matters in the commotion you are in at Paris now: all or at least a great deal depends on Overbury's disposition, that point must be clear'd, and I see nobody can do it so effectually as you, so that in that consideration I shall not at this time press for your journey hither, especially Charles (Ormonde) being soon to see me. What you say on the memoire I sent you I think very just and reasonable, and my own inclination and satisfaction must and shall allways yeeld to reason, after that as circumstances change counsells must also: Harry's death and the answer to what you now send to Mary (England) must drive us into new measures, and those I shall allways take with you, Charles, etc., whose credit with your party must be preserved and to whose own privat interest I shall allways have a just and due regard.

Mr. Campion's stoping at Rouen is a sign he has no material message to bring us, but yet Abram's (Menzies') and Fernam's (Colclough's) letters are so positive, that I know not how to doubt of their truth, tho' the truth is they are, as you terme it, so crude that I do not see how one can blindly act upon them.

You did very well to advise Ralph (Berwick) to make one last effort more with the Lawyer I mean Samuell (Marlborough) whose two thousand pound I desire may be remitted to Paris and put into Mr. Dicconson's hands, that out of that Andrew's landlord's (the Duke of Lorraine's) mony may be reimbursed. Pray let Ralph (Berwick) know this, it being all I have to say to him in answer to his of the 25, being a litle press'd by the post's departure. I wish Ralph's credit with his new master may be equal to his good will to serve me with him. May I ask you in confidence on what terms they are.

The Lord Danby (Duke of Leeds) has writt to me a loyall letter in general terms, which I answer in the same. It seems he has address'd himself to young Lesly. I wonder he did not rather do it to Charles or George (Bolingbroke). However I shall not in my answer name either of them without knowing first their opinion whether they would trust themselves to him.

I shall follow your advice as to Samuell when I see Charles. The freedom with which you write to me is most wellcom and agreeable, your advice necessary, and your great experience of no

less advantage to me so new in great affairs. I must confess mine at present seem to press very much, and yet I see no possibility of taking a prudent resolution till I see Charles and know more of Mary's (England's) intentions by him. I am very glad Charles's secretary and 'tother gentleman (Cameron) have made their escape. As to Earl Portmore you'll consider what should be said to encourage and manage him. I send to the Queen the English letters you sent me."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 30. Paris.—"I have the honour of your letters, and shall take the best methods in my power to execute your orders and to answer all your views. The great danger I was apprehensive of is over, all will certainly submit without the least struggle to Overbury (Duke of Orleans) and he will by consequence be under no want of assistance from his neighbours, but remain at liberty to pursue the general interest of his own and his nephew's estate. George (Bolingbroke) has never had to do either in good or in ill with Overbury, and therefore he imagines that as there can be no prepossession in his favour, so there can be no prejudice against him in the breast of the latter. The trusting Overbury is of indispensable necessity, if his friendship and concurrence in your cause be so, besides when Ralph (Berwick) took occasion two days ago to speak to him concerning your interests, he said that he was apprised of all that had been done, and of the present state of them.

There are two or three points in your letters which I cannot answer without consulting Talon (de Torcy) and to him I have writ. But I believe the letters to Mr. and Mrs. Stoner (King and Queen of Spain) were sent when the last application was made to them by Harry (Louis XIV.).

Bennet (Queen Mary) arriv'd yesterday, I believe I shall have the honour of seeing that person to-night, and shall after that close my letter.

Sep. the first.

I had the honour to wait on Bennet as I proposed, but I kept my letter open so long the next morning, in expectation of having somewhat very positive to write concerning Harry that I lost the post. Last night Humphrey (Louis XIV.) continued in the same uncertain languishing way. When I use the word uncertain I mean it only with respect to time; for all recovery is to be despair'd of, but the progress of the distemper being sometimes quicker, and sometimes slower; the hour, or perhaps the day cannot be prefix'd.

It is impossible for George to do anything yet a while with Overbury. There must be four or five days of convulsion before a settlement.

As I am writing I receive news of the King of France's death, and that my letter may go this night by a courier of the Duke of Lorraine. The former dyed this morning, as the person tells us, at a quarter after eight.

I must make haste, but I must tell you that Ralph has adroitely enough struck into the interest which joyns to secure Overbury's power. A certain battle may perhaps not be forgott, but this is a real service and will cancel former piques. I think in my conscience you have nothing to fear and a great deal to hope from Overbury.

Danby is a madman. I have talked freely with him, because I do not care to have any great reserve, but he can be of no use except in the moment of a desperate attempt. General compliments have gained him, general compliments will secure him.

Port[more] is an officer and worth securing. I send compliments from you to him.

I am called upon for my letter. I hope it may go by the courier, if not, it will go by the post."

QUEEN MARY.

[1715, Aug. ?] "Memorandum to speak to the King. All the reasons against my journey, of which only one has weighed with me. My concern and trouble about it you can never express tho' you have been witnesse of som part of it. What Charles (M. de Torcy ?) said to me, that ther was no need for the King to keep great measures.

What that may signifye, and if it may not free the King from affecting to keep so great a secret to me upon all his affairs.

Mr. Inese, and what I propose about him.

Heywood and my opinion concerning him.

My reasons for not writing to Mrs. Oldeson and Mrs. Melvill, tho' I think the King should do it.

Scotland, and the man that comes from it.

Carrington and what I know of him.

To beg of the King to take care of his person, and not to suffer any strangers to stay at Barr, if they cannot give a good account of themselves.

Onslow (Ormonde) and Gournay (Marlborough).

Mr. Porter has not spoke to me of anything like businesse since last Christmas." *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Sept. 3.—"I had yesterday from Benet (Queen Mary) an account of what pass'd in a visit she received from Charles (Ormonde) and George (Bolingbroke) in which several points were discuss'd, on which I should be very glad to speak to them myself.

There may be reasons and solid ones against those two persons declaring just now publickly for Andrew (James).

I am in no hast in proposing abruptly at present a match with Mis Overbury (daughter of the Duke of Orleans), tho' that is an article that deserves serious consideration.

To write anew for advice from friends in Maryland (England) seems useless to me, after the several late accounts we have had from thence, without some new proposal more to be made.

All seems ripe in that country, the dangers of delay are great, proposals of foreign help are uncertain and tedious.

On tother side right measures should be taken, some probability of a secure passage and landing, and some sorte of concert with friends with Martha (England).

There is an absolut necessity of knowing more distinctly Overbury's (Duke of Orleans') intentions, the ways and methods of gaining his friendship are to be well weigh'd, and 'tis of the greatest importance of puting our selves on a right foot with him at first, of making our affairs run through a proper channell, of making use of the properest persons, and of rectifying on this change of Government, what may have been defective in all this under the former.

These are general heads, which most of them contain several articles, which I think are of so great importance that proper meassurs cannot be too seriously consider'd, nor resolutions too prudently nor too cautiously taken. By writing 'tis impossible to concert any thing with the exactness that is requisit, and as I cannot resolve to act on my own head, so I am in the necessity of desiring you will out of hand come and confer with me on these heads. Your journey may be so privat that it cannot be prov'd against you, and as now you have personally no more risk to run, I venture to decide on this occasion, that my discoursing with you is of more not only advantage but necessity, then all the reasons against it can be, especially since your absence from Paris need be so short, that you'l hardly be miss'd, and not neglect any opportunity of discoursing with Overbury whom you will, I reckon, have seen before this, and whose hands and head will be so full for the first days, that he will scarce have leasure to allow you much time with him for some days now. I have lights to give you which I cannot explain by letter, and which I think necessary for you to know for your future conduct with Overbury, with whom I would fain establish you in a freedom and intimacy so necessary for my affairs. I could wish you had the sole management of them with him, and that may be compass'd if wee meet. Ralph (Duke of Berwick) has, I suppose, acquainted you with what Overbury told him. I am really mortifyd Benet saw not Humphrey (Louis XIV.), but you know, I suppose, that Ralph hinder'd his going, which I am sorry for. This is all I have to say at present, without to-morrow's post furnishes me with new matter.

I desire your advice as to the inclos'd Memorial of the Ld. Danby (Duke of Leeds), to whom I could at present return no other answer but thanks for his zeal and that I would consider of it. Sep. 4.—Since what's above, I receive yours of the 1st. As litle surprising as is the King's death, 'tis still most sensible to one who ow'd him so much, and who hop'd for yet more from him. I have also a letter from George which speaks so confidently of Overbury's friendship that it has put Andrew extreamly at ease. Overbury, whom I shall henceforth put to

the letter H, being already acquainted with all Andrew's concerns, puts it out of doubt whether we should trust him or not.

I hope before this reaches you, you will have seen Humphrey (Duke of Orleans) and will be able to give me a good account of your conversation. The more I think of the visit I propos'd to George the more I find it necessary that he and Andrew should meet, tho' I do not require so much hast in it, as that I shall disapprove of a few days delay, in case he finds that requisit to discourse more fully with Overburry." *Copy.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Sept. 3. Paris.—“I suppose that the letter which I have the honour to inclose from the Duke of Berwick to your Majesty acquaints you that the King of Spain agrees to furnish the 400^m. crowns, and promises you further assistances, that the circumstances of affairs rendering the negociation of Bills in this country uncertain, if not impracticable, the sum above mentioned will be remitted in specie, and that the Catholick King is very earnest to have the secret inviolably kept. When I receiv'd these accounts from the Duke of Berwick, he told me att the same time that he desir'd that he might have a full power from your Majesty to treat with the Prince de Chelamar, and that this full power might be writ in your Majesty's hand or mine. I have desir'd Mon^{sr} de Torey to let me have the draught of the form us'd in France, and if your Majesty will be so good as to order Sir T. Higgons to send me a copy of such forms as he may find in the books which are in his hands, I will endeavour out of the two to prepare such an one as may contain nothing which can be drawn hereafter into consequence against you. I have always found the Spaniards very alerte on the trifles of ceremonial, and therefore they cease to be trifles in treating with them. I did not ask, neither did the Duke of Berwick tell me, what is the nature of the propos'd Treaty. In the state of your affairs, your Majesty has little to lose by Treaty; and yet I think it prudent not to admit any thing which may hereafter be an incumbrance to you, or which might att present, if known, prove prejudicial to your interest att home. The Duke says he will speak to the Regent about my waiting on him in your Majesty's name, as soon as it is proper; in the present hurry it is hardly to be done; att least he will give little attention to foreign business, till his own affairs are entirely settl'd.

The particulars of what pass'd yesterday in the Parliament of Paris are matter of publick notoriety, you will have them from other hands, and I shall not therefore trouble your Majesty with an unnecessary repetition. I think it is plain that no strength can now be form'd to oppose the Regent—he is absolute Master of France.

His expressions of friendship to your Majesty and of good will to your cause, are I am sure very welcome to you; but they seem to me to point att very distant services, and in the mean while I doubt that things precipitate too fast in England and Scotland to bear much delay. I inclose a paper which is the copy of what

the Duke of Berwick gave me in his own hand, and which he calls his thoughts on the present state of your Majesty's affairs. You will likewise receive a draught of what came yesterday from England, and the copy of what the D[uke] of Ormonde and I have sent thither. I hope your Majesty will approve the latter; all is said in it which can be said with truth, to keep up the spirit of your friends on that side; but the difficultys and obstructions were necessarily to be stated, as well to keep them from taking false measures, as to account for your Majesty's conduct, and for the behaviour of your servants who are here. I have desir'd that the money last pay'd by Samuel (Duke of Marlborough) may be sent hither, and the D[uke] of Berwick will take care accordingly.

It will certainly be proper that your Majesty should in your letter to the King of Spain take notice of the assistance which he gives, and of that which he promises. The D[uke] of Berwick forgot to ask Mons^r de Torcy whether the other letters were sent, but I am upon my memory confident that they were." *Holograph. Enclosed,*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

[1715] Aug. [Sept. 1.]—"Estampes" (Spain's) agent heare came to me this day to acquaint me that he had received an answer about the proposition made to M. Richemont (King of Spain). Agincourt (money) is granted, and would have come here this instant, but for the

b a n k e r s

difficultys of the 43. 96. 28. 29. 55. 11. 69. Agincourt (the money) and his family will come post, but for want of post
f o u u r
horses will be some weeks a coming. 89. 52. 13. 13. 11.
h u n d r e d t h o u s a n d
61. 13. 28. 12. 11. 55. 12. 37. 61. 52. 13. 69. 96. 28. 12.
c r o u s
87. 11. 52. 13. 28. 69. are ready to follow Agincourt.

The said Estampes' agent, alias Cambitron (Cellamare) has a power to treat with Belley (Duke of Berwick), independent of M. Rose (Louis XIV.), and he desired me this morning to write to M. Raucourt (James) that M. Robinson (James) mought without loss of time send a full power sealed and signed unto Belley, for concluding a treaty with M. Richemont, who promises to give what further helps he can. I believe he does expect M. Robinson should make a private treaty with him. Belley will conclude nothing with[out] M. Raucourt's orders, and without the approbation of Sably (Bolingbroke). I do not even find that Belley knows as yet what it is that Cambriton (Cellamare) will demand in the treaty. I have spoken with M. Osmond (Duke of Orleans) in general terms about M. Raucourt, and he has made me great protestations of friendship. I will endeavour to get Sably an audience; but first other matters must be settled.

Your Majesty will learn the death of the King. To-morrow the Duke of Orleans goes to the Parliament, where we are to open the King's will. The young King will come to the Parliament Wednesday or Thursday.

Postscript.—We expect soon an answer from Spencer (King of Sweden). The packet has been delivered to him, and his Baron has assured me that his master desires no better."

Paper sent by ORMONDE and BOLINGBROKE to ENGLAND.

This is a duplicate of the memorial sent some time ago in M. d'Iberville's cipher, and recommended to Lords Mar or Lansdowne or Sir W. Wyndham or in their absence to Mr. Menzies. With note that the King having a copy of that memorial it was thought useless to repeat it here. The paper continues:—

"Charles Kinaird was to have carried such particulars as would have explained every part of it. In default of him the following explanation is to be taken:—

The troops which are hoped for are twelve battalions, at this time in the neighbourhood of Gottenberg, to be commanded by Hamilton, a Scots Major-General in the Swedes' service. Observe that these troops may be as well transported when the Baltic squadron is come back to England, and laid up, as when they were passed the Belt, the point of time first thought of.

We lost near nine weeks before we received a certainty of our letters being got into Stralsund, we are now sure that they are come safe to hand, we are sure that the King of Sweden wanted nothing but a more plausible pretence to appear for the King; that pretence has been given him by George's taking possession of Bremen. We therefore conclude, and his ambassador is of the same opinion, that the twelve battalions will be sent. 50,000 crowns, a great sum in our circumstances, is remitted for that service.

As to money, before the King of France fell [so] ill as to be unable to do any business, he writ with his own hand to press his grandson to furnish us with 400,000 crowns. The Spanish ambassador at this Court was heartily engaged in the project; we know that the King of Spain has a fund of 800,000 crowns ready, his confessor was engaged in the design, and we have little reason to doubt of the success of it.

These are the explanations of some general expressions in the memorial, to which is to be added that the state of the revenues and credit of France was such, that money could not have been found for the voyage of Fontainebleau had the King lived. He is dead this morning, September 1st N.S. and the alteration occasioned by his death must be explained.

Had there been any dispute in France about the Regency, etc., the Whigs would have had a fair game. There will be none, our friends may depend upon it, and likewise upon this, that the Duke of Orleans is under no engagement against us, but thinks of English affairs as his uncle did.

It will require some time to settle his Regency and to extricate the Government out of the difficulties they lie at present under, after which perhaps more is to be hoped for from France than before.

But these views as well as those of money from Spain and troops from Sweden are distant and liable to accidents. Therefore the King thinks to get ready to come to some part of the Island as soon as possible, though he will in all probability come with very few people about him, with little money, and without the additional arms which were hoped for from France.

In this case it may be of use that our friends in Scotland and England lose no time in sending the best advices they can about the place of his landing (which it is thought must be in Scotland), signals, &c.

In case they will not have him come yet a while they must determine their intermediate conduct, and regulate his.

The Duke of Ormonde and Lord Bolingbroke think that it would be for the King's service for them to be with him, and to declare publicly for him, but their friends are to order them what to do, they are ready to go to him tomorrow or to continue to play less in sight.

If our friends resolve to begin immediately, they must send notice to all parts to rise at once, and to execute the projects concerted, and they may depend on the King's coming or perishing in the attempt.

Memorandum. Plymouth, Bristol, Newcastle, Portsmouth, Highlanders, &c.

It is to be hoped with reason that the States of Holland will not be very ready to engage in this war. From Bremen foreign troops may be thrown in, that the winter approaches and we hope that in that case the French will throw off the mask.

Mr. Mennis (Menzius) must communicate the contents of these papers with the utmost caution to none but to such as are absolutely in the secret, and at the head of the business. If he has access to the Duke of Shrewsbury let him communicate the whole to him, and ask his opinion, which may be given without using his name. If Mennis can't go to him upon this, Lord Jersey will.

The Tory exiles on this side of the water are determined to perish or to succeed, they will take their measures from their friends on the other side, and assure themselves that they shall not be abandoned by them.

Duplicates of this are sent, let duplicates be sent of the answers.

September 3rd. Since the writing the memorial we have received assurances of having 400,000 crowns, but as no bills can be negotiated here the money must be remitted in specie, and that will draw into length.

The sum of the whole is this, the King, and those who serve him on this side, have done, are doing, and will continue to

do their utmost to put themselves into such a condition as their friends in England and Scotland have judged necessary to make their enterprise succeed. In all events they will, as soon as they can possibly get away, make the attempt. Many accidents have happened to break their measures, others may happen, as far as it is possible to lay down things with any certainty, it has been done. Their answers must be without delay, they shall hear from us more frequently than ever upon every turn of affairs, and it is desired that let the trouble or risk be what it will, they would in like manner let us hear from them frequently, fully and explicitly.

The first memorial has been sent above three weeks since, to which there is no answer yet come, query if it was received. What's above is desired to be kept as secret as possible, particularly what relates to Spain and Sweden, yet it is necessary that our friends in the secret who are not in London should be acquainted with it."

JAMES MURRAY to JAMES III.

1715, Sept. 3.—“Since Lord Bolingbroke finished his letter to your Majesty he has been taken a little ill, and is gone to bed, but commanded me to inform you that Earl Mar was retired privately from London into the Highlands of Scotland, and is under great uneasiness that there is no authority to act by in that country, in case the necessity of affairs should bring things to an extremity there. Both these lords have a suspicion of Atholl, and upon good grounds, but yet they are humbly of opinion that your Majesty should take no step in this particular, which may give him the best pretence for deserting your service, and therefore, that a mark of confidence may be shown him which will be extremely soothing to a man of his natural temper, and that at the same time your affairs may not be in any danger of suffering by it, they propose that two commissions may be returned signed by your Majesty, one appointing Atholl to command, but obliging him to act by the advice of Mar, Marishall, and two or three more of your friends there, such as you think deserve that trust, the other entirely blank. In case Atholl will accept of the command and enter heartily into your service, the second commission will never be produced, but, if it should either be thought improper to make him that offer when affairs press, or, if he should refuse when made, then Lord Mar will fill up the blank in the second commission as he and your other servants shall judge most effectual for carrying on your service. This is the substance of what I am commanded to lay before your Majesty. . . .

Postscript.—Mr. Kennedy has been arrived some days, and begs the honour of having his most humble duty presented to you.”

JAMES III. to the EARL OF MAR.

1715, Sept. 7. Bar-le-Duc.—Commission appointing him general and commander-in-chief of all his forces both by sea and land in Scotland with power to give commissions, to assemble

forces and raise the militia, to secure suspected persons, to seize forts and castles, to take up arms, horses, money, &c., giving receipts for them, and to make war on the adherents of the present government and usurper. *Entry Book 4, p. 104.*

THE CHEVALIER DE ST. GEORGE (JAMES III.) to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1715, Sept. 10.—Since my last nothing has happened in my affairs worth communicating to your Royal Highness, who knows better than I do all that passes at present in the French Court. The Queen has been there lately, and, with the continuance of our pension, has received from the Duke of Orleans every possible mark of civility and friendship. He will however have numerous measures to attend to at the beginning of his Regency, and however good his dispositions towards me may be, he will not be able to let them appear as yet. Meanwhile this change of government in France necessarily suspends my resolutions with regard to England. Lords Ormonde and Bolingbroke view that delay, inevitable as they consider it, with some regret, and M. de Berwick has written a memoir on that subject, which I have had translated to send you, for it will put you in possession of the facts better than anything I could say. Its reasonings appear to me to be solid, and however strong my inclinations for the contrary may be, reason must prevail. For the present at least I do not see any other part to take, but I always flatter myself, that such a cruel condition will not last long, and that either my friends will find themselves in a position to send me a plan concerted among themselves, or that I shall soon see myself in a position to send them one from here, after I have the absolutely necessary succours, on which they appear always to insist. I shall see Lord Bolingbroke next week, and then I shall be able to give you more positive information. I saw to-day the Prince de Vaudemont, which seemed to me much affected at the King's death. He is neither depressed nor aged by all his afflictions. I am much obliged for the news from France which you have had the kindness to send me. Strickland has given me the letters, with which your Royal Highness has honoured me. *French. Copy.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Sept. 11.—“I was in hopes this post of hearing that either you or Charles (Duke of Ormonde) had had a meeting with Humphrey (Duke of Orleans), but I am, I find, disappointed, and indeed the hurry in which Harry (Duke of Orleans) will be for some time yet, is like to be so great, that I can scarce hope you will either of you soon get access to him. In the meantime my friend Andrew (James) sees the necessity of speaking to you dayly more and more increase, and thinks it ought not to be deferr'd a day longer after you receive this. Your absence need not be long. Charles in your absence may perhaps get a sight

of Overbury (Duke of Orleans), and at your return you'll be better able to discourse fully with Harry, and then Charles may bring me the answer you have received from Overbury, for to have you both here at a time might make too much noise. I shall say nothing of business here, expecting you with impatience in a few days at this place. If you think fitt to trust literal Renny with your journey he might help to keep you privat here, having a convenient lodging for that purpose, but in that you are best judge, provided I discourse with you that is all I desire, and that I think and find absolutely necessary should be compass'd out of hand." *Copy.*

The EARL OF MAR to JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET,
baillie to the Marquis of Huntly.

1715, Sept. 1[-12]. Aboyne.—Commission in the same form as that printed in *Brown, Vol. II. p. 269*, except that instead of the passage beginning "and by the King's special order . . ." ending "with his other forces" it runs:—"to require and impower you to raise such of the Marquis of Huntley's men and following as he shall direct you with their best arms and accoutrements, and to obey his Lordship's orders in your marching of them to join the King's forces, who will be on their march through Perthshire towards Stirling. You are likewise impowered to secure what arms and ammunition are in the hands of suspected persons in the neighbourhood of the said Marquis' countries, in which you are likewise to obey his orders." *Seal.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Sept. 12. Paris.—"I shall say nothing to your Majesty about the present situation of affairs. Sably (Bolingbroke) goes himself to discourse with your Majesty and receive your final orders. It will be necessary your Majesty send now immediately the *plein pouvoir* to treat with P[rince] Chalamare (Cellamare), for he, may be, will propose a treaty when I demand money of him. Your Majesty will be pleased also to send letters for the King of Spain and his Queen upon the King of France's death, and be pleased to mention the receipt of those letters I sent you long agoe from them. It will also be necessary your Majesty write to this Court, that is to say, to the Duke of Orleans, making him your compliments and desiring his friendship without entering into particulars."

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, Sept. 15. Bar.—"I received yesterday yours of the 12, and referring to Lord Boll[ingbroke] I shall only inclose here the paper you desire. I shall expect to be inform'd of the contents of the proposed treaty before any conclusion be made. You will also inform the Queen of all that relates to that affair, in which the Duke of Ormonde's and Lord Bollingbr[oke's] advice will be useful and necessary.

Postscript.—I find Lord Boll[ingbroke] cannot yet draw the *Plein pouvoir* you are to have, but since K. Spain is willing to treat with you, I promise to send that power as soon as possible. I do not see why you might not *en attendant* begin to treat as the plenipotentiaries at Utrecht did, before they receiv'd their powers." *Copy.*

THE EARL OF MAR TO JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Sept. 4[-15]. Invercall.—Warrant. I send by express the enclosed accounts just received from the South, which I have likewise done to the Marquis of Huntly. You are by all means to prevent the joining of these people in Ross with Grant's men, but take care you do not meet with a ruffle. Forward the enclosed, which is of consequence, by a sure hand and a safe road to the Marquis of Seaforth as soon as possible, that he may join his men immediately with my Lord Huntly, but, till he do so, you are to do your best with Lord Huntly's own men and those who will join you. I wrote to you by Glengarry. If he be with you when you get this, communicate it to him, and if he be gone, send a copy after him immediately, and you are to follow what directions he gives you. I expect to hear from you often, and that you lose no time now in going about the orders I gave you at Aboyne. *Postscript.*—If Borlome younger be in this country show him this. *Enclosed,*

INTELLIGENCE received by LORD MAR.

Last Sunday Capt. Monro of Fowlis, one of the captains of the independent companies, and deputy-lieutenant for Ross-shire, left Edinburgh for the North with several commissions for such honest gentlemen as himself. Last Monday Brigadier Grant came to Edinburgh and has sent to his friends in the North, who, with Capt. Monro's friends, are to form into a body and be joined with the three independent companies, which is looked upon as an effectual way to surprise any person taking part with the Pretender. And the Government looks upon it as certain that none can escape southward because they have brought their whole forces to Stirling Park, so the Pretender's friends will be caught in a hose net. This project is certainly laid down, and may have success if not prevented. Though an account went last Monday from Edinburgh it is not to be depended on, because it might miscarry several ways. Wherefore take your own way to forward this as soon as possible. Let notice be given that Col. William Grant is no ways to be trusted, and that Capt. MacDonald, a brother of Keppoch's and now a half-pay officer in Lord Mark Ker's regiment, is undoubtedly hired by the Government to bring intelligence from the Highlands. Yesterday Mr. Lockhart came out of the Castle, bailed by Mr. Francis Montgomery and Bailie Lind for 6,000 marks. To-day the Earls of Home and Wigton

are also to be admitted to bail. You will easily see the above project is designed against the Earl of Mar, to whom you'll endeavour to have this communicated by a sure hand.

Sept. 2. Being obliged to go for Edinburgh early next morning, you'll excuse me for not waiting on you. I have seen a letter to my neighbour from a good enough hand on that side bearing:—That they expect to hear every day of the invasion, the Duke of Orleans having refused to hinder the Pretender, so that the good people here are trembling at the apprehensions they have of the danger their friends will be in before (the words of the letter) any help come from Mar.
 . . . Noted as received 4 Sept., B[raema]r.

THE EARL OF MAR TO JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Sept. 5[-16]. Invercauld.—Warrant. Having yesterday given you orders to have the men of Strath-doun, Glenlivet and Badenoch in readiness with their arms and that you should by all means prevent the joining of the Independent companies with the Grants in Strathspey, in doing which the loyal gentlemen in your neighbouring country are hereby ordered to join you and dispute them by force of arms if needful. These are now ordering you, in case there be no appearance of any such conjunction, that you with the rest of the neighbouring countries who are ordered to join Lord Huntly's men, are to march into Athole, where I will expect you next Monday, the 12th, to join some others of the king's friends there and the gentlemen of the low country. You are not to divulge this order till you be ready to march, and not to wait for the neighbouring countrys joining you if they come not in such time as you can be in Athole at the time and place aforesaid. In case of your marching before they join you, you are to send word to them when and which way to follow you with a copy of this order. *Seal.*

THE EARL OF MAR TO JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Sept. 8[-19].—I suppose you have heard from Lord Huntly before now. I expect to hear from him to-night, and, if needful, shall send him an express to-morrow morning. I have nothing to add to my last, nothing having happened to alter what I wrote then, but on the contrary still more reasons and pressing ones too for it, and the sooner our meeting may be the better. You must say nothing of it except to Lord Huntly, but I have accounts from Athole, that they expect, as they beg, that we may come that way, and much depends on our being soon there, else the Duke may do something to be uneasy to us. I'll expect positively to hear from you soon when you can be there, for conform to that I will order my setting out from hence, and I wish you could on Tuesday. My men are to be together to-morrow, both of Strath-don and Braemar, and they will not like, nor is it fit for them to lie long here before they march. I believe Mullen will be the place of meeting. *Holograph.*

The EARL OF MAR to JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Sept. 9[-20]. Invercall.—“My not hearing yet from my Lord Huntly, as I told you in mine last night I expected, nor the man I sent with the letter being return'd, makes me fancie my Lord has caried him up the country with him. I doubt not but my Lord Huntly is either now with you himself in his Highland countrys, or has sent you orders conforme to those I last sent you and that you are going about them with all diligence. The occation of my writeing to you now is in case Lord Huntly's not being yet come up and the time presses too much to wait sending to Gordon Castle to him. I hope what I am now to desire of you he will allow of, it being for the King's service. That good friend of the King's, Invercall, has used all the tricks he could to intimidat the people of this country, Cromar and Strathdon from coming out, but non of his storys or insinuations have done so much towards it as his makeing them belive that non of our neighbours are to stirr, and particularly my Lord Huntly's men, which tho' groundless and will be soon seen falss, yet retards things mightily and gives a great damp throw the whole country not only here but much further down, as I have heard from a great many from those partes.

For cureing of this, I wou'd have you on Munday nixt or as soon as possible you can send some of my Lord Huntly's men into this country to join us. It may be some of them who are nearest us and since we are all to meet in a few dayes, it will not be very much out of their road. If you send but one hundred men it will do a great dale of good here and else where too, and it will not only occation my getting more men out of this country than otherwise I will do, but it will make them go with much better heart and prevent desertion. Pray do this if it be possible and if you think any further order for it needfull, you shall have it at meeting, which I hope and wish may be in a few dayes where I told you in my last.

Let me know as soon as possible what I may expect in this and for God sake make dispatch as to our generall meeting, for I have now some of my men here and out of Strathdone together; I'm unwilling to let them seperat again and it will be hard keeping them if they lay still here long and do not march, and I cannot go into A[tho]le with these few men of mine alone or until I know certainly the day you can join me there.

Thers more depends on our drawing to a head and meeting together soon than most of our friends seem to be awarr of, which makes me the more ancious and pressing about it.

They are so weak at Stirling, and so ill payed, that they scarce know what to do, in so much that their Generall Whittham is gone for London to represent it, and is it not a thousand pittys that we should loose so luckie an opportunity?

My most humble service to my Lord Huntly. If he be with you I know I need not bid you show him this, and if he be not, you'll take care to send him an account of it. I'll be impatient to hear from you.” *Holograph. 3 pages.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Sept. 21. Paris.—Concerning various plans for the passage of James to Scotland, the delay in payment of the money from Spain, the vessel at Havre, the conduct of the Duke of Orleans and the refusal of aid from Sweden. (Printed in full in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxiv.*, where “fitting out the ship” should be “setting,” “method of sending the money be pushed” should be “pursued,” “reason specified in my letters” should be “letter,” and “your Majesty’s servant” should be “servants.”) *Holograph. Enclosed,*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to the EARL OF MAR.

Concerning the condition of the Jacobite cause and the ill effects to it of the death of the King of France. 20 Sept. (Printed in full in Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxi., where “France would not see us run over” should be “over-run,” and “the Whigs are so sensible” should be “are sensible.”)

Substance of another MEMORIAL JUST SENT INTO ENGLAND
[by Ezekiel Hamilton].

“That since the last memorial sent in cypher to Mr. —, things have put on a worse aspect in this country.—That the Duke of Orleans, tho’ he is possessed of the Regency, absolutely seems determined to keep the measures with Hanover and the Whigs, into which he entered before the death of the late King.—That he has ordered the ships at Havre to be unloaded, and has promised not to suffer them to sail.—That this (? his) connivance at the measures which the King shall take is very uncertain, but that his opposition to them, if the secret or any part of it gets the least wind is very certain.—That he has discountenanc’d some who acted for us here, and expressed disapprobation of the helps promised us from other parts.—That we are at last flatly refused the troops we expected.—That the money was promised before the King of France’s death, but that since his death the receiving it becomes very dubious and will prove at best extreme dilatory.—That notwithstanding all these disappointments, which Providence has thrown in his way, the King determines to attempt the getting into Britain.—That his friends in Scotland are in the best condition to receive him and in the greatest want of his presence, if the report of the rising of the Highlands be true.—That, wherever he goes, the rising must be general in all parts of the island, so as to distract the forces of the enemy, or he can hope for no tolerable success.—That therefore his friends in England ought to take their resolution once for all to lose no time in concerting the execution of their designs at home, in concerting measures with his friends in Scotland, and in giving him notice of their proceedings and of their sense of things, and these points are most earnestly recommended to them.”

The EARL OF MAR to the LAIRD OF GLENGARRY.

1715, Sept. 11 [-22].—It is wrote to me from Edinburgh that two regiments are ordered for Fort William from Ireland, and, though I do not altogether give credit to it, yet I thought it best to let you know it, though it be not fit others of your country should, in case of intimidating some of them from leaving their country, when in that case the garrison would be so strong, and I know you are incapable of that. If they should come, could you not order it so to intercept them, even tho' you be marcht before their arrival? I leave this to yourself, but I fancy it may be practicable, for, I suppose, they would not land just by the garrison. Can you not easily too surprise on the march some of the outposts? if it can be easily done, and certainly I think it ought, but not else, which I also leave to your discretion. I have at last charged Invercall in the King's name as strongly as I could word it to send all his men and friends with his arms and ammunitioun to attend the King's standard, but not a word of himself, for I think he does not deserve that honour; but tho' I sent it yesterday morning, and know it was delivered, I have no answer as yet.

With the assistance of God I think we have a sure game, if people's hearts do not fail them, but Invercall has infected a great many in Aberdeenshire, and some in Angus seem backward till the King land, and are terrified at the summons they are soon to have. However I hope when they see us together in arms, which they will now before their day of compearance, they'll take heart, but had they not had that to cheer them up, what would have come of it? *Postscript.*—Be sure that neither waiting for those regiments, nor surprising any or all of those outposts stop or retard your march, and General Gordon shall be with you before the 24th which you mention. I believe Mullen in Athole will be the place of your meeting, but this ought not yet to be known. *Holograph.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1715, Sept. 11 [-22] at night. Invercall.—“I just now had yours of the 9th with a great dale of pleasure as I had severall others just about the same time from the south, and by all the accounts I have, I hope in God our affairs are going well. They write me that the Duke of Orland has declared that he'll assist the King more than ever his uncle did and that it is not doubted but he's by this time at sea.

I have mett with abundance of difficultys and dissapointments since you left me and mostly occasioned by my ungratefull landlord who beside his own withdrawing, has done all the mischief by his bad example, malicious storys and otherwise his weak understanding was capable of, tho now blest be God I hope the worst of it is over.

Lord Huntly acts the honourable parte I expected of him and Glenbuckat his Bailly is very diligent. I have reason to hope that some of the Strathspey people will join him. Lord Huntly's

men of Badenoch, Strathavine, Glenlivet, Glenrinis, Auchindown and Cabrach as Glenbuckat just now writes me were in armes yesterday, and he writes me too of Clunie's diligence, which with what you write makes me long to see him and give him thanks in our master's name.

The Athole people are reddey against we come near them and Lord Drummond is gone about his men as I hope Earl Bredalbain and some others in Perthshire are bussie about theirs.

The low country gentlemen are mostly reddey to join us upon the first advertisement.

I have been doing all I can to bring my own people togither.

Since a day or two after you left us I have had a guard here of 50 men of this country and 50 from Strathdon, and yesterday I had upwards of a hundred men more from Strathdon mustred here and all the men of this country save Invercall's and a few more he influences. To-morow they are to be togither again and those who were defficiant before both of this and Strathdon and then I will not let them seperat again. I expect some of Lord Huntly's men to join me here to-morow or Tuesday morning and on Wednesday I propose and hope to march and join our neighbours as we have appointed, and I found it necessare that Lord Seafort should be one of them to join us which I have accordingly ordred, tho' 'tis likly he may be a day or two later of coming than the rest of us. Thers on thing in our scheme of the midle district which we found necessary to alter since you was here and that is the makeing our first randevous in the Highlands, and then to march down togither in a body to be join'd by the Gentelmen in the low country, when we will be able to protect them and our selves too, which had we mett in the low country we wou'd probablie have come in stragling and separat parties and so been exposed to some danger, and beside by this way we are now to follow we will take some of our nighbours along with us who want a show of force to excuse their joining us, which you may easily understand. This I hope you'll approve, but it was impossible to keep our being in the low country so soon as the 14th as you and we were proposeing, so there will be the less in the delay you write you are oblig'd to make, tho I hope and know you'll make all the heast you can.

Pray heast up to us those who you can send word to in your partes who are of the midle district as we made it and the nearest way they can come towards Cowper of Angus the better.

Calder's grandchild Duncan was with me two dayes ago and at his desire I was forced to alter his being of your party and send his brother Hugh in his place which I hope will be no loss to the service with you and is an advantage with us. You will take care to let me hear from you often and be particular in your accounts. I am very glade you was so luckie in stoping those two warrants and getting the others sent in place of them.

My humble service to the honest gentlemen in your nighbourhood and pray thank them from me for their zeal and forwardness in their King and country's service, which I'll take care to

give him an account of. I flatter my self after all the rubs I have mett with that I shall be in a condition by Wednesday nixt to proclaim the King here and set up his standard. I have sent one express by a very luckie occasion some good friends got me to the King, to give him an account of his affairs, so if he be not come off before that arrives, which I doubt nothing he will, we may be sure he will not be long after it.

I am obliged to you for your care of me. I hope I'm not now in so much danger as I was some dayes after you left me, and shall be the longer in the less. If I shall be of any use to my King and country, I have my end, come of me what providence pleases. I will never forget the obligations I ow you in particular; and when the King gets the accounts I've sent him I am sure he'll wish he had many subjects like you.

I thought it was fitt to send you a copie of our manifesto, which I have sent to London, Edinbrugh, and Aberdin, to be printed and publisht as soon as they can, and when it's generally seen I doubt not of its moveing the hearts of most of our countrymen, and it will soon be confirm'd by the King's declaration." 3 pages. *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Sept. 23.—“The message Cameron brought me gave me great uneasiness, but I thank God that account did not prove true, and since that is I still hope our Scotch friends will at least wait for my answer, if they cannot stay so long as to expect a concert with England, which I begin to flatter my self they may. In the mean time I see nothing more could be done then what yours of the 21 acquaints me with, and I approve of your message to friends in England. You forgott to inclose your letter to Marr, but I think it was but necessary to inform the Scotch at large of all our disappointments and present proceedings that they may bear the necessary delays with less impatience. The highlanders not being up we must stick to what you and I resolved together in that supposition, and in the mean time prepare matters so that if as I hope things ripen in England, nothing may delay my journey to Scotland. What you have done in relation to my project of Spain is perfectly right, and clearings for the Canarys will take away all coulour of suspicion, but then it must be agreed, where this ship is to wait for me, which you will settle I suppose out of hand, and give me an account of it. Our being disapointed of our Spanish mony doth not in the least surprise me, the *défaite* is indeed gross enough and I hope for little success from P. Celamar's new solicitations, and think that matter ought not to be so much counted upon as to alter or retard any of our measurs. If that mony, the ship, and I could all meet at an appointed place, it would be very fortunat, but then I see not need of more then one ship for that purpose, which should go I think out of hand to the Spanish coast, that I may be at liberty to part when I please, I mean when 'tis proper, without delay.

As to your Holland Project, it is Romantick as you term it, and I fear scarce practicable, however I think you cannot do better then pursue your part of it, and then when I have three ships in three different parts in Holland, France and Spain, I can chuse which at that time will be found most convenient, and by that means should there be any suspicion of them, that diversity of places will distract the adverse party and facilitat my passage, for which I must confess I see nothing comparable to my going to Spain.

I beleeeve arms will be much more wanting in England then in Scotland, so that if it can be compass'd I wish that ship which now lyes undiscover'd at Havre could be dispos'd of as D. Ormonde proposes, but I should think but I think (*sic*) that she should out of hand be remov'd to some other port and there wait for orders with more security, but after that she had better go for Scotland then lose that miserable rest of all our mony and pains.

You reffer me to the Queen as to what relates to Ralph (Duke of Berwick) but I suppose either her letter was forgot, or comes by the post, for I have had no such letter from her. I shall therefore keep your express all this day expecting to hear more by the post, which I am sorry to find is so unsecure, for couriers are an expense I do not see how I can support in our present circumstances.

I never had a good opinion of our expectations from Sweden and allways grudged the mony that was sent there, and I find now I was not in the wrong, tho' to do every body justice I must confess that King's reply is both reasonable and unanswerable, tho' very unfortunat for me, but since it is so I hope at least the mony will not be lost, and desire you will inquire after it.

Humphry's (Duke of Orleans') proceedings are I must own incomprehensible, the managements he must as yet keep with Martha (England) are unavoidable in his present circumstances, and it may be what has been done at Havre was so, tho' I have had no detail of what past there. On 'tother side I do not see that he has any measurs to keep with Andrew (James, *i.e.* me) and if he design'd or thought it worth his while to deceive him, he would do it more *finement* I should think and either give you an audience *de bonne grace* or persist to refuse it. But in fine, and 'tis but too plain, that the best we can hope is that Humphry will not act openly against us, and that there is great reason to fear he wishes us no good; your interview with him will I hope clear this point.

On the whole I must confess my affairs have a very melancholy prospect, every post almost brings some ill news or other, all hopes of the least foreign help are extinguish'd, in stead of gaining new friends, we apprehend a powerfull enemy, and all our endeavours and pains are in a manner lost, and 'tis all rowing against the tide; but yet this [*is*] so far from discouraging me, that it doth but confirm me in my opinion of a present undertaking for I cannot but see that affairs grow dayly worse and worse by delays, and that as the business is now more difficult then it was six months ago, so those difficultys will in all

humane appearance rather encrease then diminish. Violent diseases must have violent remedies, and to use none has in some cases the same effect as to use bad ones. If our friends have the same notions that I have, their answer will soon decide matters, but till that comes all reasoning is useless. If indeed they are resolv'd to submit tamely and do nothing, the evil is without remedy, but after all you have writt to them I cannot but hope they will come to some vigorous resolution and to excite them to that you did well to lay our present circumstances plainly before them; After this which ever way things turn, in the disposition Humphry seems to be, 'twere very much to be wish'd that Andrew were out of his clutches and out of this country, but then where to go is the business, and almost an unanswerable difficulty as great as the inconveniency of staying here is, which will dayly encrease by Humphry's taking such measures to hinder my getting away, and by the naturall encrease there will be of his friendship with Laurence (the Elector of Hanover) and the new measures he will take with him, if, as we with reason apprehend, they are now in strict amity.

I just now receive the Queen's of the 21, and agree with you both in what she writes to me as to Ralph. I do not see how Humphry could really do less then what he has done at Havre, since Stairs complain'd, and that Humphry neither nor can (*sic*) break with Mary (England) now. But I am sorry to find by the Queen's letter also that my Spanish project is so difficult, but I hope those difficultys may be surmounted, for I see nothing like that way to answer all ends. I suppose you consider'd well all the objections against Dunbarton, before you nam'd that for the place of debarquation, I think the objections against it are very great, and from Spain one can easily make the round of Ireland, and then by landing in the north of Dunbarton find myself much nearer my friends. I find you are all against Charles's (Ormonde's) coming here, and so I shall not require it of him, but now that my journey doth not seem to be so very near, I see no difficulty in my seeing him, nor what consequence can be drawn from it, however I shall in my answer to him leave it to you to determin among you. Not to make repetition I shall referr him to you for all that relates to business, of which I have no more to say at present. *Postscript*.—Why might not a ship be also got for me at Dunk[irk]? The more there is the more it will facilitat my journey and help to keep the secret by drawing the attention of the adverse party different ways, besides that it is allways good to have more strings to one's bow then one, and sometimes such unforeseen accidents happen, that the false attack becomes the true one and proves effectuell. I cannot but send you this bit of a *lardon* to shew you how secrets are sometimes thought to be got out, when there is nothing but mear guess and conjecture in the case, as here the *lardon* news is of the 10 s. [tilo] n. [ovo] and I did not so much as see you nor name Spain or Bayone till the 14.—There is now a servant of mine one Da. Floyd at Paris, his father is as honest a man as breaths, and so may the son be for ought I know, but he has such Whigish principles, that I do

not think fitt to let him live here in my small family, and I think 'tis fitt you should know his true character, for you will doubtlessly meet with him in several places." Part printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxix. Copy.*

The EARL OF MAR to JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Sept. 12 [-23] after 11 at night. Invercall.—An unlucky accident of Black Jock's losing my letter of the 5th, which I sent to him to forward to Lord Huntly so perplexes me, in case its having occasioned some fatal mistake, that I scarce know what to do. I never knew of it till this minute Jock came here himself and told me, and he was such a dunce as not to write me an account of it when it happened, while I all the time thought Lord Huntly had got it, and was wondering I had no answer. All I could do now was to write to Lord Huntly of it, which I have done and sent it by an express. I have also sent him a copy of the lost letter. I'm in mighty apprehensions that by this mistake your men I wrote for come not here to-morrow nor the rest of them meet me in Athole, as I hoped they would, and that indeed may be fatal, for the whole project depends upon it, and, until I know certainly that your men can join me there, and the precise time they will do it, I cannot march from hence, which will so discourage my people as well as those who expect us, that it may give a wrong turn to all our affairs. I hope you will do all you can to prevent it. I heard from Lord Seaforth to-day, and hope he begins his march to-morrow. *Postscript.*—I have heard from Glengarry and Borlome, the last of which was at McIntosh's, and all are as could be wished with them.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Sept. 25. Paris.—Concerning the rising in the Highlands, the answer of the English Jacobites, the ships for James' passage, &c. (Printed in full in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxix.*, where "dissatisfaction" should be "disaffection," and, after "I am to see the Marshal d'Huxelles to-morrow as well as M. d'Effiat," should be added "and will make one last effort.")

The DUKE OF BERWICK to [QUEEN MARY].

1715, Sept. 27. St. Germain.—"I send your Majesty here enclosed a letter I received this night from Trevers (Tunstall). It seems to agree with all that we have from England, that is to say, that the King is expected by everybody. All this concludes for his Majesty's parting as soon as possible. I wish the Duke of Ormonde's journey retards not the King's departure."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Sept. 29. St. Germain.—"I have not had the honour of writing to your Majesty this long while, having been obliged to be running backwards and forwards since the King's death, besides that the Queen has given your Majesty an account of what has

passed. We have been doing all we could in the present conjuncture, but all that is to be hoped is, that France will not oppose your Majesty in case matters be carried on with secrecy. The chief and essential part is your getting through the kingdom to gain Scotland. Lord Bull[ingbroke] has sent Flanninghen down to prepare a vessel, and, as soon as it is ready, I do humbly conceive your Majesty ought to lose no time. None can follow you, for feare of making a noise that may stop your journey. Orm[onde], Bull[ingbroke], Leeds, Sheldon, and Cammock must find ways to meet you on the seaside, and when your Majesty is seal'd (sailed) all others must make the best of their way to several ports, and gett ships to carry them over to Scotland. The Spanish Embassadour will not have an answer this fortnight, but, when it comes, if it be favourable, money will easily be sent after, and will be alwayse welcome. Belley (Duke of Berwick) would faine part at first, but Fredeling's (France's) present master seems not willing to allow it. He has desired me to assure your Majesty, that, if he can possibly find meanes to overcome the difficultys, he will with great zeale and hartiness part, but at present he cannot answer positively. M. Robinson (James) knows that Belley proposed it himself above two years and a half agoe. The same reasons of duty and affection subsist, and, if he does not goe, it will be a most sensible mortification to Belley. I shall write next post to Malbranche (Marlborough) and shall press him very home, to tell what he will doe if ever Raucourt (James) visits his friends at Alençon (England) or in the neighbourhood."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Sept. 29.—“Boynton's (Bolingbroke's) packet of the 25 came safe to hand. His letter to Mr. Martell (Earl of Mar) I think perfectly right. Sure this last will find some way of letting us know Mr. Hunter's (the Highlanders'?) present situation, of which I do not find we have yet any perfect or positive account. Mary's (Duke of Berwick's) correspondent I know not by name, but I believe no great weight is to be layd on the accounts he sends. I am sure he is no considerable body, and all he is, is I suppose a hearty honest man that writes a sort of Gazette *à la main*, but I hope Mr. Scravenmor (Ezekiel Hamilton?) will have brought some clear and satisfactory message on which we may be able to build, for by Jening's letter 'tis plain that Mr. Jonston had still hopes of Jenny's assistance,* and Mr. Narbon's paper which in that supposition is a very good one runs all on that topick, but I am in hopes Scravenmor's message may *par avance* answer the last paper we sent, and then after I have discours'd with Onslow (Ormonde) nothing need retard the execution of what I have so much and so long desir'd. I am very glad you have secured the 4 brothers Stanlys (4 ships) for they may be usefull, tho' the more I think of

* This probably means that by “d' Iberville's letter 'tis plain that the Jacobites had still hopes of France's assistance.”

them the more I prefer the eldest Spanish Stanly (ship) and I am heartily glad he is entirely secur'd to us, when I see Onslow I shall demonstrat to him the reason of this preference.

I venter to send here inclosed the commission that is desir'd, but there being no necessity shall not return by the post the letters you have sent me.

I should be glad to know whether Charles's (de Torey's?) not caring to meddle with Mr. Lee (letters?) whom you sent to him proceeded from his own having shutt up shope or from his master's directions not to meddle more in these matters; but be that as it will, I am sure he allways was at bottom a good friend to Peter (James) whose compliments I desire you will convey to him in this change of his circumstances, in asking the continuance of his friendship for Patrick (James). I heartily wish Boynton (Bolingbroke) may have some influence over the two managers he was to speak to, I think it would be of use to endeavour to gain some of their brethren to befriend us. I am not in the least surpris'd that Edward (the Regent) should know the particulars of Gourny's (Marlborough's) secret, for if Charles knew it 'tis no wonder he should think himself obliged to tell it to his master, nay he might think to do by it a piece of service to Peter by showing what a considerable friend he had in Gournay, besides when Mary first spoke to Ottway (Duke of Orleans) about Peter before either Edward seem'd to be against Peter or that Euphemia (the Regent?) had silenced Mathew (Duke of Berwick) on that head, it is not impossible but that Mary out of a very good motive should have told that particular to Edward to convince him how many and great friends Peter had, that he might by that means be the more easily induced to befriend Peter. I am very glad the mony design'd for Mr. Kemp (King of Sweden?) is return'd. I hope we are still masters to dispose of it as we think fitt.

This is all I have to say at present, expecting with impatience some comfortable account by Orbec (Ormonde) at whose return I shall be able to say all I think without constraint on every thing."

Copy.

EIGHT RECEIPTS.

1715, Sept. 2, 3, 12, 18, 19, 21, 30 (o.s.)—By William Fraser, son of Dullerag, quarter-master to 200 of Lord Lovat's men commanded by Hugh Fraser of Streng, for various sums of money received by him for their subsistence, clothing and equipment, and also for cows and meal received for their subsistence.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, Oct. 2.—“ I have just received yours of the 29, and by what M. Rancé (Queen Mary) has writt to me, I begin to hope Mr. Osmond (Duke of Orleans) will at least not oppose Mr. Raucourt's (James') passage, for which I hope all will now soon be ready, and that Mr. Varennes (the ship) will soon be in a

condition to travell. All depends no doubt on the secret, in which I am not for Cammock's being trusted, but when I have seen Mr. Orbec (Duke of Ormonde), nothing will after that, I hope, long retard Raucourt's parting. It would be doing a great wrong to Belley (Duke of Berwick) to doubt of his willingness to accompany Robinson (James). Robinson knows that nobody can hinder Belley, if he be resolved to go, so he does count he will, the minute he shows such a desire of it. I have said all that can be on that subject already, so I shall add no more of it here, but desire you'll read over my former letters on that subject. I have time to say no more, the post is parting." *Copy.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 5. Paris.—“I have delayed from day to day writing to your Majesty, in hopes of having something to say, which might be of moment, for we have been, and still are, in hourly expectation of the arrival of one of our friends from Mary (England). I write now purely to convey the inclos'd, and to hinder your Majesty from thinking me lost. O'Flannegan has executed his instructions to the purpose, and will be back here to-night. The person dispatched for to visit Nelly (Scotland) has been windbound this fortnight, which I look upon as a very great *contretemps*. The other 23, 13, 14, 20, 23 (ships) are under orders to proceed to several places, in such manner as to answer all the views mentioned in former letters of mine. R. Arbuthnot writes that the intendant has declared that in three or four days he must turn out of the harbour into the road certain ships, which, it seems, the English have complained of. An Amsterdam *Gazette* some days old speaks of this order as a point promised to Stair. There is a report of an action in the Highlands of Scotland to the disadvantage of the English. Stairs seems to believe it, but speaks of it as inconsiderable. 17, 25, 22, 22, 6, 27 (Murray) is hastening to Nelly. If you please to send me another paper with blanks like the last which is already sent, it shall be committed to him. In a day or two your Majesty shall hear more at large from me by a safe hand. In the meantime I beg you would be persuaded that nothing is neglected by me, which can, in the least forward your service.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 7. St. Germain.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the second instant, and can assure you that the instant it is in my power either to accompany your Majesty or to follow I will do it, but your Majesty knows where the difficulty lies, and that I am not my own master. I find by all the letters that the Highlanders are in a good posture, and that Hanover is [in] great concern, not knowing who to trust. If Malbranche (the Duke of Marlborough) would play him a trick, it would make up for the past, though I can hardly hope he will have honesty enough left him for so good and great a deed.

Horne's (the Elector of Hanover's) man (*i.e.*, the Earl of Stair) is so well informed of M. Raucourt's (James') affaires, that hast is necessary; lest he should find out M. Varennes (the ship) and acquaint Osmond (the Duke of Orleans) of it. This latter would certainly doe there, as he has done already at 61, 96, 13, 11, 55 (Havre). I cannot but think Orbec (Duke of Ormonde) or Sably (Bolingbroke) must accompany M. Robinson (James) in his journey to M. Elbeuf (Scotland), and one of them may disappear without giving suspicion. Vernam (Villeroy) told me this day, that if once Mr. Raucourt had M. Grassin (a war) at Alençon (England) or at Elbeuf's, that he believed Osmond would enter into wayes and methods to help him, but these are only words. 'Tis almost impossible Varennes can keep long private at 69, 96, 46, 28, 37, 99, 96, 21, 52 (Saint Malo), so there is no time to be lost in going to him, and in my humble opinion M. Raucourt mought beginn his journey as soon as he has spoken with Orbec."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 7. Paris.—“I say nothing to your Majesty of the disposition of the ships, or of the other measures concerted with the Queen for your Majesty's going off, for the conveyance of the money from Spain, and for the transporting such as shall be appointed to follow you. The Duke of Ormonde has taken minutes from me of all these particulars, and will lay the whole before you for your final orders. I beg leave to refer myself likewise to him for such news as we have from Scotland.

The occasion of this letter is another matter which I think myself oblig'd to communicate with you, and which I was forc'd to promise I would not reveal even to you, the person concerned having told me in terms that he would transact the affair with me, and should have leave to do so, but that one was enough to be in such a secret.

I am got into a much closer correspondence with 10, 11, 14, 6, 24 (E[f] fiat) than I expected. I may venture to say that a stop is put to any further engagements, and such I had reason to apprehend were in agitation between Humphrey (the Regent) and Lawrence (the Elector of Hanover). You may now expect on the part of the former an absolute connivance, and even a concert in what manner Andrew's (James') servants shall act that Harry (the Regent) may wink. The difficulty does not seem any longer to lye in the disposition of Humphrey, but in the manner of keeping the secret, which the institution of these several 8, 19, 25, 18, 8, 14, 16, 23 (councils) renders very great. 18, 19, 6, 14, 16, 10, 23 (Noai[l]es) att the head of one, and 10, 23, 24, 22, 10, 10, 23 (Estrees) at the head of another I fear most.

U e l [l] e s
25, x 10, 16, 10, 23, [*] who presides in a third, is our friend, and 25, 14, 16, 6, 22, 23, (Vil[l]ars) certainly not averse. I reckon it a considerable proof of being in earnest that 10, 11, 14,

* Interlined by James “I don't know who, I guess Villeroy.”

6, 12 (Ef[f]iag, *i.e.* Effiat) enters with me into the consideration of expedients how his master may connive in Andrew's favour without letting the members of these 8, 19, 25, 18, 8, 14, 16, 23 (councils) see that he does so.

If your Majesty was in Scotland or England, and had the whole coast of the continent shut against you, to deprive you of correspondence, and to hinder the resort of those whose good will might carry them after you, indeed the case would be very melancholy. By this method I hope in some degree to prevent this mischief, and if it pleases God to prosper you, this method will grow dayly easier.

It appears very ridiculous that this private transaction should be a secret to Andrew, and yet that was insisted upon. Andrew will therefore be so good as to suffer it to go no further than himself, and I think advantage must proceed from it. Many schemes have been lay'd and pursu'd within a little time, some have fail'd by the hand of God, others by the perverseness of man, but George (Bolingbroke) thinks that one must not be rebuted, some will succeed when many are try'd and diligence and perseverance seldom fail entirely. Sure it is that the neighbours of England will meddle in the disputes if they hang any time, and to me they do not seem to be in a way of imediate decision. It is therefore of the last consequence to prepare and keep things in such a posture that as little of this foreign weight as possible may fall into the wrong scale, and that att least some little of it may be convey'd into the right one.

I have begun to renew my correspondence with some people at the Court [of] Spain, and have link'd myself very closely to a man who has intimacy with the Cardinal. We expect P[rince] Chelamar's answer in some few days. Should that answer not be favourable, which I confess I fear, I will not give over the attempt. Getting that money in is of the uttmmost consequence, it may prove the salvation of your cause.

I shall see the Amb[assador] of Thomas (King of Sweden) to-morrow, we must by him settle some agent att Gottenburg with whom you may correspond when you shall be in Scotland, and from whom you may procure considerable assistances.

I have been employ'd in drawing some papers which I imagine your Majesty will have occasion to publish. I hope to have finish'd to-morrow. God knows how I shall succeed, but all I have hitherto seen of the kind which has been drawn for you is very lame and imperfect. I will endeavour to speak to the present passions of men, which is, I presume, the only way of influencing them." 3½ pages.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 10. St. Germain's.—"Lord Bull[ingbroke] goes to give your Majesty an account of what Hamilton has brought from England, upon which your Majesty will determine. The Duke of Ormonde's presence seems to be necessary in the West of England, but above all things no time is to be lost, especially as to what

regards Plimouth. Everybody asks whether your Majesty be gone, and I really apprehend that if your journey be differ'd the ships at St. Malo will be discovered, and then all will be again at a loss. The Duke of Leeds and Cammock must be spirited away. I have given Lord Bull[ingbroke] a short list of some things it will be necessary your Majesty does before your departure."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Oct. 10.—"The confidence my friend Bointon (Bolingbroke) makes me in his of the 7 shall not be abus'd of, and I am truly pleas'd to find I am not deceiv'd in the opinion I had of him that he would be without reserve for me as becomes a true friend and a good subject. But I must confess I am astonish'd at the secret that was impos'd upon him by M. Eff[ia]t, however we must take people as one finds them and making use of every body and every thing, *s'accommoder* even to the *foibles* of others when we can make good use of them. I would have you therefore by all means encourage and entertain so usefull a friendship of which I am sure you will make the best use. But 'tis of absolute necessity that you should acquaint the Queen of your negotiation, for without acting in concert with her both she and you may make blunders with the best intentions out of ignorance of what each of you may be doing. A connivance is all we can desire at present and may produce hereafter more countenance from Humphry (the Regent). I know from sure hands that he would be pleas'd if I embark'd out of his country and that joyn'd to other reasons hath determin'd me for Spain and of which we may make use to make our court *après coup* to Humfrey who will certainly take most kindly that *demarche* and regard for him and which will encourage him yet more to do his best for me. You will do well to improve your intimacy with your Spanish and Sweden's friends, tho' I hope little good from either. It is in France where I beleieve you can do most good, and if you think you can do any there I shall bear more patiently the impossibility of your going in the same ship with me. 'Tis certain that neither you nor D[uke of] O[rmonde] can stirr from Paris till I am gone, and if you can hope for any help or connivance from France, your staying there a little after me may do great good, and may be, more than your going with D[uke of] O[rmonde] or with me, but you can be only judge of that, and as nothing I know but impossibility or the view of a greater good can hinder you from following me, so nothing but these motives can prevail with me not to carry you with me. This will help you to understand the better the minuts I have given to D[uke of] O[rmonde] and the motives of part of them. After that, your own good sense and zeal must direct you. I am sure of both, and that you will serve me to the best of your power. In whatever place that happens to be, assure yourself of my friendship and esteem, and that I know you too well not to desire your personal attendance as much as is feassable and possible. I wonder Flanagan is not yet come, I fancy you

keep him to send your draughts by him, 'tis sure the former ones were very imperfect, and that none can make a new one so well as yourself so I shall expect them with all impatience.

Ralph (Duke of Berwick) is so incommunicable and incomprehensible that as the surest way at present is the best, I have directed D[uke of] O[rmonde] to say nothing to him of the present resolutions. Ralph is now a cypher and can do no more harm, and if he withdraws his duty from me, I may well my confidence from him. I must confess I cannot but suspect that he hath been sooner or later the cause of the strange diffidence they have of me at the French court, where he never did me good, and where I would never put it in his power to do me harm. D[uke of] O[rmonde] will speak to you of him and of all the rest I have to say so I shall add no more here. I find D[uke of] O[rmonde] not quite convinced of the reasonableness of my Spanish project, but I can see no other feasible and what I mention'd above of Edward's (the Regent's) inuendo by a third person confirms me in it. I fear you will scarce read this, but my hands and head are so full I know not which way to turn, and have not time to write fair." (Part printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxxii.*) *Copy.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1715, Oct. 16. Chaillot.—I did not see Bointon (Bolingbroke) last night, and upon reading again the King's letter, I find he was not to leave Bar till Munday night, so that I can not hope to see him till to-night, and in this uncertainty I have writt to Mr. Inese to keep the gold in his hands, till he hears again from me, but I am convinced it must not be sent by the post, and have writt him word so, which is [all] I can say to you till I see Bointon. *Holograph.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 18. Paris.—Mr. Murray attends your Majesty according to your orders with the money and the seals, the rest of your commands are for the greatest part already punctually executed as far as relates to me.

Mr. Campion and Mr. Courtney are actually gone, fully instructed and heartily determined to venture every thing in your service, the first by the way of Cherburg into Cornwall, the latter by the coast of Havre into Devonshire. At each of these places I have advice that a boat is ready for their transportation, pursuant to your directions, which I sent Arbuthnot before I waited on your Majesty.

Mr. Kenyon sets out for the North of England, where his acquaintance and interest lyes, to-morrow, and in a few days after Zech. (Ezekiel) Hamilton shall return to London, the reason of my deferring his journey shall be explained by and by.

The Duke of Ormonde will be ready to go off from hence on Monday night and by the care of your faithful servant Arbuthnot everything will be ready for him as soon as he arrives on the coast. I do not trouble your Majesty with the particulars of news from England or Scotland, because I cannot give you positive assurances of the truth of the several facts. Mr. Murray will have the honour to tell you what reports we have. In general I believe your Majesty's affairs go well, from Stair's silence, and from the new air which the French assume with the Duke of Ormonde and myself.

I had not been an hour return'd to Paris before I receiv'd compliments from people from whom I had not heard these six weeks. I was told that the Duke of Orleans grew tir'd of Stair's importunity, that he was under the last concern to find himself unavoidably oblig'd to keep measures with the Whigs, etc.

Last night I saw Monsr. d' Effiat, and I began by complaining of an affair which proves some little inconvenience to your business, and which is a great breach of that *connivence absolue*, so frequently promis'd. One of your ships att Havre, the which was appointed for the Texel got ready to sail, and was proceeding on her voyage, when the Commissary and other French officers frighten'd and intimidated the crew to such a degree that they mutiny'd and refus'd to sail. This ship was empty, she was clear'd for Gottenburg, perfectly unexceptionable, and not complain'd of by Stair, so that there can be no reason assign'd for such an event but one, which I freely told them, and which they as freely own'd, and this is that the conduct of things has been such since the late King's death as to teach this people that the way to make their court is to appear against your Majesty's interest. I inferr'd from hence how necessary it was that something should be done to alter this opinion, if in earnest there was an intention not to obstruct your Majesty's service but to connive as far as possible.

Arbuthnot had got another vessel ready to go to the Texel, but she must carry the Duke of Ormonde, and since no body is att present to go by the way of Holland but Mr. Murray and Cameron, they may provide themselves with a boat when they come to the coast, and I have instructed them accordingly."

(Then follows a passage printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxxiii.* on the necessity that declarations and letters should be ready to disperse in England the moment of his Majesty's arrival, where 15 lines from bottom "without" should be in "in short." It continues thus:—)

"The use I make of all this, is humbly to desire your Majesty, that you will please to let me have your letters to the Fleet and Army signed by yourself, and the declaration too, if you shall have approv'd it, and I will undertake in a very few days to have them printed off, so as to go with you, or in a day or two after you. I will likewise send you by Cameron letters for the Universitys and City of London, which you will please to return me, and they shall be ready too.

Such copies of all these papers as your Majesty leaves behind you when they are printed, shall be sent several other ways into England, and shall be instantly reprinted att London.

I keep Zech. Hamilton, whom I shall trust alone in this matter, for the printer shall not know what he prints, and he shall afterwards proceed to London, and take care of what is to be done there.

The Duke of Ormonde may go at the time appointed, but he may likewise be by some accident or other retarded. In all events your Majesty shall have punctual and timely notice. There is a story given out, which I can neither tell how to beleive or disbeleive, of a design to attack the D[uke] of Ormonde on the road. Mr. Murray will acquaint you with it. Certainly Hanover and his faction begin to think their affairs in an ill plight. Perhaps they may come to imagine that they have nothing else for it, but to intercept your person. I mention this only to repeat the suggestion I have always dwelt upon, that nothing can render your cause desperate, but an exposal of your person in your passage.

I could heartily wish that Campion might be come back to the coast of Brittany, before your Majesty sail'd, which he will attempt, *coute ce qu'il coute*. I shall write more fully to you on this head to-morrow, and shall have some intelligence perhaps to give you.

I beg your Majesty to take in the best part all I take the liberty to mention, and the freedom I use, which proceeds from a heart fully devoted to your service." *Over 12 pages. Holograph.*

HIS MAJESTY'S circular letters intended to be sent to the SEVERAL PRINCES AND STATES OF EUROPE, 28 July, 1715. 26 in all. (The date was altered and put 18 Oct.)

JAMES III. to the EMPEROR.

1715, Oct. 18. Bar.—“Ayant plû a Dieu de disposer les cœurs d'une grande partie de nos sujets de rentrer dans leur devoir, et de nous rappeler dans nos Etats, avant que de partir pour nous mettre a leur teste, nous avons crû en devoir donner part a Votre Majesté Imperiale, tant pour la prier de favoriser nos justes desseins pour le recouvrement de nos Royaumes, que pour l'assurer que nous ne pretendons pas par cette entreprise troubler en aucune maniere la paix de l'Europe, mais au contraire l'affermir, etant resolu d'entretenir l'amitié et la bonne correspondance avec tous les Princes et Etats nos voisins, et particuliere-ment de cultiver celle de Votre Majesté Imperiale en tout ce que nous pourrons quand nous sommes retablis dans la paisible possession du Throne de nos ancestres. Nous esperons cet heureux retablissement de la justice de notre cause, du zele et de l'affection de nos bons sujets, et de la droiture de nos intentions. Cependant comme nous ne cherchons dans cette occasion qu'a nous acquitter de ce que le devoir et l'honneur demandent de

nous, nous nous flattons non seulement de l'approbation de Votre Majesté Imperiale mais meme de son assistance et son amitié." *Entry Book 1, p. 155.*

SIMILAR LETTERS to the KINGS OF FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, SICILY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, POLAND, and PRUSSIA, the Republics of VENICE and GENOA, the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY, the DUKES OF LORRAINE, MODENA and PARMA, the ELECTORS of MAYENCE, TREVES, COLOGNE and BAVARIA, and to the ELECTOR PALATINE, and to Cardinals ALBANI, PAULUCCI, IMPERIALI and SACRIPANTI. *French. Ibid. pp. 156-162.*

JAMES III. to the STATES-GENERAL.

1715, Oct. 18.—Similar letter to the preceding, but demanding from them at least their neutrality, and promising that, if they grant it, and do not assist his enemies, he will forget the past with pleasure, and declaring, that he will be ready to renew with them the ancient alliances of his predecessors, as soon as it shall please Providence to restore him to the peaceable possession of his dominions. *French. Ibid. p. 157.*

JAMES III. to the SWISS.

1715, Oct. 18.—Similar letter to the preceding, but adding, that he is convinced they will not oppose his just designs, and assist his enemies to thwart them. *French. Ibid. p. 158.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1715, Oct. 18. Commercy.—Thanking him for his letter, appointing upon his nomination Edward Murphy to the bishopric of Kildare, and, as the administration of the bishopric of Leighlin has been for many years entrusted to the bishops of Kildare, nominating the said Murphy for that office. *Latin. Ibid., p. 165.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1715, Oct. 18.—Begging him to facilitate the appointment of the Bishop of Kildare to be administrator of Leighlin. *French. Ibid.*

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Oct. 8[-19]. Perth.—Lodge your men as you intended till Lord Mar's further order. I hope there will be room for the rest of the foot when they come up at Cupar. It will be so late before I come where you designed me to see you, that I think it is not needful to come. I shall be glad to see you to-morrow at Cupar, where I think of being till Monday.

JAMES III. to the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMON COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

1715, Oct. 20. Commercy.—Sending them his declaration and promising to manifest his extraordinary kindness to that, his native city, on all occasions. *Printed.*

JAMES III. to the UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE.

1715, Oct. 20. Commercy.—Giving them notice of his landing for the recovery of his right, the enemies whereof have given notorious proofs that they design their ruin, as not content with imposing on them a necessity of renouncing their principles or preferments, they have sufficiently shown that the chief object of their most ardent desires is the possession of their lands, and that they will endeavour to reduce them to the compass of some foreign universities composed only of a few professors with precarious salaries, enclosing copies of his declarations, which will give them full satisfaction that it is his firm and inviolable resolution to maintain all his subjects of the Church of England in all their legal rights, and in the sole possession of all their churches, schools and seminaries of education, and further promising to protect both Universities and all the particular Colleges and foundations in them in the full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, and in the government of their respective societies by their own statutes and customs and the laws of the kingdom. *Printed.*

JAMES III. to the OFFICERS and MARINERS OF THE NAVY, in
the service of the Usurper.

1715, Oct. 20. Commercy.—Recommending to them to renew that example of loyalty to their Prince and love of their country given by their predecessors, by which the fleet had the honour to contribute so signally to the restoration of Charles II., promising to preserve to everyone who shall take the first opportunity of declaring for him the ranks and other advantages they enjoy at present, and also to pay their arrears and to redress their manifold grievances so long and so justly complained of, and further promising to such inferior officers and seamen as may be inclined to return to their duty while their superior officers continue obstinate in rebellion, a full pardon and indemnity for whatever they may be obliged to do in reducing the ships in which they serve, and also promotion according to their ranks to the posts of their superior officers, and further rewards. *Printed.*

JAMES III. to the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY, in the
service of the Usurper.

1715, Oct. 20. Commercy.—Conjuring them at once to close the scene of blood which is already opened, and to put an end to those calamities which must from time to time be renewed and

continue as long as the present usurpation, as by declaring for him they will not only restore their country to immediate tranquillity, but secure her future quiet, and promising to all that, before they engage in any action against him or his forces, shall quit the service of the usurper, and repair to his standard, or to that of any of his generals declaring for him in any part of his dominions, punctual payment of their arrears, and the same rank in his service as they before enjoyed, and further rewards.
Printed. Two copies.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 20. Paris.—“The many things I had to say, and the little time I had to say them in, when Mr. Murray set out from hence, hinder’d me from taking notice of the letter which your Majesty honour’d me last with, and which at my return to Paris I found in Mr. Macdonald’s hands.

I have already acquainted the Queen with what has passed between Monsr. d’Effiat and myself, and I shall from time to time inform her of the steps I take and the good or bad success I meet, in treating with the ministers of this court. He who I have just nam’d encreases daily in his confidence with me. I met him, for the second time since my arrival here, last night. The impossibility of giving that connivance which is promis’d unless measures are taken to render the French passive in the several ports, and to shew them that it is not the Regent’s intention they should in any case, where they have not his positive order, act against your Majesty’s interest, was press’d upon him. He agreed in opinion, assur’d me that the D[uke] of Or[leans] was surprised at what had pass’d at Havre, promis’d to renew his instances on this head, and to press the Maréchal d’Huxelles, with whom he does not know that I have any concert, to concur with him.

I am really hopeful that I shall retrieve the loss we sustained by the King’s death, and by the first untoward demonstrations of the Regency against your Majesty’s interest, att least so far, as to have the French coast to a certain degree open to us, whereas according to the track things were going in, the ports of France would have been as much clos’d to us as those of Holland. This is what may att present be expected, and more than this will not be obtain’d by any other motive than success att home.

If your affairs on that side of the water mend, and due care be taken to traverse Stair, and to strike in the heat of every favourable incident, it is not improbable that this Court may be engag’d for your Majesty, even further than they think at this time in any case to go. To make this the more plain to your Majesty, I would desire you to consider, that there is not now as there was formerly, one Master, one council, one system of politicks. The forming resolutions, and the directing measures, is become the work of several Boards, and these are compos’d of men whose characters are different, whose interests are distinct and even repugnant, and who therefore may be the more easily

broke in upon. If the present government was entirely in your interest I should think this a disadvantage. But as things stand, it cannot but be of service to you.

In the mean time it is proper to consider what use may be made of the disposition which I imagine these people will be in, before future events shall have given their minds another turn, either for the better or the worse. This use seems to me to be the sending arms and such other necessarys as may be wanted by your friends at home, to which purpose money will be absolutely wanting, and I have therefore begg'd the Queen to press the Prince de Chelamar to give a decisive answer, and the rather because the ship bound to Port Passage is actually on her voyage thither. The great St. Malo's ship, which has been so long at the Havre, lyes still there unapply'd to any use. I have writ to Arbuthnot to order her away to some other part of the coast. Sherlock has a large ship actually in France. These two shall be employ'd to run over officers and all such persons as have good will enough to follow you. That which carrys the Duke of Or[monde] as well as that which carrys your Majesty, must on their return be put on the same service, and I find by discourse with Sherlock that there are places on the coast of Brittany, very commodious, and little frequented, from whence embarcations may be made, so that I doubt not but I shall be able to put this matter in a very easy method of execution, always supposing that we can keep the French to a fast connivance. I beg your Majesty to believe that I am thoroughly sensible of your goodness to me, I have indeed nothing but your Restoration at heart, and I shall pursue all the methods in which I can be most serviceable to that end without any regard to myself.

Oct. 21.—I broke off my letter yesterday in hopes of news from England, and also because the Queen thought fit to keep Cameron till to-day, that she might by him give your Majesty an account of the Duke of Berwick's final resolution, to whom your paquet has been this morning sent. There are letters of this day sev'n night from London, which do not answer in all points my expectations. Lord Mar encreases in strength but has not advanc'd so far as we thought. Scarsdale, Vivian and Coulston and many others are taken up. The storm grumbles in the West, but is not yet begun and Hanover takes what measures he can to prevent it. I will press the Duke of Orm[onde's] departure for Wensday, and the moment he sets out, a courier shall be dispatch'd to your Majesty. Let me most earnestly renew my request that you will leave no possible precaution neglected to disguise your person, and conceal your departure and route. I shall be thought timorous by those who take want of foresight for courage, and I confess I am so where the safety of your person is concern'd. Let the Duke have a reasonable time before you, otherwise you must come upon the English coast, and go enquiring from place to place where you may land; which is a project that will not bear two thoughts, and must give a chance of fifty to one that you are taken.

Stair has some jealousy that you, or the Duke of Or[monde] and myself, are in motion, or all three. He has people on most

of the roads, and two are this morning gone towards Rouen. I believe the posture of affairs in England, as much as any appearances here, make him thus *alerte*. I cannot penetrate that he has any jealousy of your Majesty's way of going off. I will do my utmost by several little expedients which I have thought of to perplex him, and to put him on a wrong scent.

As I am writing this, the enclos'd letter from the D[uke] of Berwick comes to my hands.

I have this moment a letter from Arbuthnot. Campion and Courtney embark'd this night. God send them success. I think your Majesty's happy passage depends principally on theirs.

I send your Majesty back the commission intended for Lord Granard. It was in the Queen's hands, and the Duke of Or[monde] objected to it as inconsistent with his, and upon perusal I think indeed that it is so. Your Majesty may have it alter'd by inserting such words as these *next and immediately under James, etc.*

I send your Majesty draughts which have been made here of some other letters which may be proper to be dispers'd on your arrival. I think they are not very correct, but if your Majesty approves the general scheme, they shall be mended and got ready." 10 pages. *Holograph. Enclosed,*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Oct. 21.—“*I just now received your letter with the King's paquet. Nobody can be more sensible of the King's trust and confidence in me, but nobody more mortify'd than I not to be able to obey the King's commands. I will yet try what my conscience and honour will allow me, for my inclination, ambition, and personal glory bids me comply with the King's command, and the desire of Scotland.*” Copy.

QUEEN MARY TO MR. DICCONSON.

1715, Oct. 21. Chaillot.—“*I find Lord Newcastle in so great want of money upon this pressing occasion of his beeing to part with the Duke of Ormonde that I could not refuse him to writt this note to you, to endeavor to gett him as much as coms to the 4 months' salary that is due to him. I beleieve if you answer for it to Mr. Arthur, he will do it for him on my account, but pray don't lett anybody know the contents of this note. The Duke of Berwick is just gon from me. I suppos he will tell you the small progress he has made in his affair, but Lord Bullinbrock has delivered him the King's order and commission. He says he must consult mor yett, before he resolves.*” *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF ORMONDE TO JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 21.—“*I have receiv'd the honour of your commandes by my Lord Boll[ingbroke] and accordingly designe to sett out for Caene on Wednesday next, in the evening. I am sorry I*

cannot have the honour of waiting on you, but I hope in God that you will have a safe passage and a happy arrival in England, where I shall endeavour to meet you with a good number of your subjectes. None will more impatiently waite for your landing than I shall doe. I hope you will take care to be well disguised. I must now informe you of what I hope will give you some satisfaction. On Thursday last in the evening I had a private audience of Mr. O'Briene (Duke of Orleans), who made me many excuses for not having allowed me that honour sooner, but gave me the same reasons as most of his countrymen in his business has done, the greater measures they were obliged to keep with the people on the other side the water, but at the same time made greater professions of his concern and friendship for you. He has agreed to give you a good number of armes and ammunition. He asked me who I would propose should have the care and direction of this business. I told him, since he was pleased to give me leave to propose a person for that affaire, that I thought Monsieur Le Blanc, that was intendant at Dunkirke, was as fitt for that business as any one in the kingdome. He agreed to it without any objection, and told me that he would give him orders without delaye, and tell him, that he must meete me to settle this matter. Accordingly to his promise he sent for Mr. Le Blanc the next morning and gave him orders to meete me as soone as possibly he could. I saw him last night, and I am to meete him to-morrow night, and have gott Mr. Sherlocke, that has had the honour to kiss your hand lately to engage to furnish shipping fitt for the embarqueing of these armes. To-morrow I hope to settle everything relating to this affaire, and then will doe myself the honour to informe you of all that is agreed on.

Postscript.—I must beg of your Majesty not to speake of this to any one, Mr. O'Bryen having made me promise, that I should keep this secrete. I have only told it to the Queene. Lord Boll[ingbroke] knows nothing of this, it being desired by Mr. O'Briene that he should not."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Oct. 21. Commercy.—"Mr. Murray gave me last night yours of the 18, and this goes by a servant of mine who is call'd to Paris for his own privat business.

I am glad you have already dispatch'd some of our messengers and that D.[uke of] O.[rmonde] was soon to part. Pray God he be not stop'd at the sea side; for as to what Stairs should have said, I think it is not much to be fear'd, and I own I am not a litle concern'd at the ships at Havre being stop'd, as one may well call it, for that shews the generall disposition; and how my own ship can scape that fate, I cannot well imagine, however I trust in Providence it will, and I must certainly take my venture as to that, tho' I am clearly of your mind of not setting sail till I hear from England, for all affairs now are in so good a way that we must not spoil all by an ill tim'd impatience.

I am sorry you kept Zechi (Ezekiel Hamilton) so long upon account of printing, for I am, I may say, master of the press at Bar, where your draughts of letters are printing, and shall go with this, which may a little retard its coming so soon to you. The letters you promise me I shall also get printed, but after that, when I return them to you, there will be no harm in getting them also printed at Paris if you think it necessary, and find it can be done with safety; but still I think Zechi's journey should be no longer delay'd, he will be usefull and necessary at London, and on my parting we shall never want conveyances for such papers. I shall dispatch Murray as soon as Cameron arrives and do expect with impatience the news of D[uke of] O[rmonde's] parting, being ready to follow him.

Nothing can be more reasonable then what you say to me in relation to gaining the affections of the people of whose dispositions you are a much better judge than I can be; and I take most kindly of you what you say to me on that subject, and have accordingly sent your draught of a Declaration to Bar to be printed. I have made some few alterations in it with some small additions to make it relative to my former Declaration of the month of July, for it is of consequence that such papers should be all of a piece and not in the least clash with one another. To gain time I here send you a fair draught of the Declaration, that you may countersign it and put the signet to it, for I beleve it will not be the less popular for having your name at the bottom.

October 23.—I beleve you'l wonder to be so long without having an answer from me, but I have been these two days expecting Cameron every moment and would not send away my express till he came. I begin to hope he may bring me the news of D[uke of] O[rmonde] being gone with some further assurance from you of an absolute connivance on Overbury's (Duke of Orleans) part. The good news we dayly receive will I hope contribute to it, and nothing I am sure will be neglected on your side in that respect. And tho' the courtship made to Boynton (Bolingbroke) on his return to Paris has more the air of self love then friendship, yet I cannot but draw a good omen from it. Lord Mar's behaviour on this present occasion is such that I thought I could not too soon give him marks of my favour, so that I have made a new draught of the Commission be drawn, in which I give him the title of Duke, and leave out the restricting him to act by the advice of others, for 'tis but reasonable he should have the honour of ending alone what he has so successfully begun.

Oct. 25.—At last Cameron came last night, and I gave him and Murray their last directions, the last is already parted, and the first will follow I hope before night, tho' he be a little out of order.

I gave Mur[ray] the D[uke of] B[erwick's] letter to you, which I think as positive and as extraordinary a refusall as ever I saw, and I beleve the Scots when they see it, will not regret that Duke, who I conclude will never go after this so formal a Declar[ation] and therefore I bid Murray tell Mar that I did the

less regrett D[uke of] B[erwick's] not going, that he has himself manag'd affaires with so much prudence and success, and that it will be even a satisfaction to me to see him have the honour of ending alone the work he has so prosperously begun. So much for Scotland and Ber[wick] whose letter to me I here send you, and shall not make any answer to it, for I think that is the least I can do, and the gentlest return I can make is to name him nor to think of him no more, for as to trusting him or employing him, he certainly ought no more to be it, nor will not, I dare say, expect it. I am very well pleas'd with what you write to me, in relation to the French Court, where one like you would certainly be very usefull in my absence, tho' I still think you would be much more necessary with me, but as to that as we agreed in parting, you can best judge where you will be most usefull to me, and whether you can meet me on this side of the sea with secrecy. I approve intirely your destination of the different ships you mention, and which you or some body els in your absence must see executed, for the article of transporting people after me is of the last consequence. I shall expect with impatience the news of D.[uke of] O.[rmonde's] parting, which I think presses to a great degree, for 'tis plain nothing will stirr in England till his arrival which alone can put a stop to this fury of imprisoning all our friends, which if it continued would cause inevitable delays at the best. I shall give a few days' law to D[uke of] O[rmonde] but as I find by Flanigan that I can ly with great privacy some where near the coast on this side, I shall still part from hence a day or two after your courier's arrival, and as I said before wait at that place till I hear from England. If that should be at my arrival there, and that I find all is ready to receive me, so much the better; If there should be some delay, it would be, I think, of advantage for the security of my passage, for when 'tis once publick that I am no more in this country people will never dream that I am hiding at the sea side, but rather be looking for me in the Island or at sea. And I shall on my side as you on yours use all the litle *finesses* I can to puzzle people as to my true design, and make people beleieve I am gone to Scotland. And on the whole I shall neglect nothing for disguising my person and hiding my march. Pray God D[uke of] O[rmonde] get safe on 'tother side, as well as our other friends and then I shall have very good hopes of our affairs.

I here return you the commission to the Lord Grenard alter'd as you propose. And if they are printed, Sir Thomas will send you with this the two letters and the Declaration printed. If they are not ready, my next and last courier shall bring them to you. Here is a commission for my Lord N[orth] and Gr[ey] who tho' it may not be perfectly according to form will I hope be sufficient. I see very few alterations to be made in the new draughts you send me, so I shall get them printed, and sent back to you in a few days. As for mony matters, I think the more can be carry'd with myself, the better, but upon examination I cannot possibly carry the seals along with me, so I shall be forced to send them back by Booth, and hope you may be

able to find a secret way of conveying them to me, if you do not bring them yourself; tho' after all as the secret is the main point, one had better leave them behind then risk 'tother. This is all I have to say at present.

Postscript.—I cannot get the 3 new letters printed here because of the form of that to the Universitys, so I send you them back with the changes I have made. I will endeavour to make all such papers of a piece and even in material points to repeat the same words. If you can you may print them at Paris with all the right forms which we have not, and add yourself the complement to D[uke of] O[rmonde]. I hope this will find you quite recover'd, pray show the 3 letters I return you to the Queen." *Copy.*

DESCRIPTION.

1715, Oct. 21.—Of the appearance and clothes of an Irish Protestant named Kelly who served in the last war in Spain in Sir Robert Rich's regiment, and is now a reformed officer. He left London 19 Oct. new stile on his way to Bar to kill the King of England. He has offered himself of his own accord and is satisfied to procure by his death for his children the reward promised to him. He is said to have received 800 pieces for the expenses of his journey, and to have spent a fifth of it on his clothes. Though he is assured that this money was supplied him by one of the ministers the writer cannot believe it or that their master has a share in so execrable a design. He is to get into the Prince's company, under the pretext of giving an account of the effect on his friends in the West of the arrest of Sir W. Wyndham. He should be arrested with such precautions that his depositions cannot be denied. *French.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF MAR.

1715, Oct. 22. Commercy.—Commission confirming the former commission of 7 Sept., calendared *ante*, p. 415, with the omission of the clause directing him to act in concert and by the advice of certain persons. *Entry Book 4*, p. 105.

JAMES III. to the EARL OF MAR.

1715, Oct. 22. Commercy.—Patent creating him Duke of Mar, Marquis Erskine, Earl of Kildrummie, Viscount Garioch, Lord of Alloa, Ferriton and Forrest, in the peerage of Scotland, with remainder to his heirs in tail general. *Ibid.* p. 106.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 24. Paris.—“The Duke of Ormonde could not set out last night, according to his intention, neither is it yet certain that he will leave Paris this evening. I begin, however, my letter to your Majesty, that whenever he does I may have little more to do than to dispatch the courier to you. By letters dated

yesterday we have advice, that the contrary winds and violent storms retain'd Mr. Campion and Mr. Courtney still on this coast. Thus the delay of the Duke is of no prejudice, but rather agreeable to the project form'd, by which he was to give these gentlemen a competent time to arrive before him, as your Majesty was to follow after him att a reasonable distance. (Then follows a passage printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxxiv.*, about a report that Sir W. Wyndham had surrendered and about the caution to be observed by James.) Instead of setting out on notice that the Duke of Ormonde is gone from Paris, I would humbly advise your Majesty to wait till I send a courier to inform you that he is sail'd from La Hogue, and to give you such other intelligence as he will send me, in pursuance of what I have concerted with him, from the coast. This I mention'd to the Queen last night, and she was of opinion that the precaution was absolutely necessary. Thus your Majesty will upon your arrival att St. Malo in all probabillity have some accounts from the Duke or from the two gentlemen first dispatch'd, to govern yourself by in the great attempt you are about to make, otherwise all the measures taken by sending these people before you will be insignificant, you will arrive almost as soon as they, be expos'd to the same uncertaintys and run the same hazards, and this is less to be done now, than before, because we have less reason to beleive things in the West dispos'd for you now, than we had when I attended you last and receiv'd your orders on Hamilton's report. Your Majesty observes that by a parity of reason you must wait as privately as possible when you do arrive att St. Malo, till you receive the necessary advices, which one way or other will certainly be sent you. I feel myself how disagreeable these uncertaintys and these delays must be to your Majesty; But I take true wisdom to consist in bearing cross accidents with temper, and in improving favorrable accidents to advantage, and am therefore sure that your Majesty will do both. I heartily wish you may have as much occasion to do the latter as you have had to do the former.

The Dutch have att last promis'd Hanover the six thousand men which he demands, and thus are foreign forces brought into England against you, tho' none can be procur'd for you.

His Grace of Berwick wrote to me and receiv'd from me a letter, the copys of which are sent inclos'd. This morning he desir'd to see me, and tho' I was far from well, and in some pain, I appointed him a time, taking it for granted that the subject of our letters was to be the subject of our conversation. I was surpris'd that he left me without so much as mentioning the matter.

I likewise inclose to your Majesty the copys of some minutes relating to signals which were taken by Mr. Campion and me, in addition to those specify'd in his instructions, as also of some others in addition to these concerted between him and Arbuthnot att Rouen.

The last paper inclos'd is a copy of some points which I agreed upon with the Duke of Ormonde, which we both thought of

absolute necessity to your safe passage, and for the execution of which your Majesty will please to give time by your proceedings. Since my writing thus far the Duke of Ormonde has determin'd to set out this evening, and is actually gone. The wind being fair to-day, he hopes the two *enfants perdus* are gone off, and he chuses rather to linger a little on the coast than here. He takes with him a man of confidence on purpose to send him back express with an account of his departure and other measures. I make no doubt but to-morrow, or rather this day, for it is now Fryday morning, the Town will be in alarm; for Stair has his spies in every quarter, and even att the first posts on the several roads. We will hide as well as we can, the route he has taken, and we will make use of his going as an argument to perswade the world that your Majesty is not to remove this winter.

I have had several suggestions about the manner of your Majesty's going off, the particulars of which I do not trouble you with, because I look on them to be the pure effects of imagination. But I return to my first principle, there is no tollerable degree of safety for you to be expected, without an entire secret as to your going. Nothing shall be neglected to keep all quiet here and to put the inquisitive on a false scent. I have made many a false confidence of late concerning your designs even to the greatest.

I send your Majesty a book, and a cypher drawn upon it, to fix the pages and sections, and to shew the manner of using it. The Duke of Ormonde has the same, and another shall be given to the Queen. No alphabetical cypher is more ready for use, nor more hard to discover. When your Majesty is master of it, you need only remember the pages and sections, and keep the book; the cypher you may for greater security burn.

The Duke of Ormonde had a mind to have Maedonnald along with him, and he follows I think some hours hence.

Your Majesty will soon have another courier from me.

Postscript.—I must desire your Majesty's pleasure about the Declaration and letters. Certain it is that to keep up a party in in England att this time and to disarm your enemys of their strongest weapon, your Majesty must link unto your own cause, that of the Church of England, of the Tory party, and of your sister's memory. Others may perhaps represent things to you as they wish them, but I shall, as long as I have the honour to serve you, represent them as they are.

The inclos'd print is a manifesto for the Duke of Ormonde to publish, which I drew and which his Grace approves and carries with him." 10 pages. *Holograph.*

WILLIAM, MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE, Lord Lieutenant of the shires of Dumfries and Peebles and of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

1715, Oct. 13[-24]. Dumfries.—Pass for Lord Lovat and his brother John Frazer, and his cousins James and Hugh Frazer with their servants to go to the camp at Stirling or to join Lord Ilay in the Highlands. *Seal.*

JAMES III. to THOMAS FORSTER.

1715, Oct. 24. Commercy.—Commission appointing him a major-general. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 101.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1715, Oct. 25. Commercy.—Commission appointing him to command till the Duke of Ormonde's arrival such of his subjects in England as shall be willing to appear for him and repair to his royal standard, with powers similar to those conferred on Lord Mar by the commission of 7 Sept., calendared *ante*, p. 415.

JAMES VIII.

1715, Oct. 25. Commercy.—Declaration addressed to Scotland. (Printed in *Tindal, Vol. II. p. 453.*) Printed at Perth by Mr. Robert Freebairn. *Three copies.*

JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 25. Commercy.—Declaration addressed to England. Identical with the last, except for the following variations. Paragraph 2 for "Scotsman" read "Englishman." Par. 4 after "number of our subjects" add "and those who govern, are not content with the present invasion of the Constitution in Church and State, but endeavours are used to intimidate the clergy, and the Universities, those nurseries of learning and loyalty, are subjected to the greatest discouragements, and a foundation is laid to root out of the minds of men the very principles of the English Constitution. Par. 8. Omit "to relieve our subjects of Scotland from the hardships they groan under on account of the late unhappy Union, and to restore the kingdom to its ancient, free and independent state." For latter part of par. 10 substitute:—"But we hope for better things. We hope with the latter to see our just rights and those of the Church and people of England, once more settled in a free Parliament on their ancient foundation. To such a parliament shall we entirely refer both our and their interests, being sensible that these interests rightly understood are always the same, and that the peers of the realm and representatives of the people are the best counsellors, by whose advice an English Prince can govern. To such a Parliament let it belong to make effectual provision not only for the security and re-establishment of all those rights, privileges, immunities and possessions, which belong to the Church of England, and wherein we have already promised by our late declaration of 20 July last to secure and protect all the members thereof, but also for the better maintenance of those who serve at her altars, if any further provision of this kind shall be found necessary after that which was made in the time of our dear sister, the motion to which proceeded originally from us, and the full and immediate effect of which was owing to her. We cannot but think ourselves in a particular manner obliged to be

solicitous for this Church, because we are acquainted with her principles, to which we acknowledge that the preservation of great and useful remains of loyalty in the hearts of our people is to be ascribed, and because we are sensible that her past and present sufferings are owing in a great measure to these principles and are therefore endured by her on our account.

In conformity to our foresaid declaration let the civil as well as religious rights of all our subjects receive their confirmation in such a parliament, let consciences truly tender be indulged, let property of every kind be better than ever secured, let all publick engagements be looked upon as sacred and preserved inviolate, which have been entered into till the death of our dear sister, for we cannot suppose it is expected, that we should have any regard to the acts of this riotous assembly, which under the authority of the usurper stiles itself a parliament." (Then follows the last sentence of par. 10 "Let an Act of general grace, &c.")

In par. 11 for line 2 and subsequent lines substitute "We do by these presents renew and confirm all the grants and promises made in our forementioned declaration, and particularly that of a full free and general pardon to all our subjects."

Par. 12, line 4, for "our Parliament" substitute "the two Houses." The last paragraph requiring the magistrates to publish the declaration is omitted. Re-printed at Perth by Mr. Robert Freebairn. *Two copies.*

Draft by LORD BOLINGBROKE

of the last declaration with the following material alterations in Mr. Nairne's hand by substituting for the words in italics:— Par. 1. "Our sister *of glorious and blessed memory*," "of glorious memory," "We reflected on the goodness of her nature *on her eminent justice and on her exemplary piety*" "and her inclinations to justice." Par. 2. "But since the time when it pleased Almighty God to *take her to himself*," "put a period to her life." Par. 4. "nurseries of *religion*," "learning." Par. 9. "Our royal grandfather, *that blessed martyr, who died for his people*," "who fell a sacrifice to rebellion." Par. 10. "To such a parliament let it belong to make effectual provision not only for the security *of the Churches of England and Ireland, and for their re-establishment in all those rights which belong to them.* (The words substituted will be found in the last entry.) Par. 10. "Solicitous *for the prosperity of this Church.*" Omit words in italics. To Par. 11 is prefixed "In conformity to our foresaid declaration."

The EARL OF MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL ALEXANDER GORDON.

1715, Oct. 15[-26]. The camp at Perth.—Commission appointing him lieut.-general of his Majesty's forces. *Seal.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to [the QUEEN].

1715, Oct. 27. St. Germain.—Sending a note just received from a very good hand, which he believes it necessary to send in all haste to the King.

SIX RECEIPTS.

1715, Oct. 3, 6, 18, 20, 23, 30 (o.s.)—By William Fraser, son to Dullcrag, for money and cows received for the purposes expressed in his receipts calendared *ante*, p. 429.

The EARL OF MAR to COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Oct. 21 [-Nov. 1]. The camp at Perth.—Instructions. You are to march with your battalion to-morrow morning, the 22nd, to Dumfermline where you are to remain that night, and take such post as you shall be directed by Mr. Malcolm of Grange for the security of your men against any insult of the enemy. Next day you are to march to Innerkeithing, and remain there that night. Next day, the 24th, you are to march to Burntisland, where you are to remain till further order. On your march you are to seize all arms and ammunition and all horses fit for draught, of disaffected persons, and all persons acting against his Majesty's interest, as you shall be directed by Mr. Malcolm's advice, and give such detachments as shall be thought necessary for levying the cess and excise, and do everything else that tends most for the King's service. You are also to seize all ships and boats on the coast of Fife, and bring them to Burntisland, or to any other place you think most for the King's service. You are also to seize at the Weems four brass cannon and get carts to carry them on, and send the same to Falkland.

The EARL OF MAR to JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Oct. 22 [-Nov. 2]. The camp at Perth.—Commission appointing him to be colonel of a foot regiment and captain of a company therein. *Seal*.

LIEUT.-GENERAL GEORGE HAMILTON to the SAME.

1715, Oct. 22 [-Nov. 2]. The camp at Perth.—Notwithstanding his former instructions ordering him to continue his march from Innerkeithing that same day, the 23rd, straight to Burntisland.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Nov. 2. Paris.—“The retaining of Zechi (Ezekiel Hamilton) cannot prove of any prejudice to your service. He will be arriv'd att London, do his business there, and get into the West, before the Duke of Ormonde can possibly arrive in England, and that is sufficient. Was the notice of the Duke's coming and the

preparation for his reception to precede his being actually there any considerable time, I should very much apprehend the consequences. As I am writing these lines, I receive notice that Zechi has got without any cross accident to London. (Then follows a long passage printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxxv.*, giving Bolingbroke's opinion about the declaration and the alterations in it, and concerning the Duke of Ormonde, Stair's vigilance and his own health.) The Queen had a thought suggested to her by the Duke of Berwick that your Majesty might take on board your ship twenty or thirty officers and soldiers, men of resolution and fidelity, and that, Nugent's regiment being in quarters near the coast, the providing these would be easy and unsuspected. In obedience to the Queen's orders I have talk'd with Nugent, and have agreed with him that he shall be himself at Avranches on Sunday come sevennight (this is Saturday) and shall have the number of proper persons with him, that he shall there receive notice to disperse his men and dispose of himself, if this service be not to be perform'd, and that he shall have notice if it be to be perform'd, where to proceed in order to embark. Nugent does not know who is to give him these notices, or what the service is. In general I told him that it was of the greatest importance. Thus it is in your Majesty's power to make use of this expedient, or to let it alone, as you shall judge proper, and, I hope the secret not endanger'd by it. *Postscript.*—The inclos'd was carefully recommended to me." 10 pages.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, Nov. 3. St. Germain's.—“Two dayes after having had the honour of writing to your Majesty on the 20th October last to express the reasons that occasioned my irresolution as to following your Majesty, I received the honour of yours of the 13th with a commission of Captain-general for Scotland, and an order to repair immediately to that kingdom. I have ever since consulted men of sense, able lawyers and casuistes, with a full resolution to goe as farr for your Majesty's service as I can in honour and conscience, but I find the reasons alledged against my leaving France without the Regent's leave so strong, that it is with the deepest concern I am forced to ask your Majesty's pardon for not complying with your commands. Nothing but such binding motifs could hinder me in this occasion from venturing my life, my health, and my family for your service, so I can now only begg your Majesty will vouchsafe for your own instruction as well as for my justification to read over againe my letter of the 20th October, peruse the enclosed paper, and be assured, that, if by my own importunity or your Majesty's solicitations I can obtaine a leave I so hartily desire, I shall that instant repair neare your person or your army according to your directions. Whatever happens, in all times or places your Majesty shall find me as ready as ever to give real proofs of my true zeale for your person welfare and restauration.”

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Monday [Nov. 4].—"This serves only to convey to you a paper, which I cannot imagine how I came to forget to inclose in the paquet sent you by Mr. Booth. You will have heard the ill news which met the Duke of Ormonde att his arrival on the coast. Maclean, who has been all along trusted by our friends, and was in the whole secret of the rising of the West, has betray'd them, and by his means the government in England has been able to seize of persons and places in such manner and att such time as to defeat all their designs. Notwithstanding this Mr. Lavery tells me that the Duke is sail'd. But your Majesty will have these accounts sooner and better from other hands. I may perhaps have letters from the Queen to send you, in which case I shall write next post, otherwise I shall avoid it. Camp[ion] and Court[ney] arriv'd safe, though they were examin'd. You will not fail having some return from them. I confess I do not think much attention belongs to the paper inclos'd (the description of Kelly, calendared *ante*, p. 445), but Humphrey (the Duke of Orleans) received the intelligence, and very kindly desir'd it might be conveyed to Anthony (James)."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Nov. 4. St. Germain's.—"I had yesterday a long conversation with the Regent, and afterwards with the Maréchal d'Uxelles; they both told me that orders were gone to hinder your Majesty from parting from any port of Normandie or Picardie; the rest was omitted to leave you room to gett away, Lord Bullingbrook will have informed you of the detail.

The Mar[échal] d'Uxelles further told me that his opinion was your Majesty can not part so soon, at least gett a shippboard, for feare Lord Staires should find out where you are, and make his complaint to the Regent, in which case you will be stopp'd. This being so, your Majesty is to consider of the danger of your delaying your departure, both least you should be stopp'd by the French, as also least the English fleet should come from the Downs, as in all appearance they will. All France knows of your Majesty's having left Barr. Lord Staires will soon find where you are, for most of the top people of France knows it.

The only reason for delaying your departure is to heare from the Duke of Ormond, which may be very uncertain, and by keeping you so long, quite putt you out of possibility of going at all.

The M[aréchal] d'Uxelles proposed your going on board, and going from one *rade* to an other, by which meanes you could neither be stopp'd by the French nor hardly found out by Lord Staires, but that does not preserve you from the English fleet. One thing I forgott to add, suppose the Duke of Ormond can not make a rising in the West, what will your Majesty doe, you must venture to Scotland either by the Pas de Calais or round about Ireland. I think that you had better take that resolution at present, rather then runn the hasards mentioned before, though this depends upon the seamen who are best judges.

The Regent gave me all the assurances of kindnes and concern for your person and welfare, of which M. Sheldon will inform your Majesty. The Queen, M. Inese and myself thought his presence necessary neare your person that you might have some body whom you mought consult. M. Rooth goes also."

JAMES MALCOLM to COL. JOHN GORDON, at Burntisland Castle.

1715, Oct. 27 [-Nov. 7]. Falkland.—I had enclosed to me from the Earl of Mar a letter to you, which I have delivered to Mr. Grant, who is a pretty discreet gentleman, and has behaved very handsomely. The Earl writes that your provisions are near done, and desires me to write to my friend (which I suppose is my brother-in-law, your landlord) to get you provided, till the meal come up from Anstruther. I am in a hurry just now, but you may show him this, and tell him I desire he may do all he can either to get intelligence where meal is in disaffected persons' hands, that you may send to seize it, or otherwise to get you provided by the country, and he will get you intelligence where horses, arms or ammuniti^on are that you may seize them likewise. I suppose some powder left at Burntisland was delivered you, or Rosend will inform you where it is. The Earl of Mar believing, what's very true, that our party of horse is fatigued, has recalled them, and ordered me to return your party which came here with the cannon.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Nov. 8. Paris.—"I hope your Majesty receiv'd the pacquets given to Mr. Booth, and the letter I did myself the honour to write to you by the post under cover to Capt. Flaneghan and Sir Nic. Giral^din. The Queen having determin'd to send Mr. Ruth and Mr. Sheldon to joyn your Majesty, I have so fully talked over with the former my poor sence of things, that you will have from him as well as from myself what occurs to me upon every event. (Then follows a long passage printed in *Makon*, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxxvii., where, 7 lines from bottom, "ships" should be "ship," about Lord Stair, and advising James to cross to the West of England rather than to Scotland.) It may not be improper to remind your Majesty that Ogilby of Boyne, who is long before now with the Duke of Mar, besides assurances of your coming into Scotland, carryed notice that they should expect you on the north-west coast above Dunbarton. It is probable, or rather certain, that they have made a disposition for receiving you there, and I wish that this expectation may not retard the march of the Highlanders southward. Cameron writ att the same time to the same effect to his brother. If Cameron and Murray, or either of them, arrive safely; the Duke of Mar will not any longer expect you in Scotland. In all events what ever your Majesty's resolution is, it must be taken soon; and to the place to which you shall not go, very clear accounts of what has pass'd must be sent to satisfy the minds of men; and very distinct instructions to direct their future conduct.

I am trying to revive the negociation with Spain for obtaining the 400,000 crowns which were promis'd; I write to that Court myself, and I have desir'd that Father Gaillard may write to Father d'Aubenton.

By Monsr. d'Effiat and by the Mar[échal] d' Huxelles I endeavour to make Croizat feel that the Regent will in his heart approve the paying of the 50,000 crowns which remain unpay'd. There are many other irons in the fire, but I doubt that till something is done att home to give a more promising appearance to things, little good is to be expected from abroad. Should your Majesty have from the efforts of your own subjects any considerable advantage, it is certain, as I have told you before, that these people may be engag'd further than perhaps they themselves att this time intend, provided imediate use be made of the favourable event, and provided measures be in the mean while taken to prepare the Regent, and others, for receiving new impressions. The D[uke] of Berwick, I suppose writes your Majesty word what pass'd between the Regent and himself. I have only heard his Grace when he has been pleas'd to talk with me, and have not enter'd into business with him since I had your possitive orders not to do so.

Since I wrote thus far the Duke of Berwick has been with me, he just came from the Regent, who has sent a detachment to stop your Majesty att Chateau Thiery where Stair has received information that you are. The Duke presses extreamly your going to Scotland, even preferably to England; I confess I cannot feel the force of that reasoning. One thing he suggests, which is indeed worthy your Majesty's consideration, and that is that the cruizers will in a few days begin to swarm on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany; because tho' the enemy do not know where you are, yet in general they will know that you are to sail from some part of that coast. I shall trouble your Majesty with nothing more att this time. Mr. Ruth will supply any omissions of mine and explain what may not be fully express'd.

I can not get my distemper to ripen and am in excessive pain with it, however neither that nor any thing else shall hinder me from being some way or other of use to your Majesty in this critical conjuncture." 10 pages.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Nov. 8. Paris.—“I am now with the Marshal d'Huxelles, who sent to speak privately with me since my other dispatch was clos'd. Stair has given a memorial in writing to demand the stopping of your Majesty, who are, he says to go either from the coast of Brittany or Normandy. He has att the same time taken notice of my being here as contrary to the treaty, since I concern myself in the support of your interest. The Marshal says that all that can be done shall be done to give your Majesty time, but desires that you would lose none. I have agreed with him how to banter Stair, till I am able to go, and even to continue on here, as long as your service may require it. It is

impossible to say more than he says of the Regent's inclination to serve you, and in terms he told me that, if they saw they could turn the ballance for you, that they would do it. He has promis'd me constant accounts of what passes, and a constant concert for your service. I beleive I judg right when I say these people want no good will att present, the least foundation would serve to build up your interest with them. I write in the uttmost haste not to stop Ruth, and to return to the Marshal. Be so gracious as to excuse all errors."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Nov. 9. Paris.—(The greater part, concerning the news from Scotland and the fluctuating policy of the French, is printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxxix.*) The passage omitted is:—"Was I not incapable of stirring, the secret of your being gone towards the coast where you actually are has so far got wind, that I should have ventur'd to have come to you myself to have assisted in determining this great step, and to have receiv'd your commands on all the particulars of Lord Mar's letters. If your Majesty goes to Scotland great part of what I should have to do will be needless, if you go to England, I shall soon hear from you, and, if you should, which God förbid, be stopped I shall soon see you."

JAMES III. to the ABBÉ INESE.

1715, Nov. 9. Larmoiisi (?).—"I arrived here last night after a troublesome journey enough and received your two of the 2 and of last Munday. I am much oblided to Mr. Humpheryes (the Regent) for the advice you sent me from him, tho' I do not much apprehend such attempts, but however it is no smal satisfaction to see Humphrey so much my friend in that and even other matters, and tho' I should be very glad that George (Bolingbroke) could enter into partnership with me, yet, if he thinks that he can do our *negoce* more good by remaining where he is, his own good sense and affectionate heart must direct him. I am very sorry he did not like the few alterations I made in his paper, but it is now too late to change it and Gregory's (Bolingbroke's) name cannot be taken out of the copy I have with me, but, if he can send me another without that name, he shall be satisfied in not being mentioned. If Mr. Ireland's (Ireland's) name be not in, it was merely to make that paper conform to another, to which his name was not putt, and that I thought Mary's (England's) name was sufficient for both, but, since it is not, that must be repaired as well as it can after the papers are produced. I shall be allwayes glad to have your opinion in every thing, and heartily wish this may find you as well as I am, thank God. Andrew (James) presents you his service, he expects hourly accounts from Maryland (England) how his traffick goes there, and will then dispose of his merchandise here. Ralph's (the Duke of Berwick's) proposal is accepted, and Flanagan is going to-morrow to speak with the merchant in

question. Andrew is not to be named, but the directions given as from Charles (Duke of Ormonde) before he sett out. God send this last good success and all happiness to you." *Holograph. With note*, "For Mr. Bointon (Bolingbroke) to be sent to him."

THE EARL OF MAR to COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Oct. 30[-Nov. 10]. The camp at Perth.—I hope with the leather sent you to-day from hence, and what you would get about Burntisland and James Malcolm coming to you, that your men are now pleased. However I am resolved to relieve you soon but cannot till Tuesday. By the enclosed you will see how necessary it is that a party should go to defend the east coast of Fife and what a loss there is already by their not being there. I wish you could send a party that way, but this I must leave to yourself.

JAMES III. to the ABBÉ INESE.

1715, Nov. 11. St. Malo.—"On my arrival here on Friday the 8th it was thought convenient that the Duke of Ormonde and I should waite for fresh accounts from England and without which it was then thought absolutely impossible for the Duke to return thither after the reception he last met with, but considering the danger of delays, the instances that Staire has made to the Regent, and the little probability we had of having soon accounts from England, the wind being contrary, and the impatience with which the Scots expected me, joyn'd to the good news of last night reciev'd from them; it was resolv'd that wind and weather serving, I shou'd forthwith imbark and set sail, and go to the place appointed in the west of Scotland, and that the Duke of Ormonde shou'd go upon the coast of [*blank in original*] with some arms wee have got here, and those few men of Newgent's Regiment which we expect in two or three days. Mons^r de Magny being fully apprised of the reason, or indeed rather the necessity of this resolution, will inform you more fully of the matter, and be able to answer all questions and objections that may be made. The Duke of Ormonde will cary over with him my old and new Declarations, it being not advisable to venture the waiteing for the new Exemplarys which are printing at Paris, but if they come time enough those countersign'd Bolingbroke shall be sunk.

Lord Bolingbroke is directed to find a safe way of sending over into England the five printed letters which are in his hands, viz^t, to the Fleet, the Army, the City of London, and to the two Universitys, and of which I have no copies here, but in that too much haste shou'd not be made, nor nothing done in it till by observation of the winde it may be computed that I am out of danger of being driven back to the French Coast. As to the circular letters to the Officers, it is not thought convenient they shou'd be dispers'd till such time as it may be computed the Duke of Ormonde is landed, and even then I can give no particular

directions of where they should go, affaires altering from one day to another—so all I can say is that when it is time you will consider which way they can get over with most safety and privacy, it being pretty indifferent whether they joyn the D[uke] of Ormonde or me.

Lord Bolingbroke will in the mean time get what ships he can ready for their transportation.

Mons^r. Castel-blanc has one ship at Dunkirk, and Sherlock who is now at Rouen shou'd be spoke to out of hand upon the same accout. No time shou'd be lost on receipt of this in sending back one of the three gentlemen that are lately come over, to let my Lord Mar know that I am repairing with all speed to the rendez-vous that is given me, and with that gentleman should also embarke if possible Lieutenant-Generals Sheldon, Doringtone, Dillon, Ruth, and Eckline, and the Queen will be pleas'd to give commissions to the two last of Lieut.-General.

My commission to Lord Granard should be sent out of hand, and he have directions to concert measures with Col. Irvine, Major to Orkney's Regiment, in whom he may have entire confidence.

The remainder of the money that's at Paris to be sent to Scotland by the above mention'd gentlemen.

I shall not waite for Farquarson, for besides that Mr. O'flanigen speaks very good Irish, wee have found a very honest man here call'd Drummond, who is a Phisitian, speaks the language, and knows the country. Upon a reflection it is computed that both the Duke of Ormonde and I will be set sail before any officers can possibly get to the sea coast both from Paris, etc., so that there can be no harm in giving out of hand the circular letters, and in letting every bodey go that pleases. No bodey can go to England till they know that the D[uke] of Ormonde is landed, but as soon as that is, he will give notice where people may resort to him. For fear of accidents I send emediately Sir Nicolas Geraldine's son to my Lord Mar to acquaint him that I am set out for Dunstafnage, the place which he appointed me to go to.

The Duke of Ormonde will acquaint the Duke of Leeds where he may meet him in England.

Mr. Lesley will either go to Scotland, or joyn the Duke of Ormonde in England, as his age and health will permit him, he knows very well how much I shou'd have desired to have him along with my self, but the secret was to be prefer'd to all.

My letter to the Hollanders to be sent to them out of hand." *Copy.* With note, "To be shewed to Bointon," i.e., Bolingbroke.

THE EARL OF MAR TO COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Oct. 31 [-Nov. 11]. The camp at Perth.—Warrant for the delivery of 30 hogsheads of wine seized by him on board the *Robert* of North Berwick to John Nairn, and for pressing such horses and carriages as may be necessary for transporting it to Perth.

JAMES MALCOLM to COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Oct. 31[-Nov. 11]. Kirkcaldy.—As he understands from the Lairds of Gask and Inchdarnie that his parties have seized all Lady Benochy's horses, requesting that, if his orders and the King's service will permit, all or as many as possible may be returned, which will oblige those gentlemen, who are nearly concerned in her, and he supposes the Marquis of Tullibardine, and the Marquis of Drummond will take it kindly.

The EARL OF MAR to the SAME.

1715, Nov. 1[-12]. The Camp at Perth.—Warrant to march with his battalion with the wines straight for Perth, as soon as he is relieved by Col. Stuart of Innernytie.

The EARL OF MAR to COL. JOHN GORDON or the commanding officer for the time at Burntisland.

1715, Nov. 1[-12]. The Camp at Perth.—Warrant to permit the *Isobell* of Peterhead, now lying at Bruntisland, to pass to Aberdeen.

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Nov. 15.—“There is so much to say, and so little time to say it in, that I must refer in great measure to the bearer, who will explain to you our present resolutions and the reasons for them. That of my going to Scotland straight has been vigorously opposed, but on your second letter I took my fixt resolution, and indeed, I see no other to be taken. I think you should therefore immediately send Lord John to D[uke of] Marr with my letter and the commission I mention in it, adding in your letter what you may think most proper. I mention not Dunstafnage for fear of accidents, but that being the place appointed he will take it for granted I mean no other. In the meantime I send of Sir Nicolas Giraldin's son another way to Lord Marr with a duplicate of the inclosed that at least one person may come up to him. I can give you no directions as to the letter to the Regent, in which you will, I am sure, do what you think most for my service. This bearer I found entirely trusted, and so *il n'y avoit plus à reculer*, and I am glad you have seen the Regent, for then you need make no mistery to him of the arms; I have told the bearer that you are my man and the only one I desire should be employed, and he has promised me to contribute to it, for it is for my interest as well as satisfaction that my affaires should be in small compass and in such sure hands as yours; after that I must needs say I never wanted you so much in my life, for wee have been in a strange confused chaos here these eight days, so that when you have settled matters below the sooner you can join me the better.

It will be necessary you should go to St. Germain's as soon as you can after you receive this to concert every thing with the Queen to whom I write that all should pass thro' your hands, and D[uke of] Berwick do nor know nothing. He is useless now and can do nothing but t[h]wart and traverse your measures, and as I see he will still be meddling I have taken the party, not to committ the Queen nor you, to write a line to Mr. Inese which you have here inclosed, that he may shew it D[uke of] B[erwick]. It may appear a little harsh but my affaires certainly require it, and after that there would be baseness either to cringe to D[uke of] B[erwick] or to do anything against him, but out of business he must be or my affaires will suffer and you labour in vain. Lett the Queen see this, for I cannot write all this over again, and so adieu till we meet I hope on t'other side the sea where we may all enjoy the fruits of our labours, and you possess my favour and confidence on the throne after having deserved them in exile.

Postscript.—Our good hearty Duke wants a good head with him, I would have sent Roth with him but I could not persuade him. I fear you'll scarce read this, but I have been harras'd to death since I am here and have been a little sick to boot, but I hope t'will be nothing for I am well to-day, but if I have life in me shall not lett slip the first fair wind. You will consider whether it is proper to tell the whole truth of D. Ormonde's journey to Lord John.

Pray ask the bearer to tell you what has happen'd to Murray and what I have sent him word, that disappointment at least is not unlucky and puts my going to Scotland out of doubt." *Holograph.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Nov. 15. Paris.—“I venture this letter, though perhaps the bearer may find your Majesty sail'd. Murray and Lord Clermont are seiz'd in Flanders; Cameron was so att Mons, but his address and good fortune deliver'd him, and he arriv'd here last night.

I thought, and I beleive your Majesty will find the Queen of the same opinion, that it was necessary to dispatch him immediately after you; in order, if Coll. Hay should have miscarry'd by any accident, to inform you of the state of your affairs in Scotland, and to press your Majesty to lose no time in attempting to pass into that kingdom. Cameron knows perfectly well Dunstafanage, and that whole coast, and will therefore be of singular use to you, if he reaches you in time. In case he should not, I write to Sir Nic. Giraldin to beg that he would hire the first vessel he can, and send Mr. Cameron after you. I must repeat the necessity of your Majesty's speedy departure. Stair cannot be ignorant of the part of the coast from whence you are to proceed, and every moment, after he has this knowledge, adds to your danger. I enter into no other detail. Your Majesty may be assur'd that nothing is neglected, and if it pleases God to

prosper you in your passage, I make no doubt but we shall be able to procure you support from the Continent, upon which all depends; since we cannot expect a revolution, but must expect a war. I hope it will not prove a long one.

I have told the Duke of Ormonde what occurs to me as to the disposition of his person, and some other particulars; which it would be superfluous to repeat to your Majesty. I have nothing more to add, but my sincerest and earnest prayers that Heaven may protect and prosper you."

RECEIPT.

1715, Nov. 4[-15].—By William Fraser, son to Dullerag, quarter-master to 200 of Lord Lovat's men, for 4*l.* 10*s.* received from Alexander Fraser of Balnaine for the subsistence of 15 officers at 3*s.* a day each.

RENNARD (JAMES III.) to [LEWIS INESE?].

1715, Nov. 20. Cap Frehel.—"La Poste est arrivée, et il n'y a point encore de lettres pour moy. Depuis l'arrivée de Mr. Hayes je ne scay pas comment va le monde. Vostre silence m'estonne, car je ne scaurois croire qu'il y ay la moindre negligence de vostre part. Cependant c'est une situation terrible. Les vents continuent contraires, et il y a apparences qu'ils dureront de mesme. En attendant le monde peut avoir changé de face depuis dix jours et nous m'en scavons rien, et les choses peuvent avoir tellement changé depuis que nostre project de bon qu'il estoit, peut estre a present mauvais, soit que nos affaires soit changé pour le bon soit le mauvais. Je crains que quelque accident ne soit arrivée a nos sujets, mais enfin si nous n'avons de vos nouvelles, nous agirons en aveugles et nous pouvons tout gater. Je n'ecris a personne que vous. Pour ne pas perdre plus de temps, communiquez cette lettre, je vous prie, a Mr. Belleville (Bolingbroke) et a Mr. Raby (Queen Mary?). Elle est destiné plus pour eux que pour vous. J'ay rescue vostre billet du Dimanche au soir."

THE EARL OF SUTHERLAND TO LORD LOVAT.

1715, Nov. 11[-22]. Dunrobin.—I have written twice to you since I had yours of the 2nd from Badendallach. The badness of the weather has, I fear, retarded the Highlanders coming down. I hope on Monday we shall in this shire be all at Dornoch, and, if the ferries be crossable, in Ross next Tuesday. I would have your lordship, Kilraiike (? Kilravock), Culloden, and others acquaint me of your designs and numbers, and what way you would advise me to march, whether to cross I[n]verbrakie, and so the river Ness opposite the citadel, or to cross Connon near Dingwall. It would be a great satisfaction to hear you were well, and what you are doing, and what you design. I direct this to you, Kilraiike, or Culloden, and send this boat with my servant express.

Postscript.—It is just two months since I came from London, where you favoured me with your company. My kind respects to Forres, Struie, Kilduthell, Phoppachie, and all the honest Frasers. I have written to Culloden and Kilraike, but have heard from neither, but have just now seen a letter from Kilraike to [Munro of] Fowles, which I cannot well send, but I guess by it Keppoch is making some stir. Send him word from me that, if he be so wise as to join us, I shall do him all the good offices I can (he knows me not to be guilty of breaking my promise), and, since he has not as yet joined the rebels, that he act not that foolish part now in opposing such as are for the government, and so render himself at once.

RECEIPT.

1715, Nov. 11 [-22]. Inverness.—By Hugh Fraser, adjutant to Lord Lovat's battalion, for 50*l.* to buy ammunition for the said battalion.

JAMES III. to [LORD BOLINGBROKE].

1715, Nov. 24.—“Though the bearer will inform you of the present situation of matters and of my present resolution, yett I cannot on this occasion but explain to you myself the reasons of my present conduct to which end I must take things a little higher than my arrival in this country.

You will remember the resolution taken with you at Barr that D[uke of] Ormonde should go to England before me, and that if things went well with him there that I should immediately follow him, this resolution was grounded on the favorable aspect of affaires in England, those of Scotland not being then come near to the height they now are. Pursuant to this resolution D[uke of] O[rmonde] parts on his side and I on mine, my departure was indeed a little precipitate but my patience was no longer proof, I freely own, against all the attacks made on my reputation, and had D[uke of] O[rmonde] succeeded I had come in right time. The secret of my passage being in my own breast was, I think, well kept and the length of my journey unavoidable all things considered. At my arrival at St. Malo I found the D[uke of] O[rmonde] with a croud of followers, which joined to Sir Nicholas' indiscreet zeal soon made my being here suspected, and afterward publicly known as it now is, nay the crew of my ship knew before I came who they were to carry, and the secret so gott out was necessarily more and more divulged by the length of time the contrary winds obliged me to stay on shoar. At the first appearance of a favorable wind I went in a boat on board the ship with the resolution of going round Ireland, upon the advices Mr. Hayes brought me strengthened by your opinion which was uncontestably most reasonable, for, if the first time the D[uke of] O[rmonde] parted it was not thought adviseable I should go with him, *a plus forte raison* was it unfit the second, considering all the circumstances of his disappointment, and tho' by your advice by Mr. Rothe you seemed not much inclined then for my going to Scotland, the great and good change there

did by consequence produce a change in yours and all men of sence's opinion. Things were in this posture when I called our seamen together to know what was to be done considering the manifold dangers of delay, and yet the obstinacy of the winds, and their opinion was that by these delays the season would be so farr advanced and that considering also their experience of the winds and the different ones requisite to go round Ireland, that that journey was absolutely impracticable, nay Cammoeke said in his blunt way that he would give his head if any of us were more heard of, did we take that course.

The next point was as to St. George's Channel, as to which the seamen were divided and Cammoeke was for it as to the navigating part, but then there was insurmountable difficulties in that, the secret was divulged, the contrary winds gave time for advices to be sent into England, the seas there are very narrow and rough, the season tempestuous, no harbour to retire to on either side, and even I may say needles to thread before I could gett to Dunstafnage, besides the article of troops coming from Ireland. After this to run with our ship in a publick manner as I say the gantlett could not, I think, be called any thing but madness. But still my presence in Scotland was necessary and I resolved to go, but the way was the question. I consulted Mr. Cameron and Mr. Hayes who were soon convinced of the impracticability of the two former projects and the latter added that the delays had been now so great that it was to be hoped Duke Marr would be marched into England, which would make the security of my landing in the west verry uncertain whatever precautions he might have taken for that before, besides that from Dunstafnage to the army was a long journey thro' roads that Hayes plainly said were next to impracticable in the depth of winter; *enfin*, after reasoning the point and turning the matter every way they agreed that my landing on the east coast* was not only the shortest but the securest all things consider'd, tho' surrounded also with difficulties so that the party was taken that I should go to Dunkerque* and embark privately from thence. The journey is long and fatigueing, but my health, thank God, is good and I can bear hardships, and for the passage, as my being gone with the D[uke of] O[rmonde] will be published, and that I shall get a ship there privately and be able to go perfectly disguised, it will be infinitely less subject to accidents then to go in the strange publick manner I must have done from hence at the mercy I may say of fifty men that knew me on board, and of all the ships I could not chuse but meet on this coast, especially since by a strange fatality the wind is now fair and yet the ships cannot gett out, at the same time the wind is fair from the Downs here. I must add to all this that in projects of this kind things must be all of a piece, either one must be able to go *teste levée* or else the last secret must be kept, and now you see how matters go. One ship is bare faced to encounter all the

* These words are erased, but legible.

force of England. Cammeron will explain to you what may be deficient here, and I believe make manifest to you that I had no other party to take than what I do, without either running head-long into the precipice on one side, or giving over the game on t'other, too good to be made a desperate one and too good also not to ventur a great deal in it. You will make Cammeron meet me at the place he will name to you, and I now send Mr. Hayes back into Scotland with another letter of which you have seen the copy. I am to land where I can above [*word erased*] but that is to be told to none but Marr, to the rest only in general that I am coming. The next point is what is to be said of all this to the French Court and to Magny whom I have referred to you, something must be said and yet to banter is dangerous, and may be telling the truth may be yett more and cause great discouragements. I cannot take upon me to decide that point but must leave that to you and the Queen, you will lett me know what you will do in it by Cameron, and whatever that is I shall approve; were it possible to gett a French ship ready freighted for Suedland or Danmark for me to go disguised in t'would make the work sure, but I still send to gett one at Dunkerque, which will, I reckon, be ready ere I can gett there. After this D[uke of] Berwick must I am sure know nothing of the matter, and it is my possitive orders that none but the Queen and you should, the secret is all, and the want of it sure will, you plainly see, ruin both my reputation and interest with Mary (England). *Je me fais tort* that it will succeed without, it will be just such a business as this. *Enfin*, all must yield to the secret, nobody know of my design nor nobody suffer'd to follow, the point is to gett there, and rather than fail that I must sacrifice every thing. Advice is necessary, but when a party like this is taken there remains nothing but the execution, and that alone must be regarded. After that I own to you it has gone hard with me to be oblidged to take a party like this on myself, but there was a necessity of it, and I saw no other so little bad. I begg of you let me know truly what you think of it. Would to God I could have consulted you in it before, but there was no time for it and a speedy party was to be taken of necessity.

As for the D[uke of] Ormonde his resolution is according to your advice to go straight for Lancashire, except contrary winds oblige him to put in on the coast of Cornwall, and in that case he'll attempt once more what he can do in the west, he is very full of going to that side of the country but I am intirely of your opinion and so is Campion, tho' he hath still a little hankering after the old project. The Duke has with him about 300 armes such as they are and with Bietau's (Betagh's) troop some seamen and voluntiers aboard he can, I believe, make up near a hundred men. So much for fact and our resolutions. After this I cannot but unburden myself to you as to the hard game I have had to play this fortnight past, which t'is fitt the Queen and you should know. The D[uke of] Ormonde had a croud of people with him who were inconvenient in all respects, they were continually whispering

notions and jealousies into his ears, and he, I fear, trusted them too much, every body knew every thing and would play the minister. Every resolution was known and blamed, while there was nobody capable of giving good advice, nor nobody would give any or do any thing but find fault with what was a doing, every thing was desperate where I was not to be in person and every thing easy in that supposition, in fine all these whispers made so much impression on the Duke of Or[monde] that with all the zeal and courage imaginable he goes about the business now with an uneasiness and a diffidence he cannot dissemble, so great, that had I not been here to spurr him I know not when he would have been parted, and very much apprehend that if he finds not all ready to his hand that he will not succeed; but one must still hope the best. I can't say he approves quite my present resolution, tho' he never seemed to hint my going over with him. I fancy he had rather I waited some where on this coast for newes, but delays you see are dangerous, and not to be harkened to, t'is plain there is a little emulation between the English and Scotch who shall have me, but after that I must without partiality take the party I think best. On the whole I wish the Duke had spoke a little freer his thoughts to me, but he is a little reserved and afraid of contradicting me which is not right altho' I acted with him with so much kindness and confidence that I am sure he cannot reasonably complain; and after all he is a worthy gentleman, who, if he has not all the great qualities necessary on this occasion, t'is his misfortune not his fault, and I must needs do him the justice to say that he is entirely attached to me, and would do much better were he not obsessed with such as are incapable of helping him. All this considered, and seeing the need he had of a man of spirit and sense about him, I resolved for the good of the service to part with Rothe and send him with D[uke of] O[monde] where he could do me much more service, but Rothe possitively refused me, and now that without venturing all he cannot follow me or accompany me [as?] he is so much known, he prefers hiding a whole month in this country rather than follow the Duke. I must confess I do not understand this way of proceeding by which my service suffers and I am in the necessity of either disgusting faithfull servants or venturing the secret. After this I cannot say I am over satisfied else wise with Rothe. He putt himself more on the foot of a director then adviser, he could not answer the reasons for the present resolution, he was without rime or reason for my passing the seas where he could not well tell himself nor reply to the objections made to him by D[uke of] O[monde] and myself, and because his advice was not followed nor he now to go along with me, he fairly has given up the cudgels (cudgels) and declared to me he would think no more of anything but to pass the rest of his dayes in quiet; all the calm reasoning I could make with all the kindness imaginable to himself was all in vain, and he so peeked (piqued) that, were he not too honest a man to say what he

thinks, my reputation would verry much suffer. This business has really disturbed me for I see the ill consequence of disgusting one like him, but in the extremity I am in of two evils the least is to be chosen, and so as I gett over everything must be slighted, and 'tis certain Rothe['s] refusal has discouraged the Duke, for I thought myself so sure of his obeying me that I told the Duke he should go with him before I had spoke to himself. In fine on the whole my circumstances have been and are most cruel, but with God's help and blessing I must and will overcome all difficulties and be discouraged with nothing from pursueing my point to which all other considerations must yield. The whole depends now on the secret, so that I must require of the Queen and you an absolute one without exception; except you think fit the Regent should know any thing. In that case I should think Magny should be the canal, for you may depend that what the Regent knows of me t'other will hear, and be disgusted, if not trusted by us, besides that I must needs say the man is truely affectionate to me, and can advise better then any body what way is to be taken in this case, if you think the Regent should know the truth.

I must now answer the packetts which Cameron brought. As to the proposal of a privateer, I approve what the Queen has done and leave that and all other matters of that kind to hers and your determination. I cannot judge of things at this distance and must now be supposed to be parted so can appear in nothing myself. I send you a blank signed, that, if the Queen wants any more ample powers than what she has, you may fill it as she directs; I send you also another blank for to be filled with a commission for D[uke of] Leeds. I don't see that I can make him less than Vice Admiral of England, this is D[uke of] O[rmonde's] opinion, it's for his sea projects. I think he should be lett alone to do me what service he can and that is thought prudent.

You will agree what is to be said to Mr. Minnis (Menzies). I think the proposal is very vague but still one must not seem to neglect any thing that may possibly turn to any advantage. Every body must stay in France till I am actually gone and the Queen must be possitive in letting nobody sturr, she has but to say those were my orders in parting that none should follow till, after my landing, I sent them word where they should come.

I am not a little concerned that Mary (Duke of Berwick) begins to monopolise all, I plainly see she will serve you just as she did L^d. Mid[dleton], not to say the Queen herself, and as she will any body that is my man and employed in France by me. You may depend on't that she only makes use of the pretext of my business to introduce herself; her affaires will prosper by that and mine will go at sixes and seavens as they have done these seaven years in her hands. She will act, you'l see, on her own head, she will tell the Queen and you but what she pleases and rule the roast her own way, and I doubt if she be so well as she pretends with the Regent; after this I cannot pretend to decide in this

matter; the Queen and you must act in it as you find most for my service. I am supposed gone and shall write to him no more, and must suffer the humiliation of courting a disobedient subject and a bastard too, rather than risk any thing in the main point. Since you cannot be at Paris, I am verry glad you will be near the Queen tho' your distance from Paris may make it more difficult for you to meet with the ministers, and I fear then Mary will gett more ground. I am truely sorry for our two Scotch prisoners. Clermont being in the service cannot, I think, suffer, but for Murray I am realy in pain for him. I hope he had time to destroy his papers, tho', as it has happened, there was no secrets of consequence in them. I am in great hopes the Regent will be induced at last to help us to the purpose. It would appear that he had got the letter you had for him, for, except the two Magny has, that was the only one I writt to him besides that sent to the Queen. I am here in a Frenchman's house who has honor, sense and secrecy, and who will do whatever I'll have him, and shall stay a few days here where I am verry private, till I gett horses and that Booth hath got the start of me.

This is the first leisure I have gott to write at large to you, you see I do it without reserve, and with reason, for I know I can depend entirely on you that you will not abuse of my confidence but continue to do me all the service you can. I have no more to say till the D[uke of] O[rmonde] is parted, which will, I hope, be to-morrow, and then Cameron shall part. Kind answers should be made to those who have offer'd their service to me. I must do Campion the justice to say that he has behaved himself mighty well towards me on this occasion, he is a man of spirit and sense, and will be usefull to D.[uke of] O.[rmonde], but then he is no soldier: I consulted him on this occasion without nameing the place of imbarkment to him, and I found he did not think I had any other party to take then that I now do.

Nov. 26.--At last, I hope, the D.[uke of] Ormonde is now on ship board, and expect to-morrow, before noon, an account of his haveing sett sail. Rothe hath at last taken the party of a man of honor and goes with him, which was indeed but nessessary and is most agreeable to the Duke, who, as soon as he and I parted two dayes ago, was cruelly plagued with disponding discourses, especially Cammock, who retracted all he had said to me of St. George's Channel, and would no more undertake to carry the Duke into it. There was odd inuendo's also as if I had slipt my neck out of the collar and had sent them to be sacrificed, so to calm and quiet all, I took an occasion to writ the inclosed letter, which, joined to Rothe[s] last resolution, to Cammock's coming into better humour and to Campion's reason as well as a former letter I writ, of which I have no copy, hath calmed and quieted all and they part now with a verry good will and heart, tho' I find by Flanigan that they are cruelly *entesté* with Cornwell, pray God it turn for the best. D.[uke of] O.[rmonde] will writ to you by Mr de Magny's adress as less suspicious than Gordon's, what

accounts he sends you will forward in cypher by the post to me. Adress it Mr. Hereford Banquier à D[unkerque] with an inward cover for Mr. Booth.

Sir Nicolas Girardin apprehends being brought into trouble on account of all the *mouvements* he has given himself on my account. If that should so happen pray do him all the service you can with the French Court. I have left 50 *pistoles* with Sir Nicolas for M^{rs}. Bietau and for the officers' wives that are gone with the Duke, if there be any. The Queen will be pleased, if she can, not to lett them suffer on account of their husbands' zeal, which even for our own sakes deserves countenance and encouragement.

I dare not banter Magny, so I shall referr him to you in a letter I write to-night by the post; here is another for him which you may deliver if you think fitt to trust him which I do not see can be well avoided, that is certainly the most private canal; Magny has been witness of a great deal himself and can as well as any understand the reasons of my conduct and justify it to the Regent from whom, the more I think o'nt, the less I see it adviseable to hide my proceedings. The whole consists in giving a right turn to the confidence made to him. In my letter to Magny I referr, you see, for details to you, and t'is certain something you must say to him, for I could not avoid referring to you, since I could not take on myself to trust him nor tell him the truth in my letter to-night, but as I say nothing of the secret there, you are master with the Queen to tell him as little or as much as you please afterwards.

Nov. 27.—D[uke of] O[rmonde] gott out of the bay last night and sett sail this morning with a fine moderate gail. He will certainly go to Cornwell, which I am sorry for, but after having told him my reasons against it and inforced yours, I could do no more, for the business is so hasardous that 'tis but just he should himself decide after that. I should have said before that one of our fine projects was that I should sail with the Duke and lye on the coast towards Land's End 24 hours to hear what the Duke had done or at least till by wind or ships coming towards us I was forced away. This the Duke himself gave enough into and Rothe too, but I did not, nor I believe you would not have done so either, but enough of our confused proceedings and indeed too much of such details, were it not to demonstrate by experience that all depends on secrecy and that a good party once taken is to be pursued without more ado or running into a labyrinth of unnessessary and confused reasoning when there's no change in affaires that require it but a croud of people will allwayes run into that inconvenience; and I do not forgett what you told me of the danger of any body's following me. I am sure not a soul must now, for it will certainly ruin all; were it possible for you to meet me on the road with secrecy I should be truly pleased with it that we might discourse together, but you can only judge of that, and for that and every thing else will, I am sure, do whatever you think most for my service, so that I am at ease in referring most things to yours and the Queen's determination.

I send you open my letter to Magny to forward, if you think fitt; and indeed I see great inconveniencies in not acquainting the

Regent of my motions, for with a good will on his side ignorance might occasion my being stopped some where or other, but then I could wish nobody knew it but the Regent, and, if you could see him and tell it yourself, that would be best, but for Mary, I repeat it again and again, she must know nothing of it. I desire you will give two baggs of mony to Cameron to carry to me. The letter to the Dutch, I hope, is sent, and the others to Princes should, I think, now be it out of hand. I have been considering as to Richardson's proposal, and think it deserves to be weigh'd whether any service he can do, may not be of less moment than the venturing to disgust the people by acts of hostility which may perchance fall on some Eng[lish] ships while I pretend to enter into my own in some measure in an amicable way, I mean by the affections of the people more then by conquest, but this is but a meer notion and after all I see no solid inconveniencie in what the Queen has done, and, 'tis certain, she must take upon her now on this occasion with the assurance of my confirmeing whatever she thinks fitt to do, and I am sure in you she has a good adviser. I expect letters to-morrow, so keep Cam[eron] till Friday, and shall add but one date more to this long letter which will cost you, I believe, more to read then it did me to write; and is such a misselany that I fear t'is not over clear, but I hope enough for you to understand. As for your own destination it must be left to yourself. I shall certainly want you whenever I go but the secret is the point, and while I am trudging in the dust you will not be idle at Paris. Wherever we both are, never doubt of my true kindness to you and, till wee meet, it will at least be a comfort to me to have you near the Queen, knowing her confidence in you and your capacity and zeal.

To divert you I must now tell you that Galmoy, who hath been lost this month, came at last yesterday to our noble castle and finding nobody there, was wandering about the fields in his boots till by chance he mett with an honest conjurer called Welch, who told him he had no time to lose if he would follow the Duke, and so he gott a boat and I suppose joind him before they sailed quite away.

For want of current mony I could not give Cam[eron] wherewithall to carry him to —, so pray lett the Queen give him what he wants.

In case D[uke of] Ormonde should be taken, which God forbid, it will be immediately spread about that I am it also. In Scotland that can have no ill effect because Mr. Hayes knows the contrary, but in England it may, and in that case I believe you should out of hand have it spread about that I am not taken without saying where I am; I believe Lord John will not be able to gett over, you will consider whether in that case somebody else should not be sent over to give D[uke of] Marr an account of things, in case any accident happens to Mr. Hay. If any letters or express arrives to Sir Nicolas after I am gone he is directed to send all back to the Queen, I have taken measures to have my letters and newes till I leave this and in the mean time poor Sir Nicolas is banter'd himself, but when I am once gone from hence I fear I

can have no newes but by Cam[eron] for 'tis impossible in a journey like this to answer that I can be at such and such places, exactly *à point nommé* on a fixed day. I go by the name of Mr. Du Puis on the road.

Nov. 28.—At last I am come to close my letter, I had none by the last post so shall retain Cam[eron] no longer, for you will be I know impatient to hear from me after my last letter; Cameron will tell you my way of travelling which is so unsuspected altogether that I really believe it cannot miss of being private and secret. The winds being westwardly I believe we may conclude that D[uke of] O[rmonde] will go to Cornwall, for, as it is, he cannot double the Land's End; I am in pain for him, for it is not naturall that after all the noise we have made here that the English ships should neglect a fair wind to come on this coast, and yet there appearing none makes me apprehend that as the surest game they may be waiting for him on the western coast. The man of this house, as Cam[eron] will tell you, has been the heartiest man alive and indeed farr beyond what could be expected, for to cover the secret he goes along with me himself and Flannegan has directions to banter every body in these parts and on his road to you. I part on Munday and will carry on this gentleman at least to the place I meet Cam[eron]. I wish I had some handsome present to make him *en partant*. If the Queen could send me by Cam[eron] a ring for him it would do mighty well. You shall hear from me once more by the post from hence, and on the road as often as I can without suspicion. I shall direct my letters to Gordon for you that nobody liveing besides yourself may know any thing, so as soon as you receive any lett the Queen have them, for I have no adress straight to herself, and show her this letter. I am in great hopes this business will take, for every body in this country beleives me gone, and even parting from hence I shall take the road of Morlaix. Nothing but the secret's getting out can I think make it fail, but indeed I think secrecy is banished the world and we may well call it *rara avis* etc. for I never saw so much indiscretion in my life as since I came to these parts.

Postscript.—I am confident Magny will do his best to gett an audience for you and introduce you if you give him my letter, he promised me indeed before to do this, but for that end, but this confidence will achieve to gain him to us and certain it [is?] his wayes of working are powerfull and will be of great use." 15 pages. *Holograph*.

List of PRISONERS taken at SHERIFF MUIR.

1715, Nov. 13[–24].—Containing the names of 15 officers, including the Earl of Forfar, brigadier-general, and giving the number of privates as about 200, and the killed as computed at about 800.

ANASTASIA (JAMES III.) to MONSR. BELLEVILLE (BOLINGBROKE).

1715, Nov. 26.—“ This is only to advertise you that Charles (Duke of Ormonde) parted just now, and that Andrew’s (James’) measures are entirely alter’d, as you shall soon be informed of by a sure hand, so measures must be taken that Laurence’s factor (the English Ambassador) with you be not too much humoured as, I fear, he would be, were it thought that Anthony (James) were out of his clutches. Be not alarmed at all, there is no harm in all this, and measures are only alter’d for the better. As soon as you receive this, pray go immediately to Benet (Queen Mary) to acquaint her with the contents of it, and then you must stay at Barbara’s (Queen Mary’s) country house till such time as you receive a note from Paris from Mr. Cambell (Cameron), for so he will sign, directing you to come and meet him there. Lett nobody without exception know this but Benet, and, with my humble duty, require an universal secret of her from me, tho’, as to what should be said to Humphrey (Duke of Orleans), I leave to him and to you, or whether silence be not the best party till you hear more from me, which cannot be before Sunday or Munday next. Charles’ friends should be acquainted that he is parted. I find he is resolved to try Oliver (Cornwall) before he goes to North Maryland (England). Lett nobody stirr from your parts till you hear more from me.” *Holograph.*

The EARL OF MAR to COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Nov. 18[-29]. The Camp at Perth.—Warrant to repair to Aberdeenshire and Banffshire and to levy there all the fencible men he can with their best arms and accoutrements, and to march them immediately to join his Majesty’s army, and further to seize what horses, arms and ammunition he can find belonging to suspected persons, and, if he shall have advice of any persons appearing in these countries and northwards against his Majesty’s interest, he is to use his utmost endeavours to suppress and disperse them, and he is to invite all he shall think well affected to his Majesty’s person and government to join him.

The EARL OF MAR to the Collectors and Receivers of the Cess and Excise of ABERDEENSHIRE and BANFFSHIRE.

1715, Nov. 18[-29]. The Camp at Perth.—Ordering them to supply Col. John Gordon with what money may be necessary for the subsistence of the recruits and other officers and soldiers he is to bring with him to join the King’s army.

SIX RECEIPTS.

1715, Nov. 7, 10, 10, 18, 24, 26 (o.s.).—By Alexander Fraser, brother-german to Deany, quartermaster to 400 of Lord Lovat’s men, for various sums received for the subsistence of them and their officers, and for their clothing, and also for cows and meal received for their subsistence.

JAMES III. to [LORD BOLINGBROKE].

1715, Dec. 1.—“I kept your courier till I was just going away myself, since Mr. Cameron's packet and accounts will have inform'd you of my designs and motions. I am glad to find by yours of the 27 that D[uke] Marr should just happen to direct me to the place I intended to go and whither I send him word by Mr. Hay that I am going, but by a shorter road than he reckons, and I hope Mr. Hayes may arrive as soon as Mr. Forbes. The contrary winds, which we looked on as a great misfortune, have proved very providential on this occasion, and the attention of Hannover being altogether draun on this coast will, I really beleive, render my passage from ——— much the securer. Flannegan will be with you the 7 or 8, and thinks he can contrive a meeting for us in such a manner as may be unsuspected. He will explain all to you and then you must judge whether it be convenient to meet me or not, and 'tis certain it would be a satisfaction to me, and is in some measure nessessary, that we may discourse on all points and take conditional resolutions in the different cases one may putt, but after that the secret is the point, so that I can prescribe nothing to you, leaving it to you to do as you shall think most for my service. If you do not come, Flannegan is to meet me, and, whether you come or not, I think it not safe that Cam[eron] should meet me at the place I appointed him. It must be nearer my journeye's end, and as Flannegan will tell you. I send you a letter of Magny to me with my answer to seal and forward. I think it of consequence to entertain that correspondence and that Magny should see you have an entire confidence in him. D[uke of] O[rmonde] was forced to *relache* at Brehaque (? Bréhat) but this fair wind will have, I reckon, sent him forward to-day. God send him safe, for the allarum is great, and we hear ships are comeing this way. I think I have no more to add to what Cam[eron] has, and Flannegan will tell you. I have taken the party not to have him with me, and going with a Frenchman and all the other precautions I have taken make my passage very private.” *Holograph.*

The EARL OF MAR.

1715, Nov. 24 [-Dec. 5]. The Camp at Perth.—Proclamation, requiring meal to be provided for the subsistence of his Majesty's army at the rate of two bolls for 100l. Scots of valued rent of lands belonging to persons engaged in his Majesty's service and at double the rate on lands belonging to persons not so engaged, such meal to be delivered at the places and by the dates therein mentioned, with a promise of repayment of the price thereof with interest out of the first funds arising from the public revenue of Scotland, and prohibiting any meal or other provisions to be exported from the kingdom, or transported to the Firth of Forth for three months. Printed by Robert Freebairn.

ACCOUNT of money paid to the following battalions.

1715, Oct. and Nov. Clanronald's battalion :—Colonel, lieut.-colonel, major, 9 captains, 15 lieutenants, 12 ensigns, 22 sergeants, 506 sentinels :—

	£	s.	d.
Oct. 19	28	0	0
Nov. 3	37	5	6
Nov. 8	18	12	9
Nov. 11	70	3	6
Nov. 15	30	1	6
Nov. 19 and 20	49	8	0

Appin's battalion :—12 sergeants, 25[0] men.

	£	s.	d.
Nov. 3	30	0	0
Nov. 8	8	8	0
Nov. 11	33	6	7
Nov. 15	14	5	6
Nov. 19	21	15	6

Sir John McLean's battalion :—14 sergeants, 313 men.

	£	s.	d.
Oct. 19	17	10	0
Nov. 3	20	11	8
Nov. 8	10	5	10
Nov. 11	38	1	3
Nov. 15	16	14	9
Nov. 19	37	0	0

Glengarry's battalion :—21 sergeants, 441 men.

	£	s.	d.
Oct. 19	25	0	0
Nov. 3	32	18	1
Nov. 8	16	9	0
Nov. 10	54	18	10

Glengarry's and Glencoe's men.

	£	s.	d.
Nov. 15	29	3	9
Nov. 19	33	5	6

Mac Dougal's men :—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 sergeants, 28 sentinels.

	£	s.	d.
Nov. 3	2	0	0
Nov. 8	1	0	4
Nov. 11	1	14	0
Nov. 15	1	13	0
Nov. 19	3	8	0

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Dec. 12.—“ You will, I believe, be surpris'd when I tell you that our friend Patrick (James) is now at Mr. Farrel's house, but besides that it will not prolong his journey to the appointed place, it hath several conveniences in it for the pursuing our

route and the hiding of it, which you know is of the last consequence and which, notwithstanding the past suspicions, will, I hope, be effected by this means. In arriving here I received the newes of Mr. Onslowe's (Duke of Ormonde's) return. If the bad accounts we have had of Mr. Evans' (England?) health be true I think Onslow is much better any where then with him, tho' his return will I fear discourage yet more Mr. Ottway (Duke of Orleans) and I must confess that I never expected much good from all the Councill he had with him; Mr. Robinson (Rothe?) is the only one I counted upon, but upon my word a wiser man would be puzzled in such company. God send he, Onslow, takes a good party now, for much depends on it. After that, if what a person that passed hear last night sayes be true, the reports of Henry (the Highlanders?) are verry false and he in a very prosperous condition; but I suppose by Lory I shall have a certainty as to many points. I saw last night a printed account of the Scotch battle which 'tis plain we have not lost, tho' what related (?) to our left wing is not well explained. The gaining the *camp de bataille* is but a fruitless honor when one can reap no other advantage, and at the best what advantage can one make of even a victory if want of provisions force one not to advance; but still it appears to me on the whole by that detail that we may keep our ground this winter which is I think all, for before it be ended Patrick's presence etc. will certainly produce great and good effects. The want of officers is manifest but still till Paul (James) is gone I see no remedy for that, but the moment he is they must be lett loose. Peter (James) assures me he will use all the diligence he can to arrive, he sees the manifold consequences of dispatch in all their extent, and, whether he makes use of your letter to Pig[ault] or not, he will still take the most expeditious way, for he is but too sensible of what would follow a second disappointment which would render all the pains he takes fruitless, ruin his interest, and draw all blame upon him; after that, as none can answer for events, should this business fail, I shall be glad to know your sentiments by Lory, with whom I think you should send Tullogh. He may and will be usefull but need not know more than that he is to carry Lory to see Martel (Duke of Mar). I was agreeably surprised to find Mr. Ker (King of Spain) had at last paid the mony which I thought no more off, Andrew (Queen Mary) will I suppose thank him from me, for as I am supposed to be gone I cannot as yett do it myself. I am verry glad you resolved to tell all to Edward (the Regent), for it was not to be avoided and hope he will be not discouraged at my disappointment, but convinced with the reasons you have given for it, tho' those who have the executive part are often verry unjustly blamed by such as think the practice as easy as the theory, and who travell in their closett at their ease all the world over. The mony I sent for was only to make myself the more wellcome to Mr. Storie (Scotland) and the minute he has it by other canals that's sufficient, for I want none for my own private use. As to Mary (Duke of Berwick) I give Andrew and you *carte blanche*;

do with her and towards her as you think most for the service. All must be sacrificed to that, and as a friend of mine writt to me on a certain occasion *que l'œuvre se fasse et que Mahomet le fasse*. This is all I can say as to her whose honor and conscience may make her omitt sometimes what she ought to do, but will not, I am sure, permitt her to act manifestly against her duty. You see I do her justice as angry as I am with her. I am truely glad you have retrieved yourself with Euphemia (the Regent?). Were Mary once diverted from her confidence and you well settled in it I should be more at ease for I see so good dispositions that nothing but mismanagement can I think render them fruitless. It is certain the *contretemps* of my not passeing is cruell but there was no remedy, I acquainted you with it as soon as I could and all that can be done now is to pursue our new measures, in which you do, I see, neglect nothing. It would have been a comfort and satisfaction to me to have seen you; but all things consider'd I think you took the surest way. Nobody here knows of my motions but Farrel and I durst not even see Tulloch for fear of the secret. I shall writ to you three dayes hence and on Munday meet Lory for t'is not possible to arrive sooner. This is all I have to say at present. I have nothing new to say to Mr. Mirepoix, so do not write to him.

My mother will explain to you what you may not understand in this letter." *Holograph*.

H. TOD to COL. GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Dec. 2[-13]. Sandstoun.—I had yours yesterday, and immediately went to Gordon Castle, where I found a servant of my lord's new come from the camp, who brought one as enclosed to you from my lord. I communicated yours to Col. Leith, but think it not amiss you send a line to him to be active in raising what men can have arms in this country. We heard that Sutherland was to send a party to Elgin to uplift a cess he had imposed.

DA. LUMSDEN to the SAME.

1715, Dec. 6[-17]. Cushnay.—As soon as yours came I sent the inclosed to Pulachie, but hearing to-day that Mr. James Forbes was at Aberdeen I have sent another express to know if he has a mind to march northward with what assistance he can make, and I expect his answer to-morrow night. The few men I have in this parish are hardly worth the while to go without more to join them for some of the best of them are gone up already. There are not want of men in this country to raise, for which, I think, you should give orders and send parties to that purpose. I am so afflicted with the fatal accounts of our unfortunate friends in England that I hardly know what hand to turn me to. The accounts are now confirmed every where, and such discouraging stories publicly talked that I have not patience to hear them, much less to write them. However, go

the world as it will, I shall, God willing, remain steadfast in the love and duty I owe to my King and country.

Postscript.—If there be necessity for my coming, let me know where to find you, and, as your friend and comrade, I shall not fail you, if it please God to continue me in health.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to COL. GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Dec. 7[-18]. Scoon.—Yesterday I saw the orders sent you, and expect you will do as I have advertised you. I am to be north myself next week, and therefore desire you may have all ready to receive me for doing what's necessary for the King's service, who, I have undoubted reason to believe, will be in Scotland in few days, if not already. This you may inform everybody of. The bearer will, I suppose, deserve the same encouragement he had formerly. I hope we shall soon meet and in such a way as to encourage our friends, and let the disaffected know the ungenerous part they have acted behind backs, by attacking those who designed them no harm.

DA. LUMSDEN to the SAME.

1715, Dec. 11[-22]. Cushnay.—Receive the enclosed from Mr. James Forbes, in return to two I transmitted him from you. If I may guess the tenor of his letter to you by what he writes me, he has no mind to quit Aberdeenshire, unless better cannot be. I find also most of those you laid count with will prove tardy and delay as much as they can marching northwards. As for myself, in my last I gave you a full account of my mind in the matter, and shall not trouble you with repeating it. Only mind my postscript, for as you construct it, I shall be determined. *Enclosed,*

JAMES FORBES to the SAME.

I would not have failed to answer your two letters sooner, but that I waited to know the mind of the gentlemen of the committee here. They are of opinion that nothing but force will oblige our country to look to its own interest and defence, but they have no commission thereanent, neither have I. However I took upon me to write to most of the gentlemen in our neighbourhood to be in readiness and to arm their men, seeing the safety of their country called for it. But it has had little effect, and some have flatly refused it, so it lies at your door what method to take since you have orders thereanent. The few men I have are just now scattered up and down through the shire upon parties. However, we have sent a man to Gordon Castle to learn the disposition of the enemy, and what movements they are making, whose return we expect to-night, and I believe, according to the accounts we get, the committee will order me to act, and you may depend, I shall acquaint you therewith. Aberdeen. Dec. 9[-20].

LORD LOVAT, commanding his Majesty's forces in Elgin,
to the INHABITANTS OF ELGIN.

1715, Dec. 12[-23].—Ordering them to behave as faithful subjects to King George, and to do nothing contrary to his authority, and not to molest or disturb the Presbyterians of their town and neighbourhood, in either insulting them themselves or calling in the rebels, and certifying that, if they transgress in this, he or some other commander of his Majesty's forces will burn their houses and town to ashes.

JAMES III. to MR. BOYNTON (BOLINGBROKE).

[1715], Christmas Day [Dec. 25].—"I received yesterday yours of the 19, which I have communicated to Cousin Patrick (James) who is not I find discouraged with anything you write, but still fully resolved to pursue his course the moment he has agreed matters with Mr. Watkins who is still out of town, and 'tis uncertain when he will return, so that Patrick is to go to-morrow to a safe place where he may be ready on a call from Watkins that no time may be lost after that. I am sorry the young factor* is not yet gone, and begin to be uneasy that so many mantles (money) are sent by Martel's (Lord Mar's) cousin (Sir J. Erskine). I wish with all my heart it were yet possible to divide the stock, that it may not be ventur'd all at once, or rather, if possible, I wish as much as possible could be sent with Patrick, and, if it be not too late, you would find some way of effecting it, for, tho' Patrick will not wait for it, Mr. Watkins' delays may chance to give you time to send mantle to him, and, tho' the last should come too late, you know Mr. Donnart (Dunkirk?) is in the way to Katharine's house (Scotland?) so that no inconvenience can happen from sending him there. This with my duty to Andrew (Queen Mary) is all I have to say to-night more than that 'tis wonderful how well Peter's (James') secret is kept." *Holograph.*

COL. GORDON OF GLENBUCKET to LORD [MAR?].

1715, Dec. 14[-25]. Fochabers.—When I had sure information of Sutherland's coming southward from Inverness, I made all dispatch possible and marched with the few the shortness of time allowed to gather here, where some of the Enzie and Strathgogie men were, and the enemy at Elgin, threatening over Spey. Yet when informed of the few I had brought here, who doubtless were said to be many more, for I was not above 200 men, Sutherland, Lord Rae and the Grants march out of Elgin next morning, the Grants to their own homes, and the others for Inverness.

Sir Archibald Campbell with his men and the Frasers stayed with some of the Morrow (Moray) lairds till Monday last, when they also thought fit to march, for a party of the Frasers come under silence of the night before marching to a house on the other side of Spey, and stayed till daybreak, then turned out and fired on the sentries at the boats, and they returned the fire handsomely,

* Perhaps Lord Tinmouth.

when they scoured off, and I drew out a party that minute with design to surprise them or they had reached Elgin, which I had done, but a country fellow advertised them which made them run for it, and on their going into Elgin all the rest marched for Inverness, but sent me Wester Elchies with commission to send all with me to their own houses and they should do so likewise till spring, and, if I would not condescend to this, they would immediately return, and march through Strathspey, where the Grants were to join them, and come into Lord Huntly's countries. I told Elchies I thought his commission a little extraordinary from a man of Lovat's prudence that could have such influence to convocate so many wise men as were in his clan, and others who went still on the cautious lay and were also under promises (which indeed is not denied) had not considered that I was under command and the men I had under the King's pay, and without orders I could not disperse nor dispose of the men, and, if otherwise, I thought so long as such a rabble, who spared neither friend nor foe, were unpunished for their oppressions already committed and put in condition that they could do no more, I would never yield to so scurvy a proposal, and I hoped in a few days to be in a condition to make them sensible that I feared no threats; though I must own with regret that except Lord Huntly's people, whom in his laigh (low) interests I look on as rabble, the third of them not being armed, not one man has yet joined me notwithstanding many advertisements with the greatest threats, besides the danger of the enemy. I expected your people to be here as soon as I, but not one word from them. What to think of this is beyond my conception. Unless you shall command some method not yet taken all orders in these countries are but a jest.

I shall still hope the Badenoch and some others will join, and in the meantime shall, if possible, acquaint Lord Seaforth, who I can give no account about, but I hope it is his stir that made Sutherland march so soon. A gentleman went from this to him last Sunday, but no return as yet. If he plays his part I am hopeful everything will be soon easy, for it will not be fit I stir from this with the few men I have, not being 300, till I hear of Seaforth's coming to this side of the ferry, or at least advancing towards Inverness, which if he does, if none join me I shall endeavour to join him.

In the meantime I shall use all my endeavour to raise what good men can be had in this country, conform to your commands and Lord Huntly's, and shall give what assistance is needful to the collectors of the public in this shire, and also what the enemy has not uplifted off of friends in money I will endeavour to get up, and for their own people that have paid them you will be pleased to give orders concerning them. They have pillaged Sir Robert Gordon's interest and in and about Elgin and in short in all places where they come without sparing some of those that called them. I assure you they are not to be neglected, and, unless speedy course is taken, they want not sufficient encouragement to come to the shires of Banff and Aberdeen. Some of the

gentles were making all preparations for them, but, with your permission I shall look after some of them such as Laird Troup in Banffshire who had his men in order, and Laird Eight who went north to them inviting them to Aberdeen.

I have called those of the horse I heard were come north. If they come I know they will clamour for subsistence, as I doubt not all those, if any do join, who are not able to subsist themselves. You will be pleased to give orders thereanent. 4 pages.

[COL. GORDON OF GLENBUCKET] to LORD [HUNTLY].

[1715, Dec. 14-25.]—I had your letter and you may depend I will never put any orders in execution disagreeable to your lordship. (About his marching in haste to the Spey, the retreat of Sutherland &c. and the mission of Elchies as in the last.) Elchies told me he hoped you should never have reason to jealous him, but that you knew his obligations to his chief and that he nor none of them ever promised further to you but that they, so long as they were not commanded by the Government, should lie quiet, and defend themselves only, but when commanded they were to obey, but it would be the last step to do hurt to your interests themselves, but if Lovat, as he called him, came, they would be obliged to go with him. On which I told him plainly that I hope in a few days to be able to tell them they should not come there, though they were all joined. This you will please take notice of speedily, for all the Whigs are mightily puffed up, even those of better sense, and they think they may do what they will, which ever alters mightily some people's humour.

Your house and interest are yet safe, and I must tell you with great regret your own people have been very backward, notwithstanding the danger threatened you, and, if I had not got the few men together and made all possible haste I am afraid matters had been otherwise. This is the time you will know both men and friends, and, as I take the freedom to tell some, I hope in spite of all will say the contrary, the family of Huntly will be still, and that they will mind their friend and punish their enemies. I shall not trouble you at present with some people's behaviour, but, if I live, I shall let you know some people.

Since I am here, I have proposed to raise, conform to your order, what Enzie men can be conveniently spared. It took time before the vassals would condescend to give a man, as not being bound, on which I took out Lord Mar's order for all the shires of Aberdeen and Banff, and told them I thought no orders but Lord Huntly's should have been needful in his own bounds. However, since it was not to be owned, other measures were to be used. Cutlebrae perhaps will tell you somewhat of your people. After long reasoning before Col. Leith, who still behaves well, that came here with what Strathbogie men he could get they condescended to give a list of their men and dauches, which I expect to-day, but, without strict orders from you both to

punish and the manner those people that will not own none of your orders, nor consider your hazard nor their own danger, neither you nor any man will ever take a man out after this, if all should perish in a minute, for those that have come out swear they will never come more, if a course is not taken with the contumacious. I will do all in me lies to make your countries easy, but, if there's no prevailing with your people in this country, as I have my fears by the example given by the leaders, I shall acquaint you, for without strict commands I will meddle no further with them.

I expect the Badenoch, Don and Deeside people here every minute. I have likewise acquainted all those of the horse that have come north. If all come and Lord Seaforth do his part, unless misfortune, we'll keep these lords and gentries in order, till you come north, and, if you come, come so that they may mind, if they will not lay down and give up their arms, that the Marquis of Huntly desired it, for without laying their insolence no man will willingly march from the country. *Draft or copy.*

[COL. GORDON OF GLENBUCKET] to MR. [PARKE ?].

[1715, Dec.]—Being informed of your north coming I acquaint you that the enemy has been several days at Elgin in hopes to cross Spey, which my coming here last Thursday has prevented as yet, but the neighbouring countries have been and are so slow in joining, notwithstanding many advertisements of their danger, that I will leave them open, for my men are not able for so heavy duty. I advise you of this, that you may intimate the danger to your neighbourhood, and, as you and they wish your own preservation, that you'll forthwith with all fencible men and arms march here, and join what men I have. I have Lord Mar's orders to acquaint all the King's friends, and to show those who do not hastily and frankly comply to look on them as enemies and treat them as such. I am obliged to intimate to several countries their present danger, but with little success; but your forward and good behaviour assured me that I could not apply to any so fit for speedy concurrence. It is to be regretted so many are so backward, when the country's safety is in such danger; for, if this unworthy rabble had got over Spey, they had been minded for many years, for they pillage wherever they came without regard to friend or foe. Being so sensible of your ready and good inclination to serve both your king and country, I need not urge your hasty compliance in coming with all the assistance you can. No time is to be lost, and without hastily being supported my men will leave me. I offer my respect to Lady Parke and you. *Draft or copy.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Dec. 27.—“My time falls so short that I must refer you to Flannegan as to all points. The wind is fair, and if my sea journey is as prosperous as my land one, I shall be soon with my friends, and as soon as possible after that I shall send you

the two letters you desire. Here is a note for D[uke of] O[rmonde], which you will forward with your own sence on matters. I look on the project of Ireland as a good *pis allé*, but a new attempt on England, without succours or a new concert, desperate in all respects, and as to the D[uke of] O[rmonde]'s going to Scotland, tho' there may be some advantages in it, may it not give some ombrage to Marr. On the whole I cannot take upon me to decide here. Your advices from England, and what you can gett from France must direct your measures, but have it still in view, that if something considerable be not done to divert the enemy from pouring all their force on Scotland, we shall be *abimé* there before summer. I do my part, and you will, I am sure, do yours. If others will do the like all will go well, but otherwayes all will be lost in all appearance. Flannegan will explain to you the particular and different reasons of an universal secret." *Holograph. Last line torn.*

THE DUKE OF ORMONDE TO LORD MAR.

1715, Dec. 27. Morlaix.—“I take this opportunity of congratulating your Grace on the victory that you have gained over your enemyes, and hope, that you will have all the success that you can desire. I am mortified, to have mett with disapointementes that have hindered me from endeavoring to make a diversion in the sowthe, and to seconde what you have gloriously begann in the northe. I refer to the bearer Mr. Sheridene, who will have the honour to present this to you, he is a person that has been with me, zealous for the King's service, and whom I must recommend to your Grace's protection. He has the care of armes and ammunition that I send your Grace, I thought to have made use of them in the west, but had not an opportunity as the bearer will informe your Grace more particularly.

Wee have mett with all the unlucky accidentes that could happen since my leaving of you, but, just before I lefte Paris, I had a private audience of the Regent, it was after greate sollicitation and with difficulty that I obtained it, but when I waited on him he promised me that if the secrette was kept that he would lett me have armes and ammunition. The quantity is 20,000 armes with ammunition proportionable. Could this have been obtained sooner it would have been of greate and good consequence to the King's affairs. I had endeavored to have gott some money but that could not be granted, no more than men, tho' but two or three thousand asked for. I expect every poste to heare where the armes are and am going into Normandy not far from Cane, to meet with Lord Bollingbroke, to be informed of all that has passed since my last attemp att sea.

The King came to Cape Frahell not far from St. Malo, stayed there ten days, but the windes being contrary and blowing very hard, made him take a new resolution to goe to Dunkirke privatly, there to embarke, with two gentlemen and three servantes in a litle vessele and endeavour to gett to your Grace, the King as you may believe, and the rest of his company dissguised as seamen.

I heare, the shipe, and every thing was ready, and that a faire winde was only wanting. If I canot gett our friendes in the southe, I meane the west, of England to agree to rise and joyne me when I assure them that I bring them 12,000 armes with ammunition proportionable, if I canot persuade them to rise on what I have here mentioned, then I designe to follow the King, and serve as a volenteere with your Grace, untill our friendes in England will be persuaded to doe themselves justice. Should they be so much their owne enemies as not to stirr then the armes I have mentioned must be sent to your Grace. I heare, that there is mony sent and more to goe to you, some of it must come from Spaine and some from Italy.

I here inclosed send your Grace an account of what has unluckely happen'd from the time I came to Paris untill my embarking att la Hogue, and I have desired Capt. Camocke to send you a Journall off our two voiajes.

Postscript.—I heare that Collonell Hay is winde bound att the Isle of Brehac (Bréhat). Collonell Ferguson will have the honour to kiss your handes, he was to have been the King's guide, if the King had gone to the northe-west of Scotland, he will be worthy your Grace's protection." 11 pages. *Holograph.* *Endorsed*:—That Lord Mar did not receive it till at Paris, March 5.

THREE RECEIPTS.

1715, Dec. 13, 16; 29 (o.s.).—By Alexander Fraser, brother german to Deany, quartermaster to 400 of Lord Lovat's men, for sums received for the subsistence of 30 officers and the said men.

RETURN, &c.

[1715].—Of the strength of 8 battalions and two companies, amounting to 3 majors, 47 captains, 78 lieutenants, 67 ensigns, 151 sergeants and pipers and 1,811 sentinels.

Abstract of a LETTER from LONDON.

[1715].—I shall now tell you a piece of surprising news, which, I am surè, will be as pleasing to you as it is to me. One Mr. Elliot, now in France under the protection of the Earl of Stair, and in his house, has undertaken to assassinate, or kill by some means or other the Pretender, wherever he finds him. Mr. Douglas (commonly called Count), son to Sir William Douglas, is engaged on the same account. I have so good authority for this that you may depend upon it. Mr. Macdonald is going upon the account. I must add that one John Special, who sometimes takes the name of James, sometimes Archibald or Stewart, and four or five more names, is now in Holland, designing for France. He professes physick, especially chemistry,

has often been abroad, is a worthy good man, or, as some call him, a spy. He is worthy to be taken notice of. *See ante*, p. 386.

TWO PAPERS.

[1715 ?]—Found inside Legate's letter of 27 May, calendared *ante*, p. 366, one being the address of M. Debonnaire, merchant, Rue St. Denis, at the Couronne d'or, Paris, and the other a list of things, such as a book of devotion, a brass and a silver cross and medal, &c.

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715[-6], Dec. 22[-Jan. 2]. Peterhead.—Announcing his arrival in Scotland. (Printed in *Mahon*, Vol. I. *Appendix*, p. xxxix.) *Holograph*.

SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT to LORD LOVAT.

1715[-6], Dec. 22[-Jan. 2]. Stirling.—Your success is the most agreeable news I could have. I hope when the King is rightly informed of the part you acted in recovering the castle and town of Inverness he will reward you suitably to that very great and important service. Foyers will inform you how that affair has been put abroad, as if nobody had acted any part but the Earl of Sutherland and those he brought with him. I have taken what information he gave and have written North to have the whole sent me by the deputy-lieutenants, which must have more weight and receive more credit than anything writ by a private man, and I make no doubt they will do you and everyone concerned the justice to tell the truth, which must be of great use to you in your present circumstances. I shall previously write up as you desire to stop anything that may be intended to be done for Fraserdale, but shall put your services on this occasion in the truest light I can. I must refer you to the bearer as to some particulars not so proper to be made the subject of a letter relating to the estate of Lovat, and the present management of it, so as Fraserdale may have nothing, and that in all events the rent may be secured. The Duke of Argyll earnestly desires you and everybody with you convene as many together as you possibly can, which will keep your neighbours from rejoining Earl Mar, lest you should fall into their countries, or, if they should endeavour to march South, that by all means in the world you have a stroke at them, since it would be mighty discouraging to the whole, if they got a rub from you in the North, and there's no fear of detachments being sent to their assistance from Perth, or that the army there will march against you, for we shall be in a condition here soon to beat them from Perth, to leave sufficient garrison there, and follow them so hard that they must keep the hills, and so leave garrisons all along as we march. This would prevent any trouble they could intend against you. 4 pages.

RECEIPT.

1715[-6], Dec. 24[-Jan. 4].—By Hugh Fraser, brother to Culduthal, and adjutant to Lord Lovat, for powder and lead to the value of 120*l.* sterling received from William Fraser, merchant in Inverness, for the said Lord Lovat's battalion.

CAPT. GEORGE CAMOCKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Jan. 5. Morlaix.—By the command of the Duke of Ormonde enclosing a copy of his journal of his Grace's proceedings between 31 Oct. 1715 and 6 Dec. following, referring him to the bearer, Capt. Thomas Sheridan, for a relation of the many fatigues and hazards his Grace has laboured under for some time past, and could not gain a passage into Cornwall, congratulating him on his glorious victory over the rebels, and hoping that God will give him success in all his undertakings, and grant a favourable occasion to the Duke of Ormonde to put in execution what he has so long desired and laboured for. *Endorsed* :—"Not received till at Paris, 5 March."

RESOLUTIONS taken in a COUNCIL OF WAR.

1715[-6], Dec. 26[-Jan. 6]. Inverness.—1. That Brigadier Grant's men with a detachment of 200 from Strathnaver's battalion, 150 from Reay's, 150 from Munro's, 50 from Culloden, march to-morrow forenoon to join Lovat's men at Castle Downy or the neighbourhood.

2. That Wednesday morning, if the river is passable, that body shall march against the Mackenzies.

3. That if it is not, Brigadier Grant's men shall march into Urquhart, to bring that place and Glenmoriston to obedience, and Lord Lovat shall send a detachment to reduce the Chisholm.

4. That Kilraik with Sir Archibald Campbell, and what men come along with them, shall follow.

5. That 8 days' provisions be distributed to the men. *Signed*, Sutherland, Strathnaver, Lovat, Reay, John Forbes, Robert Munro, George Grant. *Copy*.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to KERREMENOCH.

1715[-6], Dec. 27[-Jan. 7]. Gordon Castle.—I have sent a letter to the principal gentlemen of Lochaber, both Macdonalds and Camerons, whereof a copy is enclosed, but to prevent miscarriage, I desire you immediately to go to Lochaber, and intimate to Glengarry and Lochiel, their brothers and my other friends vassals and tenants in that country, that they immediately march their men in the terms of my letter. The present circumstances require the utmost dispatch. Tell Glenevis that, if Lochiel's brother be not ready immediately to march, that my men of Brin (?) Lochaber be immediately hither or where I am under a proper commander.

JAMES III. to the MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

1715[-6], Dec. 28 [-Jan. 8]. Fetteresso.—“My safe arrival in this my ancient kingdom will, I believe, be no unwelcome news to you, and, though I know your own zeal for my service wants no encouragement, yet my presence will inspire, I do not doubt, new life and vigour into the troops you command. I shall be very impatient of assuring you by word of mouth of my particular kindness for you, but it is of the last consequence for my service that in conjunction with the Marquis of Seaforth you lose no time in reducing Inverness, which, I hope, will be no hard task, and that the Earl of Sutherland's situation is such that he cannot escape being taken with his troops in a manner at present surrounded by mine. Such a number of prisoners would not only be of consequence for my service, but a great security to our own prisoners in England, for whom I am in great concern. Dispatch is requisite on this occasion, and I heartily wish you the satisfaction of being yourself the first after my arrival that has gained an advantage over the enemy. When that is done you cannot see me too soon at Perth with your following.” *Noted* :—That this with the enclosed was sent, and, I believe, worded by worthy Mar. *Copy*.

RECEIPTS.

1716, Jan. 9.—One by Giovanni Pelucchi for 20 *scudi* and two by Vincente Romani for 10 *scudi* each dated 4 Feb. and 7 March. *Italian*.

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1715[-16], Dec. 31 [-Jan. 11]. Brichen (Breachin).—“C'est enfin de mes propres états que j'ay l'avantage de rendre mes devoirs a present a V.S. La providence m'y a conduit heureusement, et j'espere fermement de sa bonté qu'elle achevera l'œuvre qu'elle a commencé en m'affermissant sur le trône de mes ancestres. Pour ne pas abuser de la patience de V.S. j'ay prié le Cardinal Gualterio de luy rendre compte de la situation presente de mes affaires. Elle vaira nos besoins presentes, et j'ose me promettre qu'elle y pourvoira autant qu'il depend d'elle. Je suis penetré de reconnoissance de la somme qu'elle m'a destiné du reste des 100,000 écus, mais c'est la promptitude seule qui puisse me rendre utiles les effects de sa bonté paternel a mon égard. C'est donc avec toute l'instance possible que je la supplie de ne pas perdre un moment a me la faire ressentir, a secourir un fils devoué et obeissant qui reclame son secours et a delivrer une Eglise souffrante dont la prosperité est inseparable de la mienne, et dont la perte est presque immanquable si j'échoue dans cette entreprise. Ce fera avec bien d'impatience que j'attendray la reponse que V.S. voudra bien me faire; je la supplie en attendant de recevoir les assurances de mon respect, et de mon attachement pour sa personne sacrée, et de mon obeissance inviolable envers le St. Siège.” . . . *Copy*.

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1715[-16], Dec. 31[-Jan. 11]. Brichen.—I have requested the Queen to inform you more fully than I have time to do myself, of the situation in which I find myself since my happy arrival in this country, in order that you may inform his Holiness of it when delivering the letter I am sending you for him. With supplies of every kind I feel assured that by the spring we shall be in a position to take the offensive, without them we shall soon be overwhelmed. Use every effort, I entreat you, that the promises made you may be promptly fulfilled. There is not a moment to lose and the least delay may make them useless by their arriving too late. I received one of your letters a few days before I set sail; I can never thank you enough for all the trouble and care you take for my interests. . . *French. Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1716, Jan. 1-[-12]. Brichen.—I have been so busy since my arrival that I request the Queen to inform you of my present situation, not having time to do so myself. I have believed I ought to write to the Emperor on this occasion, and beg you to send him my letter if you consider it suitable, or to make it come through some other canal. I have seen a letter of Mr. O'Rouark relating to the subject of Prince Charles. The generous manner in which he and the Princess, his daughter, behave towards me obliges me more than ever to wish the fulfilment of their desires, for which they cannot be more eager than myself. "Mon cœur et mon inclination me portent absolument et entierement de ce coté là." (The next part of the letter is much torn, but apparently the writer says that notwithstanding his good wishes he cannot do anything till his affairs are more settled.) Pray inform Rouark of this, and let him answer Prince Charles on my behalf in the most friendly terms, but without committing me. *French. Copy.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1716, Jan. 2[-13]. Kinnaird.—(Printed in full in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xl.*, where line 18 "Cauliss" should be "Lawless" and *p. xli.*, the last sentence but one should be "One I can spare, but not both; and maybe Dillon would be useful in Ireland, and more useful than t'other to D. Ormonde.") *Holograph. 6½ pages.*

LORD MAR to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1716, Jan. 3[-14]. Kinnaird.—The King has thought fit to send General Hamilton to give the Queen and yourself a full account of his affairs here, and likewise has ordered him to go to the Court of Spain to negotiate his business there, by the advices the Queen and you will give him, and by the assistance of Mr. Lawless, in whom his Majesty has much confidence. He can tell you how formidable the enemy here are like to be. We hope, now his Majesty is come and published his declaration, that

there will be a considerable desertion from them, but that is not to be depended on. The King has explained to you the reasons of sending General Hamilton with these dispatches, which I indeed advised as I thought it not only for his Majesty's service, but also to save poor George's reputation, who had so frankly ventured coming here with me. He does not know this though to be the reason, at least not from me, nor anybody else that I know of, nor is it fit that others should, so he can but suspect it, and, though he know it, he owes me thanks. You will contrive how to dispose of him in time coming, for he can never be of use here in the army again, though he may elsewhere. He is a soldier of fortune, and has not otherways bread, so it were cruel to drop him and let him starve, when what has happened him here was more his misfortune than his fault, so I earnestly recommend you to get him employed somewhere in the King's service. *Extract.*

FREDERICK FRAZER, burgess of Inverness.

1716, Jan. 8[-19].—Receipt for 375*l.* sterling received from Lord Lovat for 300 stand of arms delivered by him to the said lord.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to LORD SEAFORTH.

1716, Jan. 9[-20]. Gordon Castle.—Please know by the paper I send the result of my meeting with Lord Reay, Col. Monro and Capt. Grant. I should have been glad to have formerly had the particulars of your c[ess]a[tio]n with Beaufort, but I am now pretty well satisfied of it, and of all but the time it is to last, which to me seems indefinite but by word may be particularized. I expect daily to hear of the Duke of Ormonde's landing in England, which will not be made public, till the King's landing is known in England, which is no doubt before now.

JAMES III.

1716, Jan. 10[-21]. Scoon.—Proclamation, requiring all his subjects fit to bear arms forthwith to repair to his camp with their best horses, arms and accoutrements. Printed at Perth and reprinted at Aberdeen.

JAMES III.

1716, Jan. 10[-21]. Scoon.—Proclamation, appointing Thursday the 26th instant (o.s.) as a day of public general thanksgiving for his safe arrival in Scotland. Perth, printed by Mr. Robert Freebairn.

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

1716, Jan. 12[-23]. Scoon.—I have just now an express from Sir John Erskine, who is at Dundee and all his crew. The ship was broke to pieces, but the hulk where the gold was still lies on the sandbank where she stranded. They think at the springtide,

which is Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, it may be dry and so recovered. Lord Rothes was advertised of her being stranded by the disaffected thereabout and desired to send a party, so I am apt to believe the party we heard of to-day at Falkland have been going there. The King thinks it is best for us to appear to give the ship and all that was in her for gone, and to neglect her by recalling the party sent to Cupar to-day, and letting it be as much known as can be, though it is not fit to mention any considerable sum having been in her, in case of that making the enemy look the more narrowly after it. This, 'tis likely, may make them recall their party to-morrow, and, if they do, on Saturday and Sunday our people may look after the recovery of the gold, though I am afraid it is gone. Most of the Dutch are now in Fife, so, if we should send a detachment to St. Andrews, it must be a considerable one, and that we cannot spare from Perth; therefore, I think we can do nothing but seem to neglect it. I have here sent you an order to Lord George to return to the Bridge of Earn and another for his going to Falkland in case you should think it needful to send his battalion to reinforce that garrison, and I leave to you to use which of them you think fittest, but I think it were as good if not better and safer to let his going to Falkland alone, till you have further intelligence of the enemies' motions, for till then I do not see how any of our people can be safe in Fife, and 'tis hard to lose our men at this time. I have wrote to Dundee to know if sending men there on the north side of the water can be of any use by sending them over there, by which they would be safe in their retreat, if they found themselves not able for the enemy, which they would not be, if they marched down the south side.

LORD MAR to COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Jan. 13[-24]. Scoon.—The King having thought fit to send General Echlin to assist Lords Huntly and Seaforth in the reduction of Inverness and his other enemies there, I must recommend to you to be as assisting to him as you can. I have reason to believe, notwithstanding what has past, Lord Seaforth will still act vigorously for the King's service in this, and I hope everybody else will. God forgive those who have been the occasion of the delays in it. I am sure you are none of them, and now you will have an opportunity of showing that zeal for your King and country you have always expressed.

COL[IN] CAMPBELL to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON at Perth.

1716, Jan. 13[-24].—I wrote to you by an express sent by the Marquis of Tinmouth yesterday. My very good and old friend Dr. McKenzie will inform you that I can scarce travel for some days. The worthy young gentleman who accompanies the doctor will recommend himself to all men of merit. The least of his titles to your friendship will be his being nephew to Viscount Kenmure. I know not, if it be proper you mention anything to the Duke, our General, of me or not till I come there.

THE DUKE OF ORMONDE TO LORD MAR.

1716, Jan. 26. Grelliere (?).—"Give me leave to congratulate you on the King's safe landing. I hope it will have the effect that I wish. I am very impatient to do my part. I am endeavouring it. The King will have acquainted you that I have not been idle, tho' I have not had the success that I wished for. If our friends will yet do their part, I am sure that France will help them with men, ammunition and arms. I shall soon know their resolutions in answer to what Lord Bolingbroke and I have sent to them. I tremble for poor Lord Lansdowne and for more of our friends."

Endorsed:—"Sent by Mr. Lloyd, who returned with it to Paris and delivered it the 5th of March."

LORD MAR to the MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

1716, Jan. 15[-26]. Scoon.—I had yesterday yours of the 5th by Mr. Gordon and yours of the 6th by George Mackenzie the day before. The King has wrote so fully to you in the enclosed that it leaves me very little to say. I wish you had finished the affair of the North, and were here, and I am persuaded you will make all the dispatch you can, and then you will see the justice I have done you with his Majesty. When you come to know him well, you will find he takes not his characters of people by hearsay, when they are at a distance, and 'tis in the power of every man with him to give him a good opinion of them, and out of the power of anybody to do them hurt. By what Lord Seaforth is now to do I am persuaded your Lordship will find your work at Inverness much easier than you expected when you wrote me the two last, and it is of the utmost consequence to the King's service to have it soon over and all joined here with the King. Were that once done, before the enemy make any attempt against us, I should not be much afraid of them, and ere long by the succours we have good reason to expect from abroad, I believe they will be more afraid of us than we will be of them. The great point is to be able to maintain ourselves as we are till then, and your finishing the affair of the North and joining us soon is a great article in that, so I am sure of your exerting yourself when the King's service so much requires it.

Mr. Gordon told the King that his letter to you from Feteresso was only the copy of it which was sent. This has vexed me a good deal because the King entrusted the making up of the packet to me. He had wrote his letter in haste, so it was not easily read by any who were not perfectly accustomed with the hand. I therefore put a copy with the original in the cover to you, as I did to Lord Seaforth of his. I think myself sure of the original's being put in your cover, and have looked over all my papers to-day to see if it had fallen by, but no such thing was to be found, and I do not remember ever losing a paper in my life. Several papers were put up in that packet to you, and perhaps the original has fallen in the opening of it.

It was impossible for the King to spare any men from hence, and I hope you will now have no occasion for them, Lord

Seaforth being to act his part. We have much more need of men to join us than to send any away, and I wish you could spare your horse, there being, I presume, not much occasion for them at the affair of Inverness, few or no horse being against you, but you are the best judge of that. I hope the enclosed power which you wanted will please you and I wish there may be no occasion of using it.

JAMES III. to the MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

1716, Jan. 17[-28]. Scoon.—“I have just received your packett by Glenbuckett, by whom I shall return you my answer at large. In the meantime, as the person that is to carry my last letter to you is not gone, I will not miss this occasion of letting you know how glad I am that by the 22nd your men will all be assembled, for I hope then by Lord Seaforth's concurring with you nothing will longer retard your speedy reduceing of Inverness, which you know is of the last consequence.” *Holograph.*

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

1716, Tuesday night, Jan. 17[-28]. Scoon.—Both the King and I have expected you here all this day, and you would be sure to come to-morrow forenoon.

Lord Drummond advises putting some men into the house of Balmanno, which is near the Bridge of Earn, in case of the enemies' taking possession of it, which, I think, is right, and the more that the enemy have daily more forces going into Fife. I hear Cadogan was to go himself to Dumfermline, and it's very probable he may attempt something, tho' he do not march his troops to Perth. It is now I think absolutely necessary that more people be quartered at the Bridge of Earn, and I believe our garrison at Falkland must either be reinforced, or withdrawn, and I am much against the last. I wish you joy of the deserters that are come to Perth to-day, and I wish that of a company's coming may be true. I wish your friend Mr. Campbell were come, and you had best write and bid him come as soon as he can.

JAMES III. to the MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

1716, Jan. 18[-29]. Scoon.—“Glenbuckett explained to me the reasons of the truce you made with Earl Sutherland, which will I hope only serve to secure you till such time as Marquis Seaforth's men and yours can be all assembled, and then I see nothing can prevent your speedy reduceing of Inverness, since power will be then no more wanting than will for soon finishing that work. Duke Mar spoke to me about some affaires you writ to him about. As to your proposal in relation to militia, I shall think of it, and as to the hardships you think are putt on your men in relation to taxes I don't find they are more hardly dealt with than others, and having yet had no money from t'other side makes the want of it so great that 'tis impossible to give those *soulagements* I should otherwayes be verry glad to grant,

but of this and all other matters wee shall discourse when wee meet, for which you express so earnest a desire and so much impatience that I shall no longer refuse it to you, being as desirous as I am on my side to consult and discourse with you, and give you by word of mouth those assurances of my kindness which I have as yet only done by letter. As you want no horse in the North I wish you would bring upp with you all the horse you can raise in the North, which will be of great help here, but in that as well as in relation to your own coming here I give no possitive order, since you are best judge what is most for the forwarding of my interest in the North, but, if your presence is not absolutely necessary there, it will be agreeable to me here as much as to yourself, and you can so instruct Mr. Echlin before you part as to putt him *au fait* of all that's nessessary he should know and do on his part, and at the same time leave such directions with your own people as that my service may not suffer by your absence. I thank you very kindly for the offer you make me of some saddle horses. . ."

Postscript.—"I think my late proclamation answers fully your proposal as to militia." *Holograph.*

LORD MAR to the MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

1716, Jan. 18[-29]. Scoon.—I had yours of the 9th last night by Glenbucket, "which I laid before his Majesty, who has now wrote you the enclosed, which is so full and particular as to all that you wrote to me that it leaves little for a secretary to say. By it your Lordship sees the situation of affairs here and how unable we are to supply your wants at this time, but we are in daily expectation to be supplied from abroad. There came a little money lately in a ship with Lord Tinmouth, Mr. Bulkly and Sir John Erskine, which unluckily was cast away, but they and the crew were saved and we are still in some hopes of recovering part of the cargo, though that's very uncertain.

I know your Lordship's zeal for the King's service is such that you will do all in your power for promoting it, and you are best judge of the methods of doing so in the North, so I will not presume to say anything of it, but I hope and think I'm almost sure that Lord Seaforth will now give all the concurrence in his power and your cessation or truce being out at the same time, I hope we shall soon hear of a good account of those who oppose the King's interest in these parts. I wish heartily that Lord Reay could be gained to the King's interest, and if anybody can bring that about, it is your Lordship. And Simon has it now in his power to reconcile himself to the King, which I am not without hopes he will do, and if he did it would make the work easy.

I know that your Lordship will be glad to know that the Regent of France has gone so far in the King's interest that we have good ground to expect that the first accounts we have of him or from France will be his open declaring for him and of troops being sent into England. The two regiments of dragoons that came to Scotland since our battle and were quartered

at Glasgow are marched back to England by all the accounts we have both from deserters and otherwise and that two other regiments are gone in place of them from Stirling to Glasgow. The stocks are falling at London, and Stair has wrote that they may expect an open rupture with France as soon as they know of the Pretender's being in Scotland, as they call the King, which I know from a good hand. Deserters are coming over to us daily, and last night there came nine together with their clothes and arms. There were ten or twelve of the Dutch taken on their way to us and made throw the dice which of them should be shot, which one of them was. We have the stormiest weather and greatest snow I ever saw, and I think it impossible for the enemy to attempt any thing against us as long as it lasts. I wish it may not have the same effect as to Inverness, but I hope Highlandmen will do better with it than their troops.

I believe I forgot to tell your Lordship in my last that the King has sent General Hamilton to France with dispatches, from thence he goes on to the Court of Spain, so now your friend Gordon is the eldest Lieutenant-General here, Eccelin being with you."

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON at Perth.

[1716,] Wednesday, 11 forenoon [Jan. 18-29?]. Scoon.—In case you did not intend to be here till the afternoon the King has directed me to let you know he wants to speak with you forthwith. If Lord Drummond be at Perth he had best come with you.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to LORD SEAFORTH.

1716, Jan. 19[-30]. Gordon Castle.—I send the bearer to know if you got the double of my engagement with Lord Reay, Col. Monro and Capt. Grant at Elgin. I am to prorogate it for a week longer, and, since it's fit for you to know all I do, I send this to inform you. I send it open that the bearer may be allowed to wait on you, who, I suppose, will not be hindered, since I know Earl Sutherland and Col. Monro will be no hindrance to civility since of no consequence.

J. CAMERON to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON at Perth.

1716, Jan. 19[-30]. Wyeems (Weem).—The snow is so deep that all the way I could make was to be here to-day, and at my arrival I got account that Fonnab is very scarce of meal at Finlarch (Finlarig), and have by a sure hand that he sent young Ardewnack yesterday or Monday last towards Crieff and Comrie in Strathearn with ready money to buy up meal, having but 12 bolls of meal in his garrison, which meal I think may easily be stopped, if timeously looked after. He has about 200 or twelve score men at most at Finlarch. This garrison was very scarce of meal when Capt. Ogilbie received it, and I doubt not but he will be very diligent. I will make all the dispatch I can, but there is no travelling with this storm, being the greatest hath been here this age.

LORD LOVAT to the LAIRD OF GLENBUCKET.

1716, Jan. 20[-31]. Inverness.—My being your comrade at the College makes me give you my humble service, though we be on different lays. I saw your letter giving an account of what Capt. Grant of Elchies told you of me. He must be a very ill man to express himself at that rate, since he knew the author and contriver of that message was Col. Grant, who swore that the Strathspey men sought nothing with more earnestness than to attack you, and I own I was very desirous to go and fight you fairly, because we had accounts every day that you designed to attack me in Elgin. But I never thought of ruining Lord Huntly's friends, whose family and person I respect, nor had I occasion to force Strathspey, whose gentlemen seemed to be as resolute as I was to attack you. When all this is over, men of honour will be known, and whatever comes, and tho' we should fight against one another that will never make me forget our old comradeship.

JAMES III. to KING CHARLES XII.

1716, Jan. 20[-31]. Scoon.—Before setting sail I informed your Majesty of my plans, and also did so after my arrival, but, as that letter had to go by France, it may be a long time on the way. As I believe I ought to lose no time in informing you of my present situation I am sending Mr. Cockburn direct to you with full instructions, begging you to give entire credence to what he shall say on my behalf.

"Il y a déjà du temps que j'ay lieu de me flatter que vostre Majesté seroit disposée a me donner des marques de son amitié lorsqu'elle seroit en pouvoir de le faire, et par une personne arrivé récemment de France je suis informé que dans les paquets dont il estoit chargé il y avoit quelques details des dispositions favorables ou seroit votre Majesté a mon égard, mais comme le vaisseau dans lequel il est arrivé est coulé a fond, je ne scay si l'on pourra retrouver les lettres, et en attendant j'en ignore le contenuë, ainsi vous excuseres, s'il vous plait, ce qui pourroit estre defectueux soit dans cette lettre soit dans les commissions dont le porteur est chargé.

Les malheurs qui sont arrivés a votre Majesté me touchent sensiblement, mais il me paroist aussi que moins elle se voit en estat de pousser la guerre dans le continent, plus elle aura la facilité et les moyens d'envoyer quelques troupes dans ce pays cy pour achever l'ouvrage de mon retablissement, et pour se susciter en ma personne un allie fidel, qui sera toujours disposée a l'appuyer solidement dans tout ses justes desseins. Vous serez peuteestre estonnés que dans la disposition generale ou on est dans ce pays a mon égard et dans l'impatience ou on est de sechouer le joug estranger, qu'on ay besoin d'aucun séjour.* Cependant ce n'estoit que l'esperance d'en recevoir qui a pu determiner ce peuple fidelle a prendre les armes, le defect de munitions de guerre empeche les Anglois de se soulever de leur coté, et, tandis que nous manquons de tout, les ennemies avec le secours des

* Probably a mistake for secours.

troupes hollandaises sont tout munis contre des gens peu disciplinés et mal armés, capable de tout par leur courage et leur zèle, mais qui peuvent estre accablés par un plus grand nombre, et qui le seront certainement s'il[s] ne se voient promptement appuyés, et soutenue par des troupes réglées.

C'est la gloire et point l'intérêt qui a toujours poussé votre Majesté dans toutes ses entreprises, ainsi je ne m'attendray pas icy sur ce qu'elle a presentement a craindre de l'Electeur d'Hannover qui a déjà donné des preuves de ce que vous devés attendre de luy, ny de ce que vous aurés droit d'esperer de moy retabli dans le trône par vostre secours. La justice de ma cause, et la bravoure de mes sujets sont je scay les motifs qui toucheront le plus votre Majesté et lorsqu'en la regardant déjà comme nostre liberateur nous reclamons instamment un prompt secours, nous nous croyons déjà sûres de l'obtenir d'un Prince qui a déjà fait tant de merveilles et a qui le Ciel semble avoir reservée l'accomplissement du grand ouvrage ou nous travaillons, pour mettre par la le comble a sa gloire et a tous ces autres exploits, et assurer a ses sujets une tranquillité, et un repos assuré. Quel plaisir ne sera-t-il pas pour moy de luy devoir mon retablissement, et de me voir enfin en estat de donner de mon côté a votre Majesté les marques les plus reelles des sentiments dont je me suis penetré a son egard? C'est a elle a me mettre en estat de les faire paroistre. Je la prie instamment d'estre persuadé qu'ils sont déjà dans mon cœur, et qu'elle trouvera toujours en moy une reconnoissance, et une amitié parfaite." *Holograph. Noted as not sent.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to LORD MAR.

1716, Jan. 31. St. Germain's.—"My dispatches to the King are so very full and Mr. Lloyd is so perfectly inform'd of the present state of things on this side, that I cannot have much to say to your Grace in particular. He will communicate a great deal to you, and I beg of you to give him on my account att first all that credit which you will give him on his own when you come to know him.

The great point he has to propose requires all possible expedition, and I am apt to think that you will hardly find any person more proper to be sent upon that service than Lloyd himself.

I must entreat your Grace to take all possible care that the secret be kept, and that on no account whatever, by no accident whatever, that part of it which relates to France get out, or rebound back hither. Lloyd will explain to you the meaning of this, the difficulties I have lain under and am still forced to struggle thro', how I am every moment exposed to the necessity of keeping measures equally essential, and att the same time inconsistent.

Your Grace can contribute very much to ease me, and I am sure you will, since nothing but the warmest zeal for our common cause and the firmest resolution to live and dye by it could make me lead the life which for some months past I have lead, and which is att present better, but still bad enough.

The Duke of Ormonde, as well as I, has been without the least intelligence from our friends in England these many months. Some letters which I got by the last posts give a strange account of the state of affairs in that country. Every creature who might stand up in the defence of his country is imprison'd, dispers'd or dispirited; the people are still the same, or rather their resentments run higher than ever, but there is not a Duke of Mar amongst the nobility or gentry.

I shall find a way in very few days of sending to some persons of our acquaintance. It is harder for you to do it, but if you could, it would be of singular use.

I cannot yet be out of pain for Sir John Areskine, who ought to have been with you before the King, and who was kept at Calais till twelve days ago. He has two valuable young men and a great sum of gold with him.

Adieu, my dear Lord, I embrace you with the warmest affection. Depend upon me, that nothing which can be done, is or shall be, neglected. I hope, nay indeed I am persuaded, that our master has an entire confidence in you. Form him, my dear Lord, to what the present circumstances of his kingdoms require. You have good sense, good nature, and a fond of justice to work upon, and I trust you will succeed."

Postscript.—"I mention to the King a ship that will soon be dispatch'd with a very large quantity of arms and ammunition; but I forgot to mention, that, as she will be fore'd to go round Ireland, so, unless I hear from your Grace that there is some particular place on the North West coast in the King's hands, the instructions I shall give the captain . . . will be to sail to the Lewis, the Isles of Sky, Rum, or Mull, either of which he can first make, and there to follow such orders, as he shall receive from the King, deliver'd by a person who shall come on board, and repeat twice Braymar. To put up, before he arrives, on each topmasthead fanes blew and red, but to shew no flag, and to have only a French flag on board. I will give notice by the first and every opportunity of the sailing of this ship."

FOUR RECEIPTS.

1716, Jan. 1, 2, 14, 17 (o.s.).—By Alexander Fraser, quartermaster to 400 of Lord Lovat's men, for money and cows for the subsistence of the said men and for money for their clothing, and for money for the subsistence of 30 officers, the first three dated Inverness, and the last dated the Bonna of Ness.

NATHAN FYFE.

1716, January.—Bill for hay, deals and planks supplied to the King, amounting to 62*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, with request for payment thereof to William Gordon, and request by him, dated 2 Feb., Paris, for payment thereof to James Fotheringham.

JAMES III. to JAMES GRAHAM, the younger, of Braco.

1716, Jan. 22[-Feb. 2]. Scoon.—Order, as soon as he has certain intelligence of the enemy being actually on their march, to burn and destroy the town of Blackfoord and all the villages adjacent thereto, and also all the corn, hay and straw and all the fuel which he can apprehend may be of any use to the enemy. Sign-manual. Countersigned “Mar.”

J. GRAHAM to LORD MAR.

1716, Jan. 23[-Feb. 3]. Braco.—We were informed that the detachment that came to Dunblane yesterday had some field pieces alongst, and that their march this morning was to try if the road was practicable for artillery, and at the same time the foot on their rear was to surround Braco. Their march this morning was so early that they were within a mile (?) of us before we were certified of their approach. On viewing them I ordered the foot to retire to Drummond and with some horse topped the hills till I saw them near half way to Auchterarder, and, it seems, the badness of the weather stopped their going farther. But we, not expecting their return, and knowing of the motion of their whole army, retired also to Drummond, on design of executing his Majesty's orders at Crieff, but understanding their return without halting at Braco or any where else we are resolved of repossessing our garrison. Since we are pretty well assured of their return, I advise that 800 clans should be ordered to Auchterarder and how much farther your Grace thinks fit, to show them they would not have had peaceable possession at Auchterarder or any where else in our country.

LORD MAR to the COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE GARRISON
AT DUNKELD.

1716, Jan. 23[-Feb. 3]. Scoon.—Ordering him, as soon as he is joined by the forces now in garrison at Weem Castle to march immediately with them and the garrison under his command to Ratray or Elith, as shall be most convenient, and from thence to Kirriemuir and from thence to Brechin in order to join his Majesty's army there. *Postscript*.—He is on his march to inform himself of the route of that part of the army which is ordered to march by Coupar and Forfar and join them as soon as possible on his march towards Brechin.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL W. CLEPHANE to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

[1716,] Monday [Jan. 23-Feb. 3?]. Scoon, 7 in the morning. —My Lord Duke, after reading Gask's and yours, ordered me to desire you to send the enclosed by express, wherever it can find Braco and desires you, if there be nothing of moment to hinder you, to come here this forenoon, that the King and he may talk with you. I truly think that Brigadier Campbell with 5 or 600 men should immediately be sent to take possession of those garrisons, and, if once there, I fancy he would make the enemy eat their meat in order.

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

1716, Tuesday morning, Jan. 24 [-Feb. 4], 8 o'clock.—Though yours came here at 6, it was not given me till a little while ago. I have read it to the King and he approves of all you propose in it. The burning goes mightily against his mind, but there's no help for it, and what I think needful is Dinning, Auchterarder, Blackford, Muthill and Crieff, what is betwixt Dinning and the Bridge of Earn being so near that it may be spared to the last. Most of those unlucky places belonging to Lord Drummond, as you propose, he is certainly the fittest person to put the orders against them in execution, and he likes the King's service so well, that I know he will decline nothing that can contribute towards it. That no time may be lost I send you this now, and the orders for the burning, signed by the King, shall be sent you as soon as they are wrote out. I believe a detachment of the clans would be much cleverer in putting them into execution than those you propose. I think they should march and quarter at Auchterarder to-night, and divide to-morrow morning, one half to go about the sad work at Muthill and Crieff, and the other to do that of Blackford, Auchterarder and Dinning, so it must be a strong detachment. I was half dressed to come to you, when I got yours, but now, since you think there ought to be no review, I think my going needless. *Postscript.*—What you propose as to Dupplin House is right, and Lord George will be careful of its not being spoiled by the soldiers.

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

1716, Tuesday morning after 9, Jan. 24 [-Feb. 4].—The burning order is sent enclosed, "which, I am sure is much contrair to the King's inclinations, if there had been a possibility of helping it, and I never put my hand to a paper so unwillingly, but the King and kingdom's safety must be preferred to every thing and I hope his Majesty will soon have it in his power to make up the loss any sustains by it.

I had sent a packet for Braco two days ago, which is come back to me undelivered and I send it you herewith in case any thing in it may yet be of use.

The new burning order is not directed to any body, the King leaving that to be done by you after you have spoke with Lord Drummond and if there be occasion the address of any of those orders in Braco's packet may be altered as you think fit. Braco himself has an order for that of Crieff but not Muthill. That for Auchterarder was sent by Braco yesterday morning to the garrison of Tullibardin and that for Dinning to the garrison of Duncrub, where I suppose they both still are. I think it of consequence that one of the villages should be burnt this night that the enemy may hear of it, by which they would conclude all the rest were to be so served and so perhaps it might prevent their marching, and I wish Blackford were the first, that lying nearest the enemy and

they would get soonest notice of it. There ought to be no time lost in all this affair, for otherwise I am persuaded they will march to-morrow.

You would give the necessary orders for the whole army's being ready to assemble upon a call ready to march bag and baggage, for when we march towards the enemy nothing ought to be left in Perth belonging to the army that we can carry away, and if it please God that we come back in good order our things will come so too.

I ordered yesterday the sheriff to have six hundred horse in Perth this day. I hope they are come and some of them ought to be sent immediately for Balgowan's meal and any that is in other gentlemen's girnalls near at hand.

Let none of the horses go home for perhaps there may be occasion for them to-morrow.

There ought to be some powder and flints sent to Braco and Tullibardin as soon as possible.

I hope Braco is again in possession of his house with the garrison and that we shall hear from him if anything happens."

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

1716, Thursday night, Jan. 26[-Feb. 6]. Scoon.—Lord Drummond tells me that the 600 horses summoned are now come to Perth. There's a necessity for keeping them near at hand at least, but they ought to be employed so as to give no suspicion of what they are intended for, therefore I wish you would order them out to-morrow either for the meal in the girnalls round about, as Balgowan's, which was thought in our present strait ought to be brought in, or for peats, of which, I am told, are now ready as much as 500 horses will carry, but they must not be sent far off or from whence they will be long returning. What orders are necessary for any of those things shall be sent you on your letting me know. If Balgowan's meal be sent for, there must be a letter wrote to him.

I have a letter to-night from Edinburgh of the 24th, saying that the enemy will not be ready to march till Sunday. I have ordered Clanranald to leave a hundred men at Drummond and as many at Crieff for executing the orders at Crieff and Muthill on the enemies' approach, which Braco is to advertise them of, and that he return to Perth immediately with the rest of the detachment. On Braco's advertising the garrison of Tullibardin of the enemy's approach they are ordered to retire to Duncrub, and they with that garrison are to execute the orders at Dinning. You have the orders for the villages betwixt Dinning and the Bridge of Earn, which those quartered about Dupplin are to execute, and the sending them the order is left to you, but the longer you are sending it the better, provided it be sent in time for them to execute it.

JAMES GRAHAM to LORD MAR.

1716, Jan. 27[-Feb. 7], 7 a.m. Braco.—This night Grant's regiment advanced from Doune to Dunblane, where there is 700 more foot and 200 horse. I can make no other thought of it, but that the clans have occasioned their reinforcing Dunblane. If they advance further you shall have timeous notice. They say they are to advance and if it be not to Crieff they care not. There are six cannon and four mortars that were brought from Berwick at the bridge of Stirling. Their pantenns (pontoons) are of timber. They have garrisoned Newton's house and Keir's. A garrison is to be put in Pandreeck to-day. An express went yesterday for the dragoons at Glasgow, and a regiment of the Dutch came to St. Ninians. They talk that Fanab was to be at Doune to-night. The Edinburgh militia are ordered to Stirling.

I had no accounts of the clans, when they went to Perth or what way, or if they be gone or not, only I know they have executed their orders at Blackford and Auchterarder. If there be not a garrison left at Drummond or Crieff and garrisons clapped in Orchill, Ardoch or Fedall to-day, they will be garrisoned ere to-morrow night by the enemy, and there's not a hundred shot of powder in this garrison. I wrote for powder eight days ago.

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON at Perth.

[1716.] Saturday morning [Jan. 28-Feb. 8], 7 o'clock. Scoon.—My not hearing directly from Braco makes me afraid they have prevented his sending or taken his messenger. I do not doubt you have sent out people to get intelligence, and it were fit more were sent, that we might have them back at different times. Let me know what orders you have given, what time the army will be together and when you would have me come to Perth this morning.

COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET to LORD [LOVAT].

1716, Jan. 28[-Feb. 8]. Fochabers.—I am sensible of the honour you do me in minding old acquaintance. I heartily regret that your opinion is so much changed since I had the honour of your acquaintance, as an old saying, "Bad companies corrupt good manners," and I am sorry you are so trysted. You see by Elchies' way of doing a swatch of your party, which I hope will continue to act so that your eyes may be opened. Wednesday was eight days I had the honour of kissing the King's hand at Scoon. He asked concerning your behaviour particularly. If I could wait on you in safety I would give account of his sentiments. None can persuade him that you will draw your sword against him, though you pretend so much forwardness to come and demolish me, and I cannot deny, but I had all inclinations, if my party had been near the number I was said, to come over Spey for the Grants. Notwithstanding all your pretended friendship and promises I do not doubt your

forwardness to come over Spey, but, as you well observe, men of honour will still appear, whatever way the world goes. All good men should forsake those who pretend and neither have honour nor honesty. I am very much concerned to be contrair to you, though I hope it will not be long so, for I am convinced you believe I have the just side. *Copy. Enclosed,*

COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET to [CAPT. GRANT
OF ELCHIES].

1716, Jan. 29[-Feb. 9]. *Fochabers.*—*I happened to be present at a commoning twixt the Marquis of Huntly and William Fraser of Belloan, a friend of Lovat's, who denied very briskly that ever Lovat sent any such commission with you as you told me at the boatman's on the other side of Spey, which I questioned if Lovat would refuse himself, for which I wrote to Mr. Fraser since he was so positive and told the commission as you delivered it me, such as that Lovat was to march into Strathspey and oblige your clan to join and march into Lord Huntly's interest, which you know was the substance of what you told me, if I would not disperse the men then under my command, which letter it seems Mr. Fraser communicated at his return to Lovat, and he wrote me a letter, of which I enclose a copy. I always took you and your colonel for wise men, but never thought you were to play the statesmen with your friends.*

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON at Perth.

[1716,] Sunday morning [Jan. 29-Feb. 9 ?], half hour to 9. Scoon.—I delayed till now answering yours, still expecting further accounts, but none came. Braco's intelligence to us may be stopped by the party he writes of advancing, and I'm afraid Grame at Tullibardin be not alert enough to send us intelligence, therefore I think you should order five or six horse forthwith towards Tullibardin to bring us intelligence in case Braco's be stopped.

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON at Perth.

[1716,] Sunday night [Jan. 29-Feb. 9 ?]. Scoon.—Braco has given a full account of all he has done to the King, who thinks no man could have done more in his circumstances. He has ordered him to go immediately to command at Tullibardin, and that Peter Grame should command at Duncrub, because Braco is in a track of intelligence which the other is not, and therefore Braco should be in the most advanced post. There ought to be a hundred good men at least at Tullibardin, so what are wanting of that number which are gone there already you must send after Braco to that garrison, and a dozen of such horse as he shall choose, but let it be done forthwith and Braco not to wait for them. I have wrote to Col. Grame to go to

Duncrub. I know you will be on your guard and have people out for intelligence all night. The King has wrote to G. Newgent to continue with you at Perth, who will be a good assistant to you. Braco must have some ammunition.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO LORD MAR.

1716, Feb. 12. St. Germain's.—I find by your letter of 1 Jan. "that the King is in great want of speedy succour from abroad, without which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the cause; I can assure your Grace that, whenever it has come in my way, or that I have found an opportunity, I have done my part, and I can also answer for the Earle of Bolingbroke, who, to my certain knowledge, has left no stone unturn'd to compass all the King or your Grace could wish for; if he succeeds not, 'tis a misfortune but none of his fault.

There was also in your Grace's letter another point concerning myself, in which I find you have been misinformed: I know not what those who have been heard backward and forwards may have imagin'd or say'd, but this I can averr, that I never promised to follow the King anywhere without the proviso of the French Court's giving me leave. The King may very well remember, that three yeares agoe of my own accord I made him the offer of my services under the abovesaid proviso. His Majesty thought it then so reasonable that he thanked me for it and writt to the French Court to obtaine the leave. It was then granted; but after Queen Ann's death the late King of France thought it necessary to avoid any occasion of quarrel with the new Gouvernement of England, and therefore not only recall'd his leave, but even forbid me positively from stirring; I did all that lay in my power to obtain the recall of that prohibition, but in vain, as I can prove by an original letter under M. de Torcy's hand dated of the 19th June last. Since the King of France's death I have used all my endeavours with the Regent, but to as little purpose.

This being my present case, all I can say is, that I am still ready to part, whenever the Regent will allow me, but 'tis neither consisting with my honour, my duty, my oaths, nor even with the King's interest or reputation, that I should desert like a trooper; it was with his Majesty's leave that I became a Frenchman, and I cannot depart from the vast obligations I now have incumbent upon me, without breach of publick faith and gratitude. Your Grace is to much a man of honour not to approve of this my conduct and resolution. If ever proper occasions offerr, you shall find me as zealous as any man to render the King service, and of giving your Grace real proofs of the great value and esteem I have for your person."

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY TO LORD [LOVAT].

1716, Feb. 2[-13]. Gordon Castle.—I had your letter. The pleasure I formerly had in your company and my particular acquaintance and comradeship made me not easily believe what

was said of your forwardness to attack my people and country, till Glenbucket told me of your message to him, which by your Lordship's I find was heightened when told. I also find some of the Grants not so much my friends as they have on several occasions pretended, and thank you most kindly for letting me know how they really intended to have acted towards me and my country. When we were young I knew your sentiments of loyalty and love to your country so strong that I could not believe anything could have altered them, till I heard of your being in Inverness. I think all the encouragement the government gives is not sufficient reason to make anybody act against their principles; besides the King lately to me expresses so much regard towards you that I'll be answerable there is no reward for merit can be asked reasonably but he will give you, if you will make that figure for him you now make against him, which for his sake, your own and mine I wish heartily you would do, and I am convinced you will believe my advice as good as it is friendly. Besides what the King will do, I promise a share of what I have of estate shall always be at your service, and any honour or benefit the King can give you will be welcome too. The invitation I now give is both from the King and by his command, besides out of the particular friendship I have had and shall always have for your Lordship. I know most of the gentlemen and even the commons of your name are loyally inclined, of which they have often given proofs, and nothing but their respect and love for their chief could have induced them to have shown themselves otherwise. I am loth as any mortal to fall into bloodshed with my relations and friends, but you know men of honour must do what's for their King's and country's service. I send the bearer, Tanach Tulloch, to receive your commands. He is a man of so much honour that he may be trusted with any secret of the greatest consequence, and, if I may hope for your acting the part either privately or publicly you have so often protested to me you would, it will be a great satisfaction I am sure to the King, a great pleasure to me, and means, if the King is restored, to make you great and happy, as your merit will deserve. If he is not restored, I'll be answerable, wherever he is, you shall still be esteemed, and have given what is fit for your quality while the King or myself have a groat to ourselves. It's not only for the King's sake I write so pressing, but old acquaintance and friendship contracted by young people cannot easily be forgot, which ours was.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to ———.

1716, Feb. 2[-13]. Gordon Castle.—I am sorry the truce of this week seems to be given with so much reluctance; if that ill humour continues I'll ask no longer truce to be agreed to, if otherwise I am still content for a week longer, in which time my last orders will come from the King, which I have again sent for, and represented my unwillingness to attack my relations and friends, and what else can induce him to give me leave to

offer such a long truce or terms of agreement as will, I hope, for our country's good and our own make our part fairer and easier than it now seems, when we threaten each other with bloodshed and ruin, both which I wish heartily to avoid. I am sorry I have so much reason to complain of the garrison's being continued in Tarnaway and Graingehill's actings, but being so much your friend and desirous to avoid bloodshed makes me bear what otherwise I would not. Tanachy Tulloch or his brother comes with this letter who will bring me your return, which will come before the term of last truce is out. I think my neighbours are pretty hasty going out of their countries. I wish they may come back in the same manner, and that I may never have to do any of my friends more harm than I would to myself.

GENERAL GEORGE HAMILTON to JAMES III.

1716, Feb. 13. Paris.—I embarked 14 Jan. and landed at Calais the 22nd. o.s. "The roads being very bad, it was Wednesday about noon before I reached St. Germain's. Lord Bolingbroke having gone that morning to Paris, I went and waited upon the Duke of Perth, who immediately introduced me to the Queen. After I had delivered your Majesty's packet and letters, she was pleased to ask me several questions about the situation of your affairs which I represented truly as they were, and ordered me to attend about four in the afternoon.

When I returned the Queen gave me a great many letters I suppose of your Majesty's for my Lord Bollingbroke's perusal, I went immediately to Paris but could not meet with his Lordship till next morning. After he had read over all his letters and talking together of affairs the Duke of Berwick came to pay my Lord a visit who presented me to the Duke and delivered your Majesty's letters. There being nothing left to me, I made a compliment to the Duke in your Majesty's name nobility and gentry in the best manner I could, who returned me answer, that he was both willing and ready to go when ever he got orders, saying that it was no fault of his and referred the reason of it to the Earl of Bolingbroke.

When the Duke of Berwick was gone I told my Lord in presence of Lieutenant General Dillon that when I left Perth there was not above 700 weight of powder in the magazine, and asked him whether or not he thought it proper I should wait upon the Regent and deliver your Majesty's letter according to your intention, otherwise I am sure there was little or no occasion for me here, I was put off till next day, and even to this I have not had the honour to see the Regent.

General Dillon asked me if he should lay it before the Regent to which I readily agreed. When he was told the state of your magazine, he was so much concerned that your Majesty's person and the nation should be exposed to so great danger, that he ordered six thousand weight of powder to be sent immediately, but I could not prevail to get any arms, lest the noise, and my Lord Stair who has spies everywhere, should have got intelligence

of it, then the Regent told him "comment dit il monsieur d'Hamilton estre ici trois jours sans me voir? pour quoi ne l'avez vous pas mené? vous saviez le chemine," but as my instructions were to follow the Queen's and my Lord Bolingbroke's orders I would not do anything without their permission, and when I waited upon her Majesty yesterday she was surprised that my Lord had not procured me access and the French people of quality, who know, that I have not seen the Regent as yet, and are not ignorant of his impatience to see me, think that I am not very well used.

The Comte de Castle-Blanco, who is entirely devoted to your Majesty's service, complained to me with a great deal of concern, that notwithstanding he had got a warrant from the Regent for the delivery of the arms and ammunition that were seized at Havre de grace, upon his giving bail of 20,000 crowns not to send those arms either to Scotland or England, yet would have run all hazards and sent them two months ago if he had not been countermanded. He parts to-morrow for Havre in order to see them shipped off, and Lord John Drummond who is to have the charge of the whole. I do assure your Majesty he has pressed this matter with so much zeal and concern [at] the ill consequences those delays might prove to your Majesty's service that now I hope all difficulties are over, and, barring accidents, I don't doubt but they will be with you by the latter end of this month.

I send your Majesty here enclosed a copy of a list that I have given in my Lord Bolingbroke of what I judged would be necessary for the use of your Majesty's forces in Scotland. If I have presumed too far in any thing in writing too freely my opinion I hope your Majesty will graciously pleased to pardon any escape I have committed and to impute it only to my ignorance, and not to want of zeal or duty."

Postscript.—"I send a little box I got from M. Roettier, a crown piece designed for the English coin in 1709, and the impression of the crown piece that's to be now coined in Scotland. The guineas, shillings and sixpences are not yet finished, but the whole punches for stamping will be ready to be sent in 8 days. Mr. Flannighan, whom your Majesty wrote to the Queen to come to Scotland, is so employed in business that he hopes you'll dispense a little longer with his absence."

GENERAL GEORGE HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Feb. 13. Paris.—(The first part gives an account of his journey as in the last.) The Queen has not been very well with some touches of the gout, and her concern for the King's safety has given her more pain than anything else, but the letters I brought gave a feeling joy to her and everybody about Court. Lord Bolingbroke having gone that morning to Paris, I went the same evening, thinking to find him, but could not meet with him till next morning. I delivered all his packets, and he just finished reading all his letters, when the Duke of Berwick came in to pay him a visit. He presented me to him and then gave him his letters. He asked me a great many questions about our affairs,

and told me it was not his fault he had not joined ere now, but as yet had got no orders, which, in plain English, implied he could not go without the Regent's leave, and the Regent's circumstances are such that he is not in a condition openly to assist the King with troops as yet, and sending of him would be esteemed in England as declaring of war. There are however betwixt four and five hundred officers and about 750 soldiers disbanded out of the Irish regiments. I hope care will be taken to subsist them till an opportunity offer to transport them. It is a little impudent in me to write on this subject, since Lord Bolingbroke will give you a more distinct account by the same occasion. Mr. Flannighan has bought your lace, &c., with some blue ribbon for the King. I have sent you 93 bottles of champagne which I bought at Montreuil, not finding a drop of any good at Calais. Mr. Arbuthnot writes he had a ship at Dieppe ready to sail the first fair wind, and put on board both Burgundy and Champagne with 20 hogsheads of true claret for you, which I hope will come in good season. There is 6,000 weight of powder to be put on board Capt. Gardiner under the care of Capt. O'Neal, and I have sent him orders to follow his directions and Lord John Drummond will follow soon with 8,000 arms and 50,000 weight of powder.

. *Postscript.*—I beg you to excuse the incorrectness of this letter, being hurried all this day by the people by whose means I give this account. *Endorsed:*—"Returned and delivered at Paris. March 11th."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1716, Feb. 3[-14]. Montrose.—(Printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xliv.*) *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF ORLEANS.

1716, Feb. 3[-14]. Montrose.—"Je vous envoy le Chevalier Erskine pour vous rendre compte de nôtre presente situation, et vous prie de l'écouter sur ce chapitre, n'ayant pas le tems d'entrer icy dans tous les details. Notre retraite de Perth a été une événement tres malheureuse, mais nullement impreveu, car depuis six semaines que je suis dans ce pays j'ay toujours veü que rien moins que des secours considerables d'armes, d'ammunition, et d'argent pourroient (?) nous mettre en état de nous y maintenir. Cependant de pareils secours promptement envoyé, et une diversion considerable en Angleterre peuvent aisement nous faire reparer le passé, nos affaires étants a la verité un peu empiré, mais point perdus, si vous y remediez promptement, mais a moins de cela, comme je vous l'ay toujours mandé, il n'est pas possible qui nous pussions resister longtems dans un coin du royaume a toutes les forces de l'Angleterre reunis contre nous avec les troupes étrangères qui ont jointes l'armée ennemie. Nous en serons a la longue accablés et tout ce pays sera reduit a la dernière desolation. Enfin nous vous regardons

touts(?) comme notre unique resource, nous reclamons instamment votre prompt secours, et nous ne pouvons douter de l'obtenir, apres toutes les esperances que vous m'en avez fait donner, sur tout lorsque nous songeons que c'est l'unique moyen qui reste a la France pour se garantir d'une guerre dont elle est assez publiquement menacée. . . .” *Copy.*

JAMES III. to LIEUT.-GENERAL ALEXANDER GORDON.

1716, Feb. 4[-15]. Montrose.—Commission appointing him commander-in-chief of all his forces in Scotland, and among other things empowering him, if necessary, to treat with and conclude articles of capitulation with the enemy. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF ARGYLE.

1716, Feb. 4[-15].—Requesting him to apply a certain sum for making good the losses of the inhabitants of the burnt villages. (Printed in *Brown*, Vol. II. p. 340, with several differences, of which the following seem worth noticing; p. 340, line 2, for “hardship” read “hardships”; p. 341, line 4, for “find . . . the smart” read “feel . . . the smart”; line 7, for “Providence is pleased to dispose of me” read “dispose of events”; line 12, for “interest” read “justice”; line 14, for “request” read “require.” The last line is omitted.) *Holograph. Noted in James’ hand as “Never sent.”*

JAMES III.

[1716, Feb. 4-15].—“I believe there is none of you can doubt of the constant and ardent desire I have long had of doing all that was in my power to make this nation a free and happier people. Ever since and even before the last Dunkerque expedition my thoughts were wholly bent that way, and my heart was here tho’ I could not come in person among you. A series of unlucky accidents and misfortunes constantly interven’d to retard my passage, and the hopes of a more universall rising obliged me, much contrary to my inclination, to differ it in the prospect of attaining at last our end, with more security and less hazard to my faithful servants; but I had no sooner account of your being in arms for me but I layed aside all other motives and considerations and came immediately to joyn you to share in person with you the dangers and toill of so glorious an undertaking, full of hopes that we might both reap the fruits of our labours, and that our friends both at home and abroad would concurr with us, without which hopes I should never have consented to your taking up arms, much less have encouraged you to it. The dismall prospect I found here at my arrival did not discourage me, the same motives that brought me here made me resolve to neglect nothing (when come) for your delivery, and to stick to the last extremity by them who were so unanimously ingaged in my cause.

Since that time affairs have growen daily worse and worse, maney freinds at home were slow of declaring, the defeat at Preston and the securing of many loyal noblemen and gentlemen deprived us of all succour from the South, and at the time we wanted so much necessaries from abroad for the maintainning ourselves here, the delay of them and the vast inequality twixt us and the enemies made our retreat from Peirth unavoidable, as all men must see who know our circumstances, and that to have stood it then would have only served to sacrifice you all without any possibility of success. But however necessarie that retreat was, it puts our affairs here in a most desperate condition; by abandoning all the South we shall be locked up in a corner of the countrey without money, may be bread, and without any more hopes of succours from abroad, by our loosing almost all the seaports, joynd to the enimies' cruisers who having but a small coast to guard could easily hinder any succours from coming to us. I could not behold the extremity we were reduced to without the last grief and concern, less on my own account than yours. Your safety and welfare was, I may say with truth, my only view, and towards the providing for that all my thoughts were bent, and I resolved not to let your courrage and zeall carrie you so farr as to serve for your own entire ruine at last without doing any good to me or yourselves. And whenas I considered that there was no hopes at present of retrieving our affairs, the whole business was to secure your lives in such a manner as to be yet again in a condition of appearing in a more favorable occasion. And as I look'd on my remaining among you not only as useless but as even destructive to you, convinced as I am that you would never abandon me, and that therefor my stay could only serve to involve you in greater difficulties, I took the partie to repass the seas, that by that I might leave such as cannot make their escape (towards which nothing on my side have been neglected) in full libertie to take the properest measures for avoiding at least utter ruine, for which end I have given full power to ——— to act, and in the meantime to command the army till dispers'd, and in all things to contribute as much as in him lies to your common safety. It was nothing less than a positive command could prevail on the Duke of Marr to accompany me in this occasion, but tho' his desires to remain and share with you in all your misfortunes were most vehement and worthy of that character he has deservedly got among you, yet I could not harken to his repeated instances, his probity and experience making his presence absolutly necessarie with me. As for my own particular a cruell necessity 'tis true obliges me to leave you at this time, but with the view not only of your own welfare, but of obtaining such succours as may effectually relive you, full of hopes that the justice of a cause which has been so generously supported by you will not for ever be abandoned by that divine Providence which hath hitherto never abandoned me, and that soon a more happy juncture may happen for our mutual delivery. Towards it all my thoughts and application shall be turned. I shall be

always equally reday to sacrifice both my pains and even my life as long as that lasts. I shall ever pursue with the outmost vigor my just designs, and to the last moment of it retain that sense of gratitude, affection, and fatherly tenderness towards you which you so justly deserve from me, for I can say with great truth that your misfortunes weigh more havie upon me than my own, and that I desire happines only to make you sharers of it with me." *Copy. Endorsed* :—"Letter of adieu to the Scotch."

JO. MENIZE (MENZIES) to LORD MAR.

1716, Saturday, Feb. 4[-15].—The Doctor (Abram, *i.e.* Menzies) presumes to give you his most faithful service. . . Besides many other reasons I have to rejoice for your having now Mr. Keith's (Patrick's, *i.e.* James III.'s) company, I have a particular one of my own, since from your own knowledge you can let him know whether I served his interest with fidelity, diligence, and affection. . . Pray let him know that the letter was delivered by D[avid] Fl[o]yd] (Fulham) to Mark (the lawyer, *i.e.* the Duke of Marlborough) to whom Davie (Fulham) downright forced his way. Mark read the letter with respect. Davie urged and enforced the matter with arguments and tears, and drew tears from the other, who protested before God he intended to serve Mr. Keith, and would do it, and that his nephew (Mary, *i.e.* the Duke of Berwick) knew he intended it and in what manner. But that at present he cannot help some things. That he expects his nephew himself will come ere long, and that in the meantime Mr. Keith should handsomely parry a little, and avoid a decision, till matters can be prepared. This with deep asseverations is the substance. But [he] promised to see Davie again in three or four days and tell him more. I have writ all our news to Mr. Scougal (Straton), which you will see. *Endorsed* :—"Jo. Menize to L^d. Mar by Hary Straton. Received at Avignon by L^d. Mar." A copy of part of this letter is given at the end of Straton's of 28 Feb.-10 March, with an interpretation of the borrowed names given in other borrowed names as above.

COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET to LORD [HUNTLY].

1716, Feb. 4[-15]. Inverbucket.—As I was just going out this minute to concert measures with the Strathdon men I had the enclosed which I sent your lordship without delay. If true, it's hard and I doubt not Argyle will march north. With submission to you, it's fit express be sent to all your friends and followers to come in all haste to you, for now all hands must to work or perish. So for God's sake let us do something worthy memory, and, if we fall, let us die like men of honour and resolution. Our cause is good and just. By the Lord's assistance I shall have all your men I have concern with ready to march in haste and what more can be got together, but this unlucky storm is so great in this country that I'm turned to my foot which

is heavy on me, but I hope no fatigue will undo me as long as the King and your lordship has anything to do. I need not insist, but leave you to the direction and protection Almighty.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to the LAIRD OF GLENBUCKET,
Bailly of Badenoch.

1716, Feb. 5[-16]. Gordon Castle.—Just now I had yours. The King's march northward is very surprising to me from several hands, but not one word from the King or the Duke of Mar to me as yet. It's absolutely necessary all my people be ready to join the King or not as he orders, and as circumstances happen, but, till orders come, it's not advisable they march, not knowing where. I hope my friends and myself shall not lessen the reputation we formerly had of loyalty and zeal and love for our country. Your good example cannot but be of good consequence.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1716, Feb. 7[-18]. Gordon Castle.—I want very much to speak to you, and therefore send the bearer express to desire you to come hither without loss of time or staying to bring any body with you. Let none of the men come from their own houses till further orders.

The EARL OF ABOYNE to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

1716, Feb. 7[-18], 12 o'clock. Aberdeen.—Requesting that two of his coach mares, which have been taken up by some of the army, may be returned to the bearer, Thomas Jones, his coachman.

FREDERICK FRASER to LORD LOVAT.

1716, Feb. 8[-19]. Inverness.—Receipt for 150*l.* sterling to be paid to the tinkers for 300 targets received from them.

The DUKE OF MAR to H. S[TRATON].

1716, Feb. 10[-21].—"I wrote to you on the 3rd from Montrose, but very quickly after that things took entirely another turn, for then we thought that we should have had some breathing time, by the enemy not marching for some time, but on the contrary, different from the intelligence we had, they marched without stopping at Perth, and were within four miles of Montrose and Brienchen on Saturday afternoon. This sufficiently showed us that they were resolved to follow us on, go where we would. Inverness not being reduced by those it was entrusted to, and by this no time left for us to do it, before the enemy came up, made the stand we proposed to have made there out of view, and should the King gone on to that, we had been in a worse case than at Montrose, without any way for him to get off; his staying could have been of no use to his friends, but made their condition worse, happen almost what would, so he at last took the resolution of going off that night in a ship that was by accident there,

which had some time ago come from France. He was pleased to order me, Lord Drummond, and Lord Marishall positively to go along with him, with one or two of his own menial servants, and gave a commission to Gordon to command in chief with all the powers necessary, and the army was ordered to march that minute, being just then assembling. It was more the King's goodness in ordering me along with him, than for any use I am afraid he can find me of here, but could I have been of any further service either to our friends or the cause there, I am persuaded he would have dispensed with my going along, but my stay would rather have been a loss to them than any service as things stood, which was no small mortification to me, as my going from them also was. The King waited in the ship above an hour and an half for Lord Marishall and Clephan, but by what accident we yet know not, they did not come, and there was no waiting longer.

We had a very good passage, and by great and very remarkable good providence got safe on this side the water this afternoon.

I know you and other friends would be in pain to know what was become us, which made me write this (by order) as soon as we got into a house, and I know no way of sending it, but enclosed to Mrs. Morrison (Lady Mar) to forward to you, so I wish it may come safe to your hands. You shall hear again ere long, when I can tell you where we are, and I'll send you an address to write by.

The King and we all are in no small pain to know what is become of our friends we left behind, and I beg you may send a particular account of it to France as soon as you can, and from your correspondents there we shall have it.

There are two ships ordered, one to Peterhead and another to Frazerburgh to bring off any of our friends who want such an occasion. I hope they will be there soon and I wish they may be of the use they are designed."

Postscript.—"I am in great pain about my papers which are of value. I sent them in two boxes on a horse, the day we came away, but before we had resolved it, towards Aberdeen by one McNab of Braemar with a letter directed to Pittodrie younger or his lady in that town to take care of. I wish heartily they may have come safe to them, though I am mightily afraid of some accident. . . . I beg you may enquire about them, and, if you can get notice of them, for God's sake, let them be taken care of, and kept together without anybody seeing them or meddling with them. I'll be mighty impatient to know something about them from you. The King left a paper with Gordon concerning his going away, of which he has not a copy, therefore I wish you could get it and send it me." *Copy.*

JAMES III. to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1716, Feb. 21. Gravelines.—Warrant for swearing and admitting the Duke of Mar to be Gentleman of the Bedchamber. *Entry Books 1, p. 166 and 5, p. 1.*

The EARL OF SEAFORTH to BRIGADIER RATRAY.

1716, Feb. 10[-21]. Brahan.—I congratulate you on your safe arrival in our parts and wish all the King's friends were as secure in Britain, as you are. Two of your officers with Mr. Tulloch were here yesterday, whom I dispatched with guides to conduct them a part of the way, because delays are not proper. I had orders with a copy of the signals to take care of all ships that landed in my countries, and to have boats to bring necessaries to land, and carriages on land to bring them further. I therefore desire that you cause land what money, arms, ammunition, or anything of consequence, and see them delivered to Doctor James McLean and Alexander McKenzie, who will take care of them in a safe place, the gentlemen of the neighbourhood being our master's faithful servants who will contribute all they can to your satisfaction, ease and safety. . . . You may be assured I'll have all the care imaginable of a person of your trust.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to LORD [LOVAT].

1716, Feb. 11[-22].—I had your kind letter just now from Tanachy, and am sorry circumstances are so far altered of late, as makes me not so free to venture myself as formerly. All my men are dispersed, since I writ the other day to you and Earl Sutherland. My house with consent is garrisoned. The Duke of Argyle's advanced parties are just at hand which oblige me by my friends' advice to keep private and all my friends, till I am assured what positive orders the Duke has about me and my people. I am now free, but if once so far advanced as Forres and the Duke's parties at Fochabers I cannot return into the same freedom of absconding as I now am. You know a decorum is necessary to be kept, and, though I would trust myself and my friends anywhere upon Earl Sutherland's and your assurances, yet my friends think it reasonable I should have a protection in common form from Earl Sutherland of free coming and returning to my own country, till all our affairs are adjusted in relation to the Government. Till they are I am safest at liberty, but, if the protection is sent me, I'll wait on you or Earl Sutherland where I am appointed, as soon as your lordships please. The friendship shown me by you, Earl Sutherland, Lord Reay, Col. Monro, and my cousin Capt. Grant I'll ever acknowledge. The Master of Sinclair will do what I agree to, and will wait on a call from me to deliver himself.

JAMES III. to M. RUSSEL, *i.e.* the DUKE OF MAR,
at Marquise.

1716, Feb. 23, 10 p.m. Boulogne.—“I had been in pain for you had you not lett me hear from you. We have found ourselves verry solitary without you, . . . but I hope our absence won't be long, tho' I believe I shall scarce reach St. Germain's before Wensday. I lye to-morrow at Abbeville, and, if you can reach it before 9, I'll stay supper for you. You have all along the road but

to ask the road to Paris, and you can't miss your way. Roger (the Marquis of Drummond?) and I have been drinking your health in burgundy, and the first will acquitt himself of your commission to your cousin. I'll provide a lodging for you at St. Germain, where I shall expect you with impatience. You must write two words to Mr. Inese at St. Germain to lett him know the day you'll arrive there, that it may be more private. *A revoir*, I hope to-morrow night." *Holograph. Endorsed*:—"Mr. Chaumont, to M. Russel. Feb. 23 N.S."

SIR MARK FORESTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Feb. 24. Calais.—According to his Majesty's commands Mr. Pigault dispatched the two ships to-day. He could not clear them at the Custom House sooner. Mr. Gardiner does not go, but gave the command of the ship to his mate, he being so well known. He and Captain Betty remain here. We are happy to land that day, for all the men-of-war that were off here, at Dunkirk, and in the Downs are ordered to Scotland. God help them that comes in their way. I send your letter away this morning. I am afraid the men-of-war took my frigate. The wind is contrary for Havre, and she is not here.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to LORD [LOVAT].

1716, Feb. 14[-25].—By Tanachy I had your lordship's, and am sorry I could not think myself safe from the Duke of Argyle's forces upon the assurances made me, since it hindered me the pleasure of waiting on you and my other friends. I have submitted to the Government and my friends, but could not in particular to anybody unless the Duke ordered me, who gave me assurances of life and fortune for myself and friends, before I came from Perth, by allowance of the Government.

CAPT. JOHN GAIRDNER to [GENERAL HAMILTON].

1716, Feb. 25. Calais.—In compliance with yours of the 14th I put the ship in order to go to Gravelines to receive such goods as your Excellency ordered on board, and to pass with more security, have fitted two new sails to the dogger, and have also bought the necessary provisions for my people, and advanced them the little money they had occasion of, for all which Mr. Pegou (Pigault) has given me credit, but I am since advised by Capt. Foster (Forester), it is the King's desire my ship should go home in ballast, and I stay here till further orders, so last night I put her to sea under my mate's command for Scotland. I therefore trouble you to intimate to the Duke of Mar that I am to wait here his Grace's or your Excellency's orders. Another empty ship sailed to-day for Scotland.

RICHARD BOURKE, Captain of a Company in Lee's regiment,
to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1716, Feb. 25. Douay.—If any resolution be taken to get Ireland declare in his Majesty's favour, 'tis necessary to choose

a skilful officer of sense and known probity of each province to be sent on such an expedition, capable to give the commander a perfect idea of the country, of the persons fit to be employed at home, and of those to be sent thither, of the harbours that arms and ammunition can be most securely landed in, as well as in regard of the navigation as of the inhabitants that will receive such succours with open arms, and heartily embrace our Master's quarrel, of the most expedient manner of raising troops and subsisting them for a good time without any great expense to King or country. These gentlemen must not only be good officers, but have a power of friends and relations, on whom they may have sufficient influence. 'Tis neither ambition nor despatch of condition that induces me to court being made use of on this occasion. I have the vanity to believe me capable to perform in Connaught what I have prescribed necessary. Mr. John Carney, who knows very well that I offered my service as often as there was any appearance of the King's making any attempt that way, and several others at St. Germain's can inform you of my character. Connaught is the only properest part of the kingdom to act the first scene in, as well in regard of its advantageous situation, and its secure harbours, as of the reception that can be assuredly expected from its inhabitants, though a great many of them have happy establishments under the present government. The securing of this province all of a sudden can be reckoned on to the town of Galway, for the surprising of which by some of its neighbouring gentry that can encompass it endeavours ought to be taken before any descent, as also to secure Limerick, which I fancy is not very difficult, one Ryan, a friend, being town major on't. Lieutenant-General Dillon, of all his Majesty's subjects that served abroad, is the only properest person to command such an expedition because of his conduct and interest. Whoever goes, a most severe discipline must be observed in protecting the inhabitants without distinction of whatsoever country or religion in their persons and goods, which will be a sovereign means to subsist and carry on our design the better. 2 pages.

WILLIAM PIGAULT to GENERAL HAMILTON.

1716, Feb. 26. Calais.—Concerning Mr. Gardiner, to whom he had paid to that day 212 *livres* 16 *sols* besides some expenses that must be provided against according to Hamilton's order to fit Gardiner's vessel out. Everything is stopped at this side.

GENERAL ALEXANDER GORDON, the EARLS OF LINLITHGOW and SOUTHESK, T. McDONALD, ROBISON OF STRUAN, J. DOUGAL, ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, C. McDONALD,*CLAN RONALD, and JAMES OGILVIE to the DUKE OF ARGYLE.

1716, Feb. 15[–26]. Ruthven in Badenoch.—The unfortunate circumstances our country is reduced to by our late divisions must move the pity of any true born Scotsman, and we have just ground to expect that the generosity, which every man allows to shine so bright in your character, will make it very

disagreeable to you to see your country in that situation. The many and great hardships we groaned under since the late union were not the least motives of making us take arms, and, however our judgment may have been mistaken in the way of procuring redress, our intentions must, we think, be allowed to be honourable, and what became a people who have for so many ages preserved their independency. Whatever hardships and unexpected accidents have attended, we are the more easy that we were always resolved to bear the worst, and were willing to hazard our lives in a cause which seemed to us so just, but, were our lives the consideration, we would not have given your Grace the trouble of this letter. That which touches us more sensibly is the melancholy view we have of so many old and worthy families, as must fall with us, which makes us wish for the good of our country that peace and tranquillity may be restored, and that once more we should all return to that love and affection to one another that ought to be entertained by a people linked together by so many ties of blood and relation.

This reflection we are confident will touch your Grace as much as it does us, and make you use your endeavours to obtain so happy an end, which would be best effectuated could we expect the Government would grant an indemnity to such as are willing to live peaceably at home, and liberty for those to go abroad who are desirous to pass the rest of their lives beyond seas. It may not perhaps be unworthy to the Government to accept the acknowledgement of so many noblemen and gentlemen as have appeared here in arms, and the experience of all ages shows what a body of men reduced to despair may do, and we should consider it as the greatest hardship that can be imposed on us were we forced to act a part of that nature, which must prove so fatal to our country. Your Grace has now an opportunity offered you of showing your affection to it, and at the same time doing a considerable service to the Government by securing the obedience of so many noblemen and gentlemen by the ties of gratitude, which must be considered very strong by men of honour, and we hope those motives will prevail with your Grace to give us speedy answer, and let us know what are the resolutions of the Government concerning us, and whether we may expect an indemnity for what is past and protection for our lives and fortunes in time coming, which we consider the only means of obtaining the end we now aim at, the peace and welfare of our country, by preserving so many honourable families as are engaged in this affair. . . . *Draft dated 15th Feb. and Copy dated 16th.*

FREDERICK FRASER to LORD LOVAT.

1716, Feb. 15[-26]. Inverness.—Receipts for 250*l.* sterling for 200 stand of arms and for 50*l.* paid the tinkers for 100 targes.

G. BAGNALL to MR. RUSSEL (the DUKE OF MAR).

[1716], Thursday [Feb. 27?] 4 p.m.—The Duke of Ormonde is in town, and begs to see you, if possible, before you go to St. Germain. He is at the Hotel d'Angleterre *dans la rue St. Jacob*. *Endorsed*:—"Feby. [*erased*] March 26," but the Duke of Mar left Paris 20 March, and 26 Feb. was a Wednesday.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE to LORD LOVAT.

1716, Feb. 17[-28]. Aberdeen.—It is with the greatest pleasure I inform you that last night I received a letter from Lord Townshend acquainting me that he has received his Majesty's commands to make out your pardon, and that I may depend on his losing no time in doing it. When this is over, be persuaded that no man can wish more heartily that you receive further favours, for I well know you have honestly deserved them.

T. PIPPARD, Captain in Solre's regiment at Bouchain, to
LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1716, Feb. 28. Douay.—On Mr. Brinsdon's letter of the 22nd, which I received the 23rd, I immediately parted according to your order, but being informed here of what happened put a stop to what I most earnestly ambitioned. If in any way you think me capable, you may on all occasions freely command me. *Endorsed*:—Given to Lord Mar by Mr. Brinsdon, 11 March.

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1716, Feb. 29. Near Paris.—"Votre Majesté m'a tant temoigné d'amitié dans ces dernieres conjunctures et m'en a donné de tels preuves que j'ose me persuader que ce ne sera pas sans peine qu'elle apprendra mon retour dans ces pays cy.

Quelques intrepides et quelques zelez qu'ayent esté mes fidelles Ecossois, personne ne peut estre surpris que les forces unis de l'Angleterre et de la Hollande ayent pû les accabler. Pouvoient ils sans armes, sans argent, sans vivres, et sans munitions de guerre, resister a des troupes réglées, de la moitié supérieur en nombre et qui ne manquoient de rien; tandis que la malheureuse affaire de Preston, la trahison de Maclean, et le manque d'armes achevoient de les priver du secours des Anglois, et que d'autre part le defaut de secours étranger les laissoit le seul et l'unique objet de l'attention du Gouvernement qui tournoit toutes ses forces et son argent contre eux? La fatale nécessité ou nous estions d'abandonner Perth aux approches de l'ennemi, continua a nous obliger de nous retirer toujours plus au Nord a mesure qu'ils avancoient contre nous, et en abandonnant Montrosse nous nous trouvames a la veille de nous voir ruinés dans les montagnes, sans vivres, et sans aucune esperance de secours aprez avoir perdue tous les ports de mer où ils pouvoient aborder. Dans une situation si cruelle et sans esperence de ressource, il n'y avoit

plus a balancer sur le parti que nous avions a prendre, et ma presence, loin d'y estre d'aucune utilité, ne pouvoit plus servir qu'a precipiter mes fidelles sujets dans une ruine plus grande plus prompte et plus certaine, il s'agissoit de les en sauver autant qu'il fut possible, et par mon depart de les laisser en liberté de pourvoir a leur seureté, pour n'estre pas privé absolument de toute esperance de profiter d'une conjuncture plus favorable, ce qui auroit esté le cas si par une obstination temeraire ils avoient si longtemps resisté, que de donner au Gouvernement une pretexte de les accabler entierment. Voila l'état ou j'ai laissé les affaires en Ecosse, et dont l'interest que votre Majesté veut bien prendre a ce qui me regarde m'oblige a l'informer, j'y dois cependant ajouter que la perte presente d'une affaire qui auroit peu estre si aisement menée a bien ne me laisse pas sens resource ny esperance de rattrapper bientot une conjuncture plus favorable, mes fidelles sujets pour se voir a l'heur qu'il est hors d'estat de me servir tout seuls et sans secours etrangers, n'en ont pas moins de bonne volonté, et les mesures violentes que prennent le Gouvernement present acheveront d'aigrir le peuple contre luy, de diminuer son party, et de fortifier le mien, en developpant clairement a toute la nation, que ce n'est qu'en me rendant justice qu'elle pourra jamais se donner cette paix et cette tranquillité qu'elle cherche en vain dans l'usurpation et dans l'injustice. Pour ce qui me regarde, loin d'estre rebuté des contretemps passées, je vais travailler de nouveau a former un party, et de liaisons dans ces paÿs, ayant tout lieu d'esperer que nous ne serons pas long tems sans nous retrouver en etat de recommencer, et que votre Majesté voudra bien alors me donner ces secours qui peuvent seuls a l'avenir nous prometre une heureuse reussite. En attendant votre Majesté ne scauroit ignorer les difficultez que je trouve a l'egarde de l'endroit de ma residence, elle voit combien mon sejour en Italie, et sur les terres du Pape, seroit desagregable a ma nation, et prejudiciable a mes interets et qu'il n'y a guerre d'apparence que des puissances qui craignoient auparavant les ressentimens de l'Electeur d'Hannover veuillent a present me donner une azile chez eux, mais ce que je cher[ch]erois en vain ailleurs je demande avec instance et confiance a votre Majesté, me flattant qu'en suite d'une conduite si genereuse a mon egarde, qu'elle ne me refusera pas tout ce qui luy reste a present a faire en ma faveur, et qu'elle voudra bien aussy continuer a me donner quelque secours d'argent pas tant pour moy meme que pour subvenir aux necessité de ceux qui ont tout perdu pour leur attachement pour moy, et par le defaut des secours dont ils avoient besoin. J'ose dire que la gloire de votre Majesté y est un peu interessé et que son interest l'est encore plus, elle n'avoit pas le tems de nous aider dans notre propre paÿs, qu'elle le fasse au moins dans les paÿs etrangeres et qu'elle se forme par la un party qui regardera avec moy ses interets comme les miens, et qui seront toujours prêts a s'opposer de nouveau pour les soutenir. J'ose tout attendre de la bonté de son cœur et de la penetration de son jugement." *Copy.*

The EARL OF SEAFORTH to BRIGADIER RATRAY at Palen.

1716, Feb. 18[-29]. Brahan.—I had yours of the 16th, and am satisfied that the King's money entrusted with you is delivered to Dr. Maclean in presence of the others I appointed. It shall be so managed that I hope he will not disapprove thereof. I am very well pleased that the gentlemen in the neighbourhood where you are have shown so much civility to yourself and the rest of the officers. I refer your journey to Dr. Maclean, who will inform you of what's proper to be done. I have likewise ordered that what necessary provisions the country can afford you be given. With the numbers on the two bags left with the Brigadier.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to LORD [SEAFORTH].

1716, Feb. 18[-29].—General Wightman, Brigadier Grant, his brother and some horse and foot arrived to-day at Gordon Castle. The General sends me word if I surrender to him he will only put two sentries on me in my own house, but I think by what's done this day and formerly I need be in no pain about that, farther than expect Lord Sutherland's return. I send you the paper and hope it will please you, since in it, as on all occasions, I will own myself much obliged to the Duke of Argyle.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

1716, Feb. 18[-29]. Forres.—Having been concerned in the assembling of forces against King George at Perth, and having out of a due sense of my error a considerable time ago given over committing any hostilities against his Majesty or his Government, I did on the 10th instant in a letter to the Earl of Sutherland submit myself, my friends and followers, to his Majesty's mercy, and being willing to do everything becoming one who intended in all time coming to be a most faithful subject to his Majesty, I gave up my house to be garrisoned by his forces, and sent further proposals to the said Earl in relation to surrendering my person to the Government, whereupon he sent Lord Lovat, Capt. George Grant of General Wills' regiment and Alexander Gordon of Ardoch to commune with me; I do therefore hereby throw myself on his Majesty's mercy and upon honour promise that I shall forthwith go for London, and there present myself at his feet, and, since the said Earl has sent up my submission with his recommendation of me to Court, I hope he will continue his good offices for me and allow no harm to be done to my friends or country till his Majesty's pleasure be known in relation to them. Witnessed by James Fraser of Castle Leathes, Robert Dunbar of Grangehill, and Robert Steuart, servitor to Lord Rollo.
Copy.

ROBERT, LORD ROLLO.

1716, Feb. 18[-29]. Forres.—Submission to his Majesty's mercy in similar terms to and witnessed as the last, he hoping that, since he had the happiness to be amongst the first who, before the battle of Sheriff-muir, proposed to lay down their arms, mercy being shown them, the Earl of Sutherland will write to Court in his favour. *Copy.*

THREE RECEIPTS.

1716, Feb. 3, 15, 19, o.s.—By Alexander Frazer, quartermaster of 400 of Lord Lovat's men, for meal and money received for their subsistence and for money received for subsistence of 30 officers. The first dated Bewly, the others Inverness.

ADDENDA.

LEWIS SABRAN to MRS. BROWNE.

Aug. 25.—Returning a jacobus she had pressed on him, which he had received only to keep for her against any occasion of particular want, as he is persuaded her late sickness has put her in that case.

LEWIS SABRAN to [JAMES III. or QUEEN MARY].

[1700-1706.]—In obedience to your Majesty's orders I went to Cardinal Gualterio, and so solved whatever difficulty he found that he promised to procure the said benefice as soon as he had your order, and, when I represented that in these affairs a little loss of time might render all precautions useless by the gift of it to another, he answered that as soon as your Majesty would let him know your royal will, by a note or message he would presently sue for it. *See ante, pp. 204, 214.*

APPENDIX.

JAMES III.

1715, May 18.—Memoir sent to the Queen for the Duke of Berwick's perusal. "I have read over Farnham's (Colclough's) and Abram's (Menzies') letters with all the attention I could, and when you have read them over once more, you will I believe find it a yet more perplexing case than you seem at first to apprehend it, for if it only depended on my taking a resolution of not letting slip this present good disposition of the people and of my going to them in person with Mary (Berwick) I believe we should be both of the same mind and not much balance in taking our resolution, but this appears to me to be far from the present case.

Here is Onslow (the Duke of Ormonde) after a mature deliberation and having consulted with friends of both kingdoms that positively declares to me that without men, arms, money and ammunition they find *the suit impracticable*. How can I then take upon me to act in direct opposition to their advice, from whence one of two things must happen, either on that account they will refuse to join me at my landing, or if they should, they would with reason lay at my door all the ill consequences that may befall them from what they would call a rash and headstrong undertaking? And how could that be called otherwise when even the resolution I had once taken on the pressing solicitation of the Highlanders was not free from that imputation?

If Farnham's expedient of promising money and securing from all foreign troops could be made use of, it would be at least complying in part with their demands and I should be of a quite different opinion, for I am as much convinced as any of the fatal consequences of letting slip this present occasion, but both those articles depend entirely on the King of France, who only can put me in a condition of giving them such assurances.

I see little use of sending Cameron over (and inconveniences in either Abram's or Farnham's coming here) for I know by experience that Cameron is far from having a clear way of expressing himself, and after all the *malintendus* that have been in this affair I fear he might rather increase them than bring a remedy to them, besides what can he say more than a short letter can, for 'tis impossible we can ever draw a plan for them, I can only say what I can obtain and what I cannot, and the desire I have of commencing the suit, but as to the method I think it would be ridiculous in me to prescribe it.

It is not only my interest that I am concerned for on this occasion for I cannot but see that my reputation will be hit very much, and therefore I cannot but have an equal eye upon both so as to neglect nothing on one side towards the hastening a solid undertaking, and on the other to order the matter so that whatever happens I may be with reasonable people free from all blame and imputation of backwardness. Upon these views I have to propose to you what follows.

That Mary write a letter to Onslow either by Kast or by Charles's (M. de Torcy's?) canal in which he should let him plainly know the condition we are in at present, the impossibility of our ever being able to comply with all his demands, the necessity of not letting slip so favourable an opportunity, the readiness both Mary and I are in to give our personal assistance to him and his friends, and lastly, to desire him to send one over (why may not literal Kenedy be proposed by name?) who may lay the state of affairs from him and his partners before Edward (Louis XIV.), and who may carry back a positive determination of what can be given from hence. For if Edward positively refuses to have anything to do with such a person or even to hear him, that will be a flat and universal denial, and by consequence even that way we shall equally know what we may count upon. My view in this is to convince Onslow that it is not my fault if I cannot comply with his demands, which when he is once thoroughly persuaded of (and 'tis plain nothing less than this can ever do it), and considers on the other side the necessity of a speedy undertaking and Mary's and my forwardness to join with him, I cannot but hope that he will at last resolve to begin on any terms, or should he refuse after all this, the blame cannot be at Mary's nor my door.

I think previously to all this, Mary should acquaint Charles with the letters we have lately received, and make one effort more, that he may be able at least if he can get any good answer from Charles to insert it in his letter to Onslow, who would be the more encouraged by it to send over one to Edward.

It is a nice point to mention Mr. Ottway (the Duke of Orleans) on any occasion, but if friends on the other side knew on what terms he is with Eufemia (Louis XIV.?), whatever ill opinion they may have of him it would not diminish their confidence in her. I should have been glad to have known Mary's opinion before I had writ you mine, but time presses, and so I would not delay, and I believe you will find my proposal as quick a way as any, and a much surer one to clear all points and to prepare the way to a final resolution which I still think must come from the other side, though after all, as I have already said on another occasion, my confidence in Matthew (Berwick) is so entire and the esteem I have of him, and especially of his judgment in such matters as these, so great, that should he differ in opinion from me and think it advisable for himself and me to let friends on the other side know, that we can have no longer patience, and must, as unprovided as we are, go to them in the interval of the parliament, when such a resolution I say is

backed by his opinion I shall think it free from all imputation of rashness, and shall the more willingly concur with him in it, that it squares entirely with my own inclination were I convinced that it were advisable to act against the opinion of all friends on the other side, or that by so doing there could be any probability of success. With my kind compliments be pleased to forward this to Mary, for whose perusal I write it as well as for yours.

William's (Inese's?) letter of the 4th is in this fully answered; nothing can be more strong nor more general than the paragraph in Abram's letter which I have marked."

ORIGINAL MEMORIAL from LORD MAR.

[1715, July 5-16.]—"The Duke of Ormonde^a having received the King's repeated commands to transmit a scheme or plan for a present undertaking, thinks it his duty to represent the extreme difficulties of such an attempt, as they appear to those of the King's friends, whom he has thought proper to consult upon this occasion.

Their unanimous sense is, that there is no hope of succeeding in it without the assistance of a regular force, or without a general raising of the people in all parts of England, immediately upon the King's landing, and that the latter of these depends very much upon the former. For though the generality of the people are extremely averse from the Court and Ministry (whom they hate and despise) and well inclined to a restoration; yet it is not to be expected that they should declare themselves all at once, unless they see the King attended with such a force as will give some reputation to his undertaking, and encourage the country to come in to him.

Without such a support even the well affected in these parts of the kingdom, which are distant from the place where the King shall land, will not venture to make any attempt in his favour, the Lieutenantcy and Shrievalty of the several counties, being now lodged in confiding hands, will be a great check upon the inclinations of the people everywhere. These, who are only enemies to the set of men now in power and not thoroughly engaged for the King (which is the case of many in the Tory party), will either stand at a gaze, and expect the event, or join with the present Government, as thinking themselves that way out of danger, whichever side prevail.

The sudden fall of stocks will fright the monied and trading part of the nation into a closer union with those now at the helm and dispose them to think that their own interests [are] embarked in the same bottom with them. And even such of the common soldiers as wish well to the King, will, under the awe of their present officers, be deterred from giving any proofs of their good affections, or taking any steps towards joining him till their near approach to the King's camp, and a declaration of the people on his behalf (both which in this case will be a work of time) shall facilitate their revolt to him.

* The words in Italics are struck out in the original paper.

If the King therefore ventures himself without troops, a general insurrection is in no degree probable, and unless that happens, he must stay in or near the place where he lands till he has formed and disciplined a force sufficient to enable him to march ; and this delay (besides other inconveniences attending it) will give the Government time to march its own troops, and to call in forces from Ireland, Holland and Hanover, which may arrive soon enough to defeat the enterprise.

In a month's or six weeks' time the Government will have an army of well disciplined men, with all necessaries to the numbers after mentioned, by a modest computation :—

of the English forces	-	-	-	-	8,000
From Ireland	-	-	-	-	8,000
From Holland	-	-	-	-	8,000
From Hanover	-	-	-	-	8,000
in all					32,000

Besides the new troops that may be raised in England under the half pay officers.

The King would have nothing to oppose these but troops newly raised, and not at all, or ill disciplined ; and what number of these may be relied on, should there be time to form them, is hard to say.

This is certain, that if the attempt miscarries, as the King's person will be in great danger, so his cause and friends will be utterly ruined, the English liberty and government will be subverted, and arbitrary power, supported by a military force, will be set up in the room of it.

However, should the King (upon any secret intelligence he may have received or for other reasons which cannot be judged of here) continue resolved to risk everything and make the attempt without troops, in that case the following scheme is thought most advisable.

That the time of the King setting out be so ordered, as that he may arrive here towards the latter end of September, old style, and not sooner, the reasons of which shall be afterwards explained. That the place of his landing (if in England and on the East sea) be Holy Island or any place between Berwick and Newcastle. If on the West sea, some place in Lancashire.

Holy Island is looked upon as the most proper place, provided the King's passage through the Channel be not thought too dangerous. It is of good access, has a little fort, and is pretty safe from attempts by land. It is near Newcastle, which is well affected, and would probably declare for the King. A body of foot might be formed out of the colliers there, and the town would serve as a place of arms. About 1,000 horse at least might be expected from the neighbouring country to join the King soon after his landing.

The possession of Newcastle would be of great advantage many ways, particularly in respect to the obstruction that might be

given by that means to the coal trade, which would either induce London to declare or at least distress the Government.

From Holy Island, Berwick (where there is a magazine of arms and ammunition) might be surprised or forced, having but a small garrison in it, and there the King's friends from Scotland might the most easily join him.

Should the King have thoughts of landing in Scotland, the shire of Angus about Montrose, the shire of Mearns, or beneath Aberdeen would be most proper, these countries being well affected and near the Highlands.

Early notice should be given of his landing (in Holy Island) to his friends in Scotland, that they may march with all expedition towards him; to those in Ireland, that they may make what diversion they can, in order to oblige the Government to leave part of the troops there; and to those in Cornwall, Devonshire, Welles (Wales) and Lancastershire, that they may immediately raise and act as they shall see best for his service.

The whole country of England is ill provided with arms and particularly those parts of it which are best affected, and therefore, besides ten thousand arms, and a train of artillery, which is thought requisite that the King should bring alongst with him, ten thousand more should be sent before he lands to the four counties mentioned. And when the King's friends here know that he is in condition to make this provision he shall be informed of the particular places whither they may be sent and of the persons who may be intrusted with the receiving them.

A good sum of money is absolutely necessary, much above that which the last messenger of the King mentioned as provided, a considerable part of which should be remitted before the King's coming; the manner of its remittance should be concerted, and the hands agreed on in which it may be lodged.

It is hoped that the King brings at least 500 officers with him, and that each of them will have one servant or more, which together with the men that will flock to him upon his landing may form a body of foot.

About 8,000 Highlanders well armed in about a month's time may be had from Scotland, but they must be regularly paid from the time of their first setting out, else they will plunder the country, and by that means do more harm to the King's cause than they can do good.

Few more foot can be expected soon from Scotland, because they must be raised and modelled as new troops are. Though therefore they may be of use in Scotland towards keeping that country in the King's interest, yet they will be of little service upon so sudden an occasion to England.

The draft of a Declaration shall be sent very soon, such as the ablest and wisest of the King's friends judge most fit for his service at this juncture.

It is hoped that the King, as soon as he arrives, will go to the next church and there cause *Te Deum* to be sung, and be present at the service of the Church of England, then and every Sunday.

These are thought the best hints that can be now given for an undertaking which is not to be put in execution till near three months hence; during which time, every new step of the Government, and every remarkable incident may make the scene of the King's affairs to vary, and consequently require some alterations in this scheme, of which, when judged necessary, the King shall from time to time be informed.

The reasons for desiring the King not to enter on this attempt till the end of September are, that there may be room, in the meantime, to prepare things for it, and to remove or lessen those difficulties with which it will be attended. These are at present so great through the King's want of troops as to be thought almost insuperable, unless the event be deferred to a time when the public ferment will probably be at the highest, when the credit of this parliament shall be sunk to the lowest pitch, when the divisions, now beginning to discover themselves, amongst the ministry and their followers shall be duly ripened, and the members of parliament in the King's interest, being released from their attendance, shall be at liberty to influence their neighbours in the country, and unite their strength by proper measures.

The ferment, great as it is, will yet raise every day, while it is thought consistent with safety to continue here, who (though otherways exposed to great hazards upon account of the measures he hath been some time concerting for the King's service) yet seems at present under no danger of a parliamentary prosecution.*

Should the House of Commons proceed in their impeachments of L[ord] B[olingbroke] and L[ord] O[xford] the flame now kindled will rage more and more; should they desist from them or even drop the charge of treason against L[ord] O[xford] they will sink into contempt. Whatever steps they take must tend to their disadvantage, their authority and union will be gradually lessened and the hopes of the King's friends will proportionably increase.

After a recess when they are called up again upon the news of the King's attempt, they will be deserted by all his friends and left to act by themselves, with less vigour than they now do, before they have experienced the sense of the people in their several countries. Something may probably happen for the King's service, even before they can reassemble, and that will dishearten and cool them in their opposition to him.

The ill-success of the impeachments will naturally create misunderstandings and mutual reproaches amongst the Ministers and their dependents. Those of them, whose advice was not taken, will abate of their zeal for the present settlement and be turning their thoughts another way. The Court will be distracted in its measures, and jealous perhaps of treacherous conduct in some of the principal advisers.

* This paragraph is presumed to refer to the Earl of Mar, against whom no proceedings had, as yet, been instituted.

The intermission of the parliament and of the prosecutions and the loss of the managers' credit, will give time and encouragement to the well affected gentlemen to work their ends with the people, and to spirit them up to proper resolutions.

More liberty will be used every day from the press and from the pulpit after the alarm given by the proceedings of the impeachments and by the defeat of them. The severities that may be used here and there (particularly during the circuits of the judges) will inflame the populace and a remissness, in that case, will certainly animate them.

These are some of the many consequences which a delay of the intended attempt, for two or three months, is like to produce at home. If in the meantime Sweden should extricate herself out of its present difficulties, or the Dutch be embroiled in new ones; if the Emperor should interpose in the northern quarrel and make it necessary for the Hanover troops to stay at home and expect that event; if K[ing] G[eorge] upon a recess should be tempted to make a visit to his native country; if France, though it may not be induced to appear openly in the cause, by lending its troops, should yet, by proper applications, be prevailed with to order things so as to keep the Dutch at bay, and prevent their giving any assistance to England, the King's attempt would then be made with a much greater probability of success than it can be [at] present.

However there are also some inconveniences which may attend such a delay, and which are thought proper to be laid before the King that he may compare them with the advantages already set forth and take his measures accordingly.

The Whig members of the House of Commons will, upon their return into the country, have some opportunities on their side to poison or intimidate the people.

The judges, by pursuing in their circuits the instructions given them from Court, may perhaps do somewhat towards allaying present heats, and discourage the opposition made to the Government. Addresses may be set forward to give life to a drooping cause; new oaths may be formed or the old ones imposed more universally, and, by that means, some (especially the clergy) may be tied down faster to the present settlement.

Healing measures may be set forward by the Court under a sense of their present danger. An act of indemnity may be granted and followed with suitable application to those of the Tory party who shall be thought not averse to receiving favours or taking places from the Court. Some honest men may be found, who will suffer themselves to be deceived this way, and will afterwards deceive others.

Time will be given to effectuate the designs which are now actually set on foot of modelling and paying the army and introducing great numbers of foreign soldiers under the colour of passengers who come over every week without arms in the common passage boats.

But these two last methods it is conceived, will, in the event, prove more hurtful than useful to the court, and make the King more friends than enemies.

Upon the whole it is submitted to the King whether more will be got or lost by delaying his attempt, and whatever the sentiments of *[blank in original]* and of these he has advised with may be, yet, if the King shall judge the time to be now ripe for it, they are determined to do their utmost towards supporting it, and to take any part, without reserve, that he may think for his service.”

Noted at the end:—

“This above written memorial was writ by me and dictated by the Earl of Mar at his house in Whitehall, the 5th of July old style, being Tuesday, and the same day it was carried to Richmond and perused by the Duke of Ormonde and delivered to me by his Grace to carry to the King. He delivered it to me as his instructions in presence of the Earl of Mar and Lord Lansdown. Ch. Kinnaird.”

THE EARL OF MAR TO CHARLES KINNAIRD.

1715, July 6[-17]. His house in Whitehall.—Instructions “that he acquaint the King that the Duke of Ormonde is resolved to stay at Richmond until he shall see the event of the parliamentary prosecution which he now lies under, and then to take such measures as he shall judge most proper for his Majesty’s service and his own safety. This was omitted in the large memorial which I brought from the Duke of Ormonde which he delivered to me on Tuesday the fifth of July, old style, at his house near Richmond in the presence of the Earl of Mar and the Lord Lansdown.

That upon second thoughts Alimont or any other place to the southward of Newcastle, being near to it, is thought more proper for the King’s landing than any part of Northumberland to the northward of it.

That if things should not answer the King’s expectation near to Newcastle that in such a case it will be easy for his Majesty to sail into Scotland.

That if they do answer and that the Duke of Ormonde met the King there, it is thought advisable that the Duke of Berwick be sent immediately into Scotland with some officers, arms and ammunition, because his reputation is great in that country and his presence there would animate the King’s friends exceedingly.

That if it shall not be thought fit to send the Duke of Berwick to Scotland, that it is absolutely necessary that officers, arms, and ammunition be sent there, and a commission of Generalissimo to the Duke of Atholl, and that, for material reasons, the said commission should be clogged with a proviso that he act and give commissions and do everything else by the advice and consent of the Earls of [Mar] and [Marishal] or any other two persons of quality and authority that his Majesty shall think proper.

This particular instruction I had from the Earl of Mar at his house in Whitehall on Wednesday the sixth of July, old style. Ch. Kinnaird."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to M. DE TORCY.

1715, Aug. [1].—(Printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxi.*) This was enclosed in Bolingbroke's letter of 3 Aug., calendared *ante*, p. 383. *French. Enclosed,*

Memoir concerning the affairs of Great Britain.

(*This is founded on the two documents from Lord Mar printed ante, pp. 520, 525, giving, as far as possible, the facts therein stated a turn favourable to James's prospects.*) *French.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Aug.—Memorial. "It seems to be of the last consequence in the present conjuncture to proceed in such manner as not to expose the King's affairs to greater difficulties by unnecessary delays; and on the other hand to proceed with such caution as not to neglect by a rash precipitate undertaking any previous measure essential to the success of the enterprise.

In the first case the mischief would be great, because the present ferment might subside and by this and other means the opportunity be lost, which however will not appear very likely to happen when it shall be considered that the party quarrels in England are now gone to a greater height than they have ever done, at least since the Revolution of 1688, and that they are become plainly irreconcilable, and when it shall be further considered that the causes of the new and happy turn which the minds of men have taken in England must increase and cannot alter, because they are founded on the habits and even the natural characters of the Elector, of his son, and of those who serve them, which may increase but cannot alter.

In the second case the danger of committing a mistake seems to be of still more fatal consequence. In the other instance the evil would be only negative, in this it would be positive. One way the opportunity of acting at present would be lost which is a mischief, but retrievable; the other way the King's friends must fail in their attempts for his service, and fall a sacrifice to those who govern at present, his cause may be thereby rendered desperate for ever, and his person exposed to the fury of his enemies, which are mischiefs irretrievable.

Looking on the state of affairs as they stand in these two lights, the next thing which seems proper to be considered is the true notion of delay in the present case.

To delay the King's expedition to Britain and in the meanwhile to be amused with general messages and answers is rather a downright inaction than delay and cannot possibly have a

good event. But to delay this expedition for some little time, and to make such use of this time that, whenever his Majesty lands, some particular scheme may be ripe for execution in every part of the Island where his friends shall be in a condition to act, must rather be esteemed a forwarding his service and a quickening the enterprize than any delay to either.

If the delay of attempting the King's restoration be reckoned from the last attempt which was made in 1708, or from the change of the ministry in Britain in 1710 and 1711 the time will appear long; but if the delay be only dated from the time when the present ferment in England came to a height, and from that time it ought only to be dated, since it is undoubtedly true that till then with respect to England no revolution in favour of his Majesty was ever practicable, the delay will lessen to the eye and the time appear but short. After these general reflections the following particulars are humbly submitted as measures indispensably necessary to be taken with respect to England before the King sets out for Britain, it being taken for granted that with respect to Scotland affairs are really in the posture which has been represented to his Majesty.

First if the troops of Sweden are to land at Newcastle, directions are immediately to be given to such of the King's friends as are the most powerful in those parts to be ready to join these forces, to guide and assist them in any operations on that side, or in their march towards the Scots army.

If these troops are to land at Newcastle, it seems necessary that their first attempt should not be left to hazard, but should be even now as far as possible determined.

If these forces are to join his Majesty in Scotland it seems a little unaccountable why they should be sent so far out of the way as to Newcastle. In all cases the disposition of them must be now fixed and communication thereof instantly given to those in Scotland or in England who are to act in concert with them. This is an article which Lord B[olingbroke] may, if his Majesty shall so think fit, ripen a little better with the Duke of Berwick, Baron Spar, and Mons. de Torcy. Therefore it may be necessary to stop Mr. Higgon at Paris till Lord B[olingbroke] shall be able, by concerting with these persons and particularly with the Duke of Berwick on other heads as well as this, to send him to the Duke of O[rmonde] more amply instructed.

It is laid down as absolutely necessary that the fire should be lighted in all parts at once, and that those who are engaged to the King should declare themselves immediately upon his landing.

The reason of this will appear very strong, when it shall be considered, that although numbers may be on his Majesty's side, yet the face of authority, the legislature as now constituted, the standing forces, the fleet, the greatest part of the old nobility, the moneyed interest, and the whole body of the French refugees who are more desperate and better disciplined than any other class of men in England, will be ready at once to oppose his Majesty's undertaking. To which add that the Parliament is actually sitting.

Now the weight of all these will hardly be to be resisted, unless it be distracted into several parts by such an universal rising as is mentioned above. To this purpose therefore whatever is wanting to put the Duke of O[rmonde] in a condition of acting immediately (for unless he acts immediately he may not perhaps be able to act to any good purpose at all) is such a defect as must be supplied at any rate.

Arms and ammunition must immediately be sent to him and he must be acquainted by Mr. Higgons of the quantity of both which he may expect. He must also without loss of a moment's time acquaint the King with the place to which he would have them sent, the time when, and the person whom he appoints, and the disposition which he makes for receiving them. The time for this must be the time for his declaration and for the rising in the West.

The seizing of Exeter, of Bristol, of Plymouth, or some place of equal consequence should be proposed to him as his first attempt on account of the spirit and reputation which will arise from such a beginning, and of the importance which one of these places would be of, in the course of this affair.

It having been said above that a general rising at the same instant of time, is for the reasons there mentioned absolutely necessary, the Duke of O[rmonde] to be directed by the King to dispose of such as are ready to begin to their respective countries.

Though the French be not brought at present to lend his Majesty any forces or to act in the least degree openly for him, yet if they can be prevailed upon to promise to support the Duke of O[rmonde] from their coast as soon as he shall be in arms in the south, and his Majesty shall be landed in the north, notice is to be sent of it to the Duke of O[rmonde] by Mr. Higgons as a matter which will extremely encourage him and the rest of the King's friends, and which will contribute more than everything else to hasten their measures.

When the Duke of O[rmonde] has received these instructions and orders and sent his answer to them, he is to depend upon immediate execution without further delay on the King's part and to take his measures accordingly."

Memorial of EARL BOLINGBROKE to be sent to the King's friends in England by Ch. K[innaird].

1715, Aug. 13.—"Since the arrival of C.[harles] Kinnaird and the receipt of the memorial of the — day of — the instances to the Court of France have been renewed with the utmost application.

Both the schemes mentioned in the said memorial have been proposed.

That the Court of France should contribute to the King's restoration openly and with a body of troops, in which case it has been affirmed that the success of the enterprise was morally certain, or that the Court of France should furnish arms

ammunition and officers in the proportions mentioned in the memorial aforesaid, besides a sum of money, in which case it has been said that the enterprise was practicable and that the loyal Church interest would rise at once, and make a last effort to restore the monarchy. The whole has been considered here, and it is necessary to state very exactly the result of these deliberations, that there may be no mistake on either side; that the King's friends in England may be certainly informed of the utmost they are to depend upon from hence, that on this information they may determine whether the attempt is to be made or not, and that on their answer the King and the rest of us may immediately embark, for which everything will be ready by the end of this month, or that another scheme may be immediately set on foot for quieting the present alarm, which will give an invidious turn to all the steps which the Parliament has lately taken, and to all the preparations which the Court of England has made.

There is no want of good inclination either in his Most Christian Majesty or in those who have the honour to serve him. But such are the present circumstances of affairs here arising from causes which it is neither necessary nor proper to recapitulate* that the utmost help which the King can expect from hence is a supply of 10,000 arms, which added to those already provided will make 20,000 and vessels to transport him and them to the place where it shall be determined that he should land and they be sent. No troops, no money, no officers, no appearance which may not be disavowed on the part of France.

At the same time expedients† are thought of to supply this deficiency, and we are under the utmost obligations to the King of France for his endeavours to procure what he cannot give. The success of the efforts made to bring these expedients to bear is uncertain and will probably be so for some time.

‡ Therefore it is desired that our friends in England would consult together and answer (for upon their answer all the measures to be taken here will turn), whether with this supply of arms only the King shall embark and where he shall land. Whether he shall wait the event of the negotiations on foot for other assistances. What he shall do in case after all endeavours these negotiations fail, and no further help can be procured.

If a desperate blow is to be given it seems most reasonable to begin immediately.

If the attempt is to be suspended, our friends in England must regulate their own conduct accordingly and determine ours."

* Noted in margin. "By these general terms are meant the state of the King's health and of the finances. The first is impaired to a great degree, and of late he seems to fall away very fast. The latter are in so much disorder that 100,000 *livres* in specie could not be found to save France."

† Noted in margin. "These expedients are troops from Sweden and money from Spain."

‡ Memorandum in margin. "The gaining the Duke of Orleans is a point not to be despaired of, although he is suspected to be in correspondence with the Whigs. Measures are taken to bring this about with all the caution which so nice a negotiation requires."

JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 21.—Paper enclosed in the letter of that date printed *ante*, p. 397. “In the present situation of my affairs I find it is not thought so convenient the D[uke of] O[rmonde] should come to see me. The desire I have of that interview is great but still [I] must and shall submit to solid reason and the decision of that visit to be left to the D[uke of] O[rmonde] as chiefly concerned.

The uncertainty we are in is such that it is not possible at present to take any resolutions in the supposition of what will be determined by the answer to Kin[naird]’s papers, all that being still in the dark, but should that answer be such as determined a yet longer delay of the execution of any project, I cannot but think that it would be of great importance to myself that the D[uke of] O[rmonde] and L[ord] B[olingbroke] should be with me, their advice would be of infinite more advantage by word of mouth than it ever can be by writing, which is so subject to obscurity and delays, that it is what ought of all things to be avoided in these on whose advice our desires chiefly depend, and which is the more necessary that they alone by their knowledge and experience of affairs are capable of forming a right judgment of them.

It doth, I think, therefore deserve consideration whether on the account of an uncertain evil apprehended from these two lords declaring openly for me I should be deprived of so great a help, and whether the reputation two such persons would give to my affairs, by being openly at the head of them, would not more than counterbalance the inconvenience feared from it.

Is it a necessary consequence that, since [the Duke of] O[rmonde] and [Lord] B[olingbroke], after having thought it necessary to quit England, have engaged themselves in my interest, that therefore there has been a plot, that therefore many more in England are engaged with them? What can be proved in law from all this, or rather is it to be imagined that a furious inveterate party will think it worth their while to wait for such incidents to act with more vigour against our friends, or that those who have so little regard to law or justice will ever want pretences to bring them into trouble?

There is indeed one objection which is unaccountable, and that is if [the Duke of] O[rmonde] and [Lord] B[olingbroke] should by pulling off the mask lose all they have in England while I am in no condition of reimplacing in the least degree their losses, and this is what I can never require of them nor even would it be just or reasonable for me to do it; but it is much to be feared that before it be long there may such acts be made against them as will make all measures (now to be regarded) entirely useless. And if that should happen, who can wonder or what consequences can be drawn from their declaring openly for me while Hanover will have declared so openly against them?

All this is only in the supposition of a long delay, and in the meantime the Queen’s stay at Chaillot will afford [the Duke of]

O[rmonde] and [Lord] B[olingbroke] frequent opportunities of conferring with her whose experience and good sense will be of great use to my affairs, which want all the help that can be found in solid reason and good judgment.

As to the use [the Duke of] O[rmonde] and [Lord] B[olingbroke] might be of in soliciting the French Court experience hath but too much convinced the last how useless he would be then (? there) in that respect, besides that what the Queen and the D[uke] [of] Ber[wick] cannot do, nobody else certainly will."

JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 10.—Instructions referred to in the letter of that date printed *ante*, p. 433.

"1, 2. J. Murray to part as soon as can conveniently after Zeechi's (Ezekiel Hamilton's) arrival and the ship is to be at the Flye to wait for orders from Paris.

3. I do not think it advisable that any part should part before 'tis known that I am gone. Murray to be trusted with the landing place, but I see no necessity of his being *it* with the place of imbarcation.

4. Either Booth or Sir Jo[h]n Forester to be empowered to receive the Spanish money. M. de Calamer (Cellamare) to be spoke to about it, and after Zeechi's arrival one of these two persons will receive the Queen's orders at Paris.

5. The Queen will order how the whole sum is to be disposed of according to the advice from England and whither it should be sent. Mr. Dillon, Lord Galmoy, Sheldon, Dorington and Roth, and such others as are necessary and can be had, to divide themselves among the several ships not to give ombrage by appearing all together at the same place, and they have orders sealed and not to be opened till they are under sail. These orders to direct them to go to the place where I am to debark.

The Queen will be pleased to decide and give her directions in all particulars which will not allow the loss of time of sending here.

I have explained to the D[uke of] O[rmonde] the reasons of my going by Spain, which I think unanswerable, and which (except Zeechi's speedy arrival with some pressing message to invite me to England with all speed should make me prefer the short road) I shall take. D. O. and L[ord] B[olingbroke] not to stir till I am gone. The first will follow me to Scotland the privatest way imaginable in case he cannot go into England. If the last, Zeechi's arrival will decide his course. E[arl] B[olingbroke] will follow me into Scotland with D. O. if the last goes there. I should be very desirous to have the first with me whenever I go, but he can only best judge whether if D. O. goes to England and I to Scotland, he may not be more useful in England, or even whether, if he has any hopes of making a friend of Ottway (Orleans) a short stay at Paris after my departure may not be more useful.

D[uke of] Leeds and Camock to be spirited away to the place of my imbarcation.

Cameron to be sent also to the place of imbarcation. If Zechi retards coming eight days longer, that an express be sent to me, on whose arrival I shall begin my journey towards Spain, and send Booth to St. Germain with a power to receive the Spanish money, and with my last directions, and so to go on to meet me t'other side of Bayonne. He shall also leave in the Queen's hands my circular letters to be sent away when I am gone as the Queen shall direct.

The D[uke of] Ber[wick] not to be trustèd in any of these matters. The D. O. will explain the letter or order I shall write and send to the Queen to deliver as soon as 'tis known I am set sail.

I shall carry but two people with me, go to Commercy on Monday, and from thence away as soon as I know 'tis time.

Frank will go to represent me to Dunkerque. D. O. will let me know who he is to address to there."

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK, Captain-general and Commander-in-chief of all our forces by sea and land in our ancient Kingdom of Scotland.

1715, Oct. 13. Bar-le-Duc.—"Our will and pleasure is that immediately upon receipt of this order you will repair in the most private and speedy manner you can to our antient kingdom of Scotland, and there take upon you the command given you by virtue of our commission of this date. So not doubting of your ready compliance herein . . . we bid you heartily farewell."

MINUTES of what was resolved upon by HIS MAJESTY with
EARL BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Oct. 14.—"That Mr. Campion and Mr. Courtney repair immediately to the West of England; that they give notice to the King's friends in those parts of His Majesty's resolution to land some where near Plymouth. That they deliver to Sir William Windham, or whoever else they shall find at the head of the undertaking his Majesty's letter,* and the order to the officers commanding at Plymouth. That in concert with these persons Mr. Campion and Mr. Courtney do by fisher boats and all other ways possible, give the King notice of their transactions, of the disposition made on the coast for his reception, and of the place to which his Majesty is to go. That this notice be sent to St. Malo's if possible and that the person sent address himself to Sir Nic[holas] Geraldin. That if he cannot reach St. Malo's, he go to Morlaix, and address himself to Mr. Cranesborough.

That they inform Sir William Windham, or whoever else shall attend on the coast his Majesty's landing, with the signals which

* Memorandum. "This was turned into an instruction to the persons sent."

will be given from the King's ship, and which are as follows:— By day and in clear weather a red flag shall be twice hoisted at the maintopmast head, and twice taken down; by night or in heavy weather, two guns will be fired, a minute afterwards three, and a minute after that four.

Mr. Campion and Mr. Courtney are to inform the King's friends in the west that the Duke of Ormonde sets out almost as soon as they, and may be every moment expected on the coast, so that they are to look out on the coast for him and to lose no time in being ready to join him.

That the Duke of Ormonde make the best of his way to the coast of England, as near Plymouth as possible, and put himself at the head of such as shall be ready to rise; that he make the best disposition he can for the King's landing, and in general take all such measures as shall appear to be necessary for his Majesty's service and for the annoying of the enemy. Communication to be given to the Duke of Ormonde of Mr. Campion's and Mr. Courtney's instructions and of such other orders as are dispatched. The fourth day after the King receives notice that the Duke of Ormonde is gone, his Majesty sets out.

No person whatever to stir, till such time as the King is sailed.

The moment he is sailed, Earl Bolingbroke to follow the private orders given him by the king as to his own passage; all the King's servants, officers and others to make the best of their way after him. Ja[mes] Murray and Cameron to go to Scotland by the ship ordered to the Texel and to carry the new blank commission for the Earl Mar and the King's letter to him. That they come to Bar and set out from thence as soon as notice arrives of the ship's being at the Flye.

Give the commission for Lord Grenard to the Queen; her Majesty will be pleased to order the Jacobin Friar Callaghan to carry it, and to carry a proper message to accompany it.

Let Campion and Courtney speak to our friends to make signals on the coast by fire about the time the King is to be there.

If Courtney does not go let Captain Wight go in his stead.

Mr. Hamilton is ordered to London, he is to make the compliments to the clergy from the King and to express how much his Majesty depends upon them for his Restoration.

Sacheverel to make his way to the King, unless he can be more useful in London.

The Bishop of Londonderry and Lord Ikaren (Ikerrin) to get at the King.

Compliments to Lords Jersey and Lansd[own] &c."

MINUTES agreed upon by HIS MAJESTY with EARL BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Oct. 14.—"Speak to the Queen of the particulars which relate to the Court of France.

Tell the Queen what the D[uke of] Orm[onde] says concerning the friar.

Send 2,000 *pistoles* and the Great Seals to the King.

Send a thousand more by Mr. Booth.

Send as much more as possible by the Duke of Ormonde and such as precede and follow the King.

The distribution to be concerted with the Queen.

Receipts to be taken from each person and lodged with the Queen.

To give the procuration to the Queen, which was only thought necessary, and the *pleinpouvoirs* absolutely useless.

To explain to the Queen the reasons for weaving the Spanish treaty, and not giving the full power to the D[uke] of Ber[wick].

The trunk of clothes and the strong box not to go ; the reason why."

The ACCOUNT enclosed in the letter of the DUKE OF ORMONDE to LORD MAR printed *ante*, p. 480.

"I intended staying in this kingdom but a very short time, but when I came to Paris with a design of being as privately there as possible, M. de Torcy made me a visit at the Bagnio the very day of my arrival, at which it was thought proper both by him and my Lord Bolingbroke that I should make my being there no secret, which I agreed to, upon the hopes the former gave me of a good supply of all things necessary from their Court for our design. The particulars of my demands were first 3,000 men, then 12,000 arms (the King having at the time 8,000 of his own at Havre). I demanded also 100,000*l*. To the first I had an absolute denial; your lordship has heard the reasons why he could not agree to that proposal. To the second he agreed, provided it might be managed with so much secrecy that if discovered it might be disavowed. As to the last their exchequer was so very low, nothing was to be expected, but to make amends the King wrote with his own hand to his grandson the King of Spain to press him to lend 400,000 crowns for our king's service, which he would repay. I was also promised the King should have a good frigate to transport him. This was all I could with great difficulty obtain a promise of. But the late King's indisposition daily increasing, it so much alarmed the courtiers that they thought but little of our affairs, and his death soon following made all our scheme useless. I must not omit acquainting your Grace, that as soon as the late King's life was despaired of, I thought it proper to let our friends in England know what I had done, what our present circumstances were, and to desire their advice and resolutions, in order to which I delivered my letters to Mons. de Torcy as usual to be sent in Mons. D' Iberville's packet, but after I had with the utmost impatience waited three weeks at least for an answer, my letters were returned back to Lord Bolingbroke, and so to me without having ever been sent. Mons. Torcy's excuse was he dared not send them, which we thought extraordinary, after he had kept them so long. This was a disappointment of very bad consequence, for it kept us on both sides of the water very much in the dark, and

undoubtedly made each accuse the other of neglect, for the duplicate which I sent by way of Holland was intercepted and opened, of which Mr. Menzies (to whom it was directed) having notice would not call for it. As soon as I got my letters again from Mons. de Torcy, I dispatched two gentlemen to let our friends in England know what hindered their hearing from us, and to acquaint them that we then had neither men, money or arms (those at Havre being stopped soon after the King's death) and to know what they would have me do, for I was still ready to go to any place they would appoint. One of the gentlemen I sent returned in a fortnight, after having been with several friends that your Grace and I used to meet; he brought me as their opinion that notwithstanding we were in want of what I mentioned that I should land in the West as near to Plymouth as I could; he also told me that the very day he left London, my neighbour was taken into custody as were several others of our friends in a very few days after, and, as Lord Bolingbroke told me, the whole project for the West discovered. I then sent back the same gentleman to let the remainder of our friends know that according to their desire I would leave Paris in order to be at the place named, as soon as the wind and weather would permit. Accordingly I went to La Hogue where I had a ship waiting for me, and there I met with an officer who was forced to fly from England, upon Maclean's discovery of the design on Bristol, he arrived but the day before and confirmed me (he being one of the principal actors in that enterprise) in the news I had heard at Paris, and of a great many people being taken up, and that Plymouth had been offered to be surrendered to some gentlemen of that country, but they would not accept of it. The rest I refer to the gentleman who will have the honour to present this to you. If they will not stir in the West you shall have the whole number of arms we can get."

[THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED TOO LATE FOR
INSERTION IN THEIR PROPER CHRONOLOGICAL PLACE.]

JAMES III. to MONSIEUR RUSSELL (the DUKE OF MAR) chés
Mr. Gagne, Baigneur, rue de Richelieu.

[1716,] Wensday morning, [Feb. 26]. Beaumont [sur-Oise].
—" Strickland is just returned from the Queen, whom I hope to
see to-night, and my lyeing privately at St. Germain's being im-
practicable I am to go this verry night to a house near it, where
I shall see O[rmonde] and B[olingbroke]. Dillon is not gone,
and Roger [Strickland] heard no discourse of troopes being to
be sent into England. From the place where I am going I'll lett
you know when and where wee may meet. This goes by St.
Paul, who I have ordered to stay with you till my further order.
Postscript.—The privater you keep at Paris the better, till you
hear from me. The Regent knowes as yett nothing of me."
*Holograph. Endorsed:—"Mr. Chaumont (written over "the
King" erased) to Mr. Russell. 1716."*

The SAME to the SAME.

[1716,] Thursday morning, [Feb. 27]. St. Germain's.—"I
shall be very glad to see you here to-night. You have but to
come at seaven o'clock and light at some tavern in the town and
come on foot stright to the Castle, and ask for Ld. Bullingbroke.
If he be not here, for Mr. Ines. Pray tell St. Paul to wait my
orders at Paris, and to give you his adress. Wee are, both the
Queen and I, verry impatient to see you." *Holograph. Addressed
and endorsed as the last.*

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ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA.

- Page 8, line 12, for "Esté" read "Este."
 ,, 11, line 10, for "Esté" read "Este."
 ,, 24, line 18, for "1607" read "1687."
 ,, 61, line 29, for "seès" read "ses."
 ,, 144, line 23, for "ought" read "is."
 ,, 151, line 14, for "St." read "St^e."
 ,, 161, line 16, for "Rodolovic" read "Radolovic."
 ,, 172, line 19, for "1701" read "1702."
 ,, 175, 9 lines from bottom, for "Chateuneuf," read "Chateauneuf."
 ,, 240, line 2, for "Charles B." read "Charles B[ooth]."
 ,, 258, 17 lines from bottom, *dele* "(?)."
 ,, 284, line 22, after "Robison" insert "(James)."
 ,, 298, line 5, for "Lord Middleton" read "M. de Torcy."
 ,, 301, line 23, after "Thomas" insert "(Gaultier)."
 ,, 305, line 11, after "Thomas" insert "(Gaultier)."
 ,, ,, line 12, after "Charles" and "Oliver" insert "(M. de Torcy)" and
 "([Lord Oxford])."
 ,, ,, line 14, after "Titus" insert "(Gaultier?)."
 ,, ,, ,, for "Queen Mary" read "Queen Anne"?
 ,, ,, *substitute for note*, "This means that Gaultier has informed M. de Torcy
 that Lord Oxford (?) was surprised, &c. Lord Oxford (?) was to speak of
 that matter to Queen Anne (?), and Gaultier (?) hopes, &c.
 ,, 308, 8 lines from bottom, for "(Dicconson?)" read "(Dillon?)."
 ,, 329, line 20, *dele* "(Trevers)."
 ,, 334, 14 lines from bottom, for "R. K." read "R[oger] K[enyon]."
 ,, 338, lines 24 and 45, for "(Dicconson?)" read "(Dillon?)."
 ,, 339, 3 lines from bottom, for "(Dicconson?)" read "(Dillon?)."
 ,, 346, note, *dele* "Perhaps."
 ,, 352, note, *dele* "Perhaps."
 ,, 354, line 12, *dele* "(Dicconson?)."
 ,, 355, line 15, *dele* "(Dicconson?)."
 ,, ,, note, *dele* "Perhaps."
 ,, 358, 19 lines from bottom, for "R. K." read "R[oger] K[enyon]."
 ,, 370, 15 lines from bottom, insert "to" before "get."
 ,, 399, line 22, for "Duke of Lorraine" read "Dicconson."
 ,, 417, line 15, for "Brown" read "Browne."
 ,, 428, 11 lines from bottom, for "Ezekiel Hamilton" read "T. Southcot."
 ,, 441, line 1, after "Rouen" insert "I".
 ,, 487, 19 lines from bottom, for "1715" read "1716."
 ,, 505, line 15, for "Brown" read "Browne."
 ,, 511, line 2, for "(the Marquis of Drummond)" read "[Strickland]."

In three places (pp. 23, 180, 185) where the Marquis de Dangeau is mentioned the name is spelt Marquis Dangeau or D' Angeau in the originals.

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 HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

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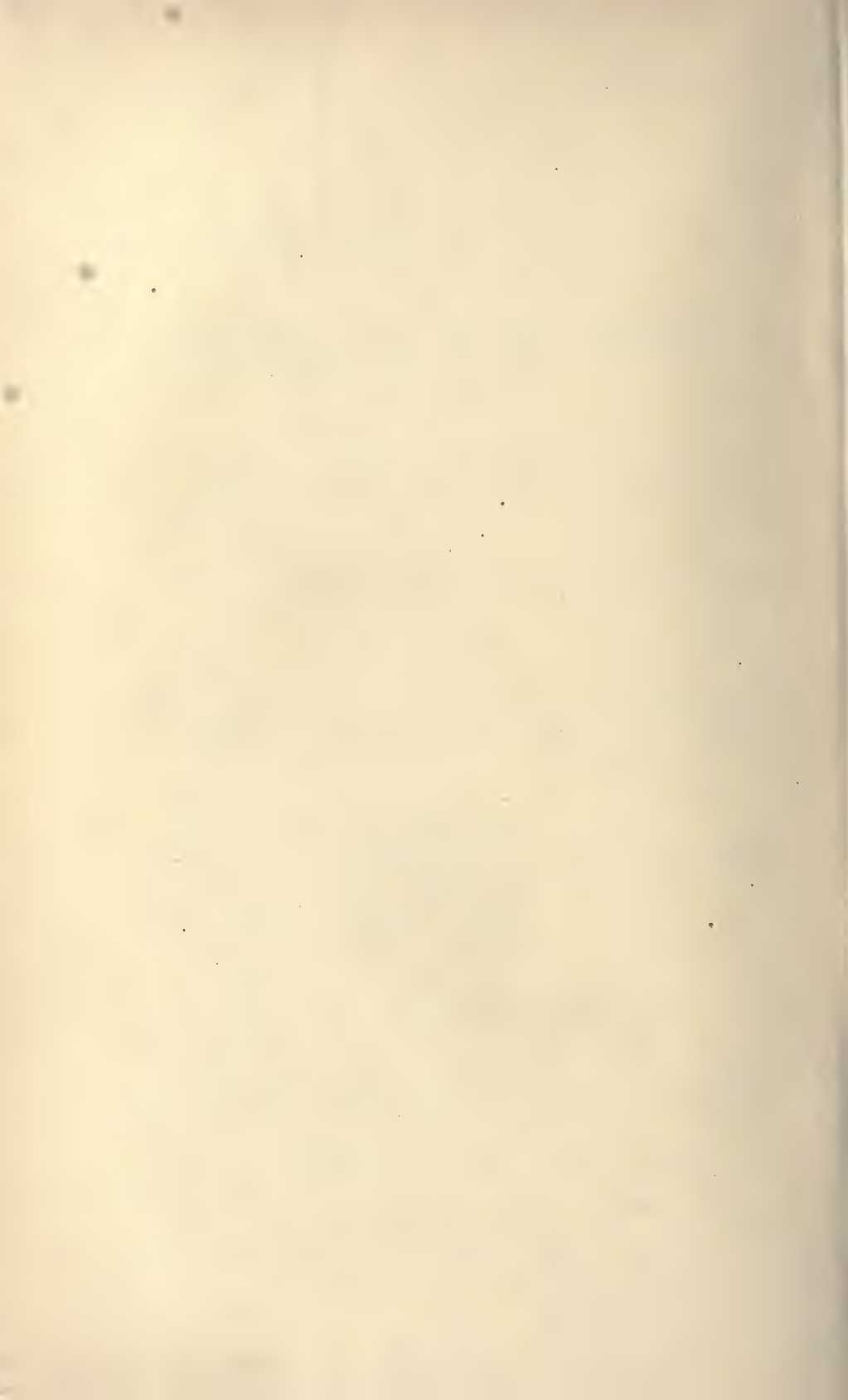
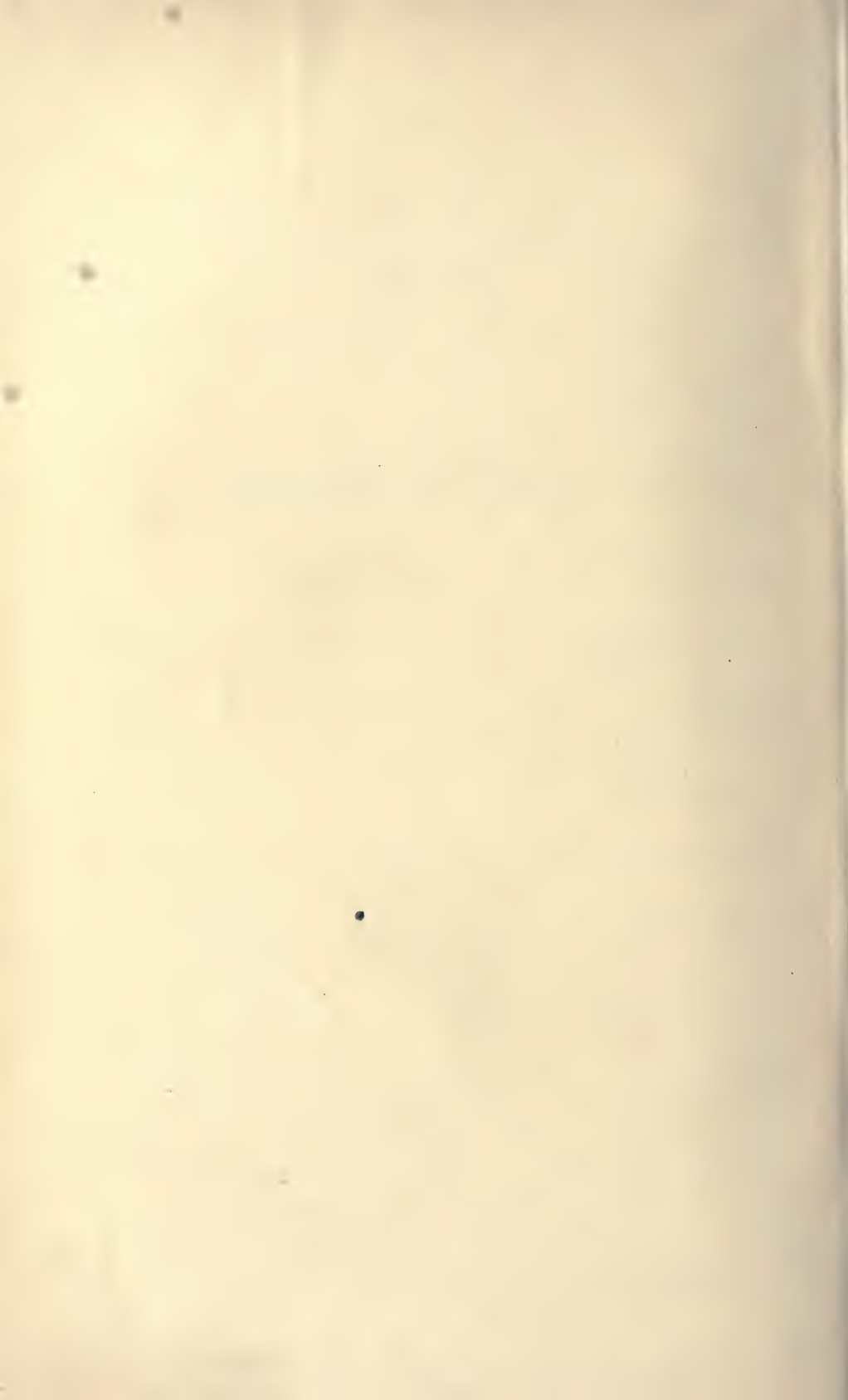


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INTRODUCTION.

THE previous volume brought the Calendar down to the end of February, 1716, when the rising of 1715 was practically over, James and the Duke of Mar had escaped to France, and the Jacobites in Scotland were dispersing.

On 7 March James left Paris for Commerci (p. 5), where he arrived on the 9th or 10th (p. 7). Before leaving he had an interview with Sparre, the Swedish Ambassador to France, in the Bois de Boulogne (pp. 226, 352, 370), and also one with the Abbé de Thesut, the Regent's private secretary, through whom he communicated to the Regent the details of his expedition to Scotland (p. 5). He had hoped to resume his residence in Lorraine, but, as the Duke refused to permit him to do so, he left Commerci on the 14th for some place near Chalons sur Marne (pp. 15, 34). The Duke had suggested he should go to Deux Ponts, which belonged to the King of Sweden, but this proved impracticable for the reasons mentioned on pp. 15, 19-22. It was also suggested that he should go to the King of Sweden or to Switzerland, but to both these plans there appeared to be insurmountable objections (pp. 20-22), and the only place left was Avignon. The Queen and the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar were all of opinion he should immediately go there privately (pp. 19, 20). He was at Lyons on 29 March (p. 45), and reached Avignon about 1 April, where he was joined by the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar and some others of his adherents. Charles Leslie arrived there later, and was allowed to read prayers in James' house to such of them as were Protestants, but in a private manner (p. 216).

On Thursday, 5 March, the Duke of Ormonde delivered to Lord Bolingbroke a letter from James, dismissing him from his service, and another desiring him to deliver to the Duke all his official papers. The principal reason for this step was alleged to be that Bolingbroke and Ormonde were on such bad terms that both could not be employed (pp. 12, 85). James himself declared that he had decided to dismiss him in consequence of the report

of a confidential agent who had come over from the English Jacobites (p. 5). This is probably the memorial from England than which Bolingbroke declared that nothing could be more virulent or false and even contradictory (p. 105). On the other hand, a letter of 14-25 March from Fr. R. to Sir T. Higgons names Queen Mary as the principal cause of his dismissal (p. 79). One is tempted to attribute this letter to the Bishop of Rochester, but it is certainly not in his handwriting. Mar, however, stated positively that the Queen had no hand in it (p. 125), and that James had acted as he did in consequence of his knowledge of the sentiments of the Bishop of Rochester and other friends in England about Bolingbroke (p. 386). Bolingbroke was also charged with negligence in not sending arms and powder and other assistance to Scotland (pp. 2, 12). He declared in a letter to Mar that "I have said little in answer even to all the vile and groundless calumnies which have been thrown about concerning me. I have lived long enough and acted well enough in the world not to pass either for a knave or a driveller, and have therefore as little regarded the calumny as I deserved the treatment which encouraged it" (p. 42). He, however, defended himself in four letters published under the name of his secretary, Brinsden, which were widely circulated in England (pp. 77, 140). These letters are printed in Tindal's *History of England, Vol. II., pp. 477-486 note*. The English Jacobites feared that he might betray them to Lord Stair (pp. 62, 79). It was reported at Avignon in July that he intended to make a journey somewhere privately, it was believed to meet some of King George's people. That his movements might be known, James wished that somebody might be got to dog him (p. 286, 320).

Though Bolingbroke had declared he would never have anything more to do with James (p. 285), there were reports in September that he was anxious to be reconciled and to be taken again into his service as his private agent with the Regent. Queen Mary injudiciously sent him a message desiring him to cease injuring James by what he said or wrote. Young Floyd, who carried the message, also inquired whether he could ever be in James' service again, to which he replied he was willing to give his advice when it was asked. When James knew of this, he at once forbade any further dealing with him, and the incident

was regretted by Mar as tending to put James in a false position (pp. 446, 460).

A speech of Bolingbroke's reported by Queen Mary resembles passages in his letter to Sir W. Wyndham. He declared that he had never acted out of any regard to the Chevalier, but entirely in obedience to his party, that the Chevalier could keep no secret, and was blindly led by priests, instancing as a proof the changes made in the Declaration he had drawn, and that he was absolutely resolved never to serve him any further (p. 511).

James also informed the Regent that he had forbidden Berwick to take any part in the management of his affairs in future (p. 5).

The seals were offered to Mar, and were at first refused by him (pp. 11, 12), but they were accepted by him before 6 April (p. 64).

After the departure of James and Mar on 4-15 February from Montrose, which by General Gordon's advice, contrary to Mar's opinion, had been kept a secret (pp. 57, 81), the Jacobite army marched that night to Bervie and reached Stonehaven on the night of Sunday, 5-16 February, and Aberdeen about noon next day. A meeting of the noblemen, general officers and chiefs was held at 2 that afternoon in Marischal's Hall, where General Gordon produced James' letter of farewell and the commission appointing himself Commander-in-chief. These papers discovered James' departure, which till then had been a secret to most of the assembly as well as to most of the army. A visible alteration appeared immediately in men's minds and countenances, and it was surprising to see the extravagancies of speech and spleen to which some were carried by the first transports of discontent.

General Gordon then produced a letter from the Marquis of Huntly, which was full of loyal protestations and insinuated that he had already got some of his men together to attack Inverness. It was therefore thought advisable to delay a letter intended to have been sent to the Duke of Argyle asking for an indemnity, till it should be known if the Marquis would join them in attacking Inverness, that by capturing it they might get better terms, or in taking other measures (pp. 110, 111). Everybody at the meeting thought of nothing but of preserving themselves and making the best terms they could, but all agreed that the best way of getting anything like honourable terms was to stick together and ask in a body (p. 55).

Colonel Hay was sent to the Marquis to tell him what had passed, and proposed to him to pick out the best of his men and put them in a condition to march with the clans and stand out till they should force terms for themselves, but this the Marquis declined, saying that all was vain since the King was gone, and desired that the army should not come that way. He likewise dismounted the cannon he had got from Aberdeen for the attack on Inverness and buried them and burnt their carriages on the pretence of preventing the enemy from getting them, but in reality lest the Jacobite army might use them to attack Inverness (p. 112).

The army marched on Tuesday to Inverury and Old Meldrum, and Aberdeen was occupied that night by Argyle with most of his cavalry. On Wednesday they marched to Strathbogy, where Colonel Hay met them with Huntly's answer, and the next day to Keith, from which the Earl Marischal was sent to Lord Huntly, but his embassy was as fruitless as Colonel Hay's. By this time the horse had dispersed and a great many of the foot went off plundering in bodies of 30 or 40 (p. 55).

On the 10th they marched from Keith to Glen Rhynie, where they were met by about 60 officers who had made an unsuccessful attempt to embark from Peterhead. They had a narrow escape on reaching the rearguard of the army, for each side mistook the other for the enemy and the mistake was discovered only just in time. The same day Huntly received a garrison of Colonel Grant and his men into Gordon Castle.

The 11th they marched to Strathdon and the next day to Kincairn in Strathspey and to Badenoch, where on the 15th the letter to Argyle asking for an indemnity, which is calendared in the last volume, p. 512, was drawn up and signed. The letter was left with General Gordon, who stayed behind at Cluny McPherson's house, to be forwarded. The Atholl and Breadalbane men had already left the army, and the remainder of the clans now dispersed to their respective countries.

Argyle returned to London from Aberdeen, leaving Cadogan in command, General Wightman being detached to Inverness with 3,000 regulars. Argyle returned no answer to the letter from Badenoch, and no terms were to be expected by the rebels but surrender at discretion.

On 5th April Cadogan from the South was to join General Wightman at Ruthven in Badenoch and to march thence into Lochaber in order to exterminate all the clans that would not surrender. Lord Seaforth, it was reported, with Glengarry, Lochiel, Clanranald's men on the mainland, and possibly Keppoch, with General Gordon at their head, intended to give what opposition they could. Six hundred men from the Clyde and Argyleshire were ordered to attack the Isles. If no more came, Clanranald hoped they would be able to give a good account of them, though they were sufficient to prevent the Islesmen from joining their friends on the mainland (pp. 112, 113).

Lords Huntly and Rollo and others surrendered at Inverness, and the former was sent to Edinburgh (p. 112). On James' return all the ships intended for Scotland were stopped (p. 2), but two ships were dispatched from Calais on 24 February to Peterhead and Fraserburgh to bring off as many gentlemen as they could (p. 3). It was intended to send another ship from Calais, but the design was given up because of the impossibility of its getting out undiscovered, and the powder and arms which could be got only at St. Omer could not be conveyed to Calais without an order from the French Court, which could not be obtained (p. 48).

Capt. Tulloch's ship, the *Robert* or *Speedwell*, the arrival of which on the west coast of Scotland is mentioned in the last volume (p. 510), after giving Lord Seaforth all the money he had on board (p. 41), sailed from the Lewis 3-14 March and got back to Dunkirk on the 19th. He brought back with him all the officers and people he had had on board except four. They all landed safely at Dunkirk, but the ship was seized by an English frigate (pp. 40, 48). Capt. Owen O'Sheridan left Morlaix in the *Marie Therese* about 5 April (p. 74) and arrived at South Uist 5-16 April (pp. 109, 149) and sailed again the 18-29th and reached Roscoff, in Brittany, on 10 May (pp. 142, 143). He brought over with him the Earl Marischal, Lords Southesk, Tullibardine, Linlithgow and Kilsyth, Lord Edward Drummond, Lord George Murray, Brigadier Cooke, Col. Gaydon and 43 Irish officers and many other Scotch gentlemen. Lord Talbot, son of the titular Earl of Tyreconell, died at sea (pp. 148, 149, 152). The *Vendôme*, commanded by Capt. Tulloch, sailed from Havre on 7 April. She was taken off the Long Island by the *Lively* (pp. 203, 218). Tulloch, however, with the assistance of the refugees

in the Hebrides, surprised and seized a barque and arrived at Roscoff the end of July or the beginning of August. He brought over Lord Seaforth, General Gordon, Lochiel, Keppoch and many more (p. 322). Capt. George's ship, the *Hope*, which after many delays had touched at Uist and Skye, but found all that desired to leave had already gone (pp. 408, 440), returned to Bordeaux, 6 Sept. Besides those brought over by the ships sent for that purpose many other Jacobites escaped to Norway or Holland.

Numerous letters from individuals give accounts of their sufferings, their perils and their escapes. The numbers of the refugees abroad increased continually. James was unable to give adequate assistance to all those who had hazarded their lives, and lost their all in his service. Many letters describe the miserable condition of the writers. The attempts to get employment for them in the service of various foreign powers, such as Spain, Sicily and Russia, met with little or no success.

Lord Lovat expressed his opinion to Cadogan, that the rebellion would not be extinguished in the Highlands or the King be freed from apprehension of a rebellion in favour of the Pretender till the rebels there were transplanted, or not only their chiefs but the leading men of every clan were made prisoners and kept as hostages. To effect either of these objects, it would be necessary to raise a body of 1,500 Highlanders well affected to the Government, who might hunt the rebels out of their dens, woods and hills, while the troops were masters of the plains and valleys where they might destroy their houses and corn, and be ready to fight any considerable body that might venture to appear (p. 36).

Notwithstanding the failure of the rising, the Jacobites continued active. The Duke of Leeds, who had been appointed by James admiral and commander-in-chief of the fleet (p. 62), submitted to him a proposal to be made to Admiral Baker, the commander of the Mediterranean fleet, who had been formerly his captain, to go over to James' side and to bring over the fleet with him (pp. 51-55). He suggested that the Admiral might take on board five or six thousand Irish troops at Corunna, and that James himself might then embark in the fleet. He proposed to offer the Admiral an earldom and a fortune of 200,000*l*. James

however, considered the project should be deferred till he had an answer from the King of Sweden to his request that he would receive into his ports and entertain in his service any ships that might come over, and also till he heard from England what his friends there proposed (pp. 76, 146). Their answer was delayed for a long time, and they at last advised positively that such an attempt at that time would be very hurtful to the King's service. Mar therefore wrote on 11 Sept. to the Duke, recommending him to follow the above advice (p. 425).

Ezekiel Hamilton returned to Paris from England on 6 April, and on the 7th sent Mar an exact account of the steps taken at London with respect to the memorial carried over by Mr. Gare. As soon as Sir R. Everard received it, he carried it to the Bishop of Rochester, and expresses were sent to bring Lord Arran and Sir Henry Goring to London. Sir Henry communicated the memorial to General Webb (Esmonde's general), his intimate friend, who a few days before had declared to Sir C. Phipps, that, if he had 6,000 regular troops, he would undertake to beat all the forces which on a sudden could be assembled in England. Sir Henry engaged to join those troops as soon as they landed, but the General at first thought 6,000 too few. After three days' reflection he agreed with Sir Henry and said that by the blessing of God he would meet them. He desired timely notice of when and where the descent would be made, that he might draw his money out of the funds and bring a good purse with him. The Duke of Ormonde, he said, could do great things in England, and he himself might without vanity say he could do somewhat. The King's presence would give a surprising life to the undertaking. He assumed from the query where the forces should land, that ships of war would be provided to secure the King's person. His opinion was that the King should land as near London as possible in Essex or Suffolk, in order that his forces might be more easily joined by the well-affected from London than if they landed at a greater distance, that a descent near London would in 12 hours blow up the credit of George and his parliament, that the City would be in an uproar, and that the aversion of the people would break out with violence on the prospect of a deliverance. Mar, he said, was the best judge whether he himself should come to England or return to Scotland to make a diversion.

No computation could be made of the numbers that would join on landing. If supernumerary arms were brought, in every part of England there were common people and farmers that would take them up. He thought it of little consequence whether the country gentlemen came in readily or not, as, though they would increase the numbers, they would add no great strength to the army, and they would expect posts they would not be able to discharge, and their places might be better supplied by the half-pay officers in and about London.

Hans Hamilton was of opinion that 6,000 was too small a number, but, if 10 or 12,000 could be obtained, success in all human probability would be undoubted. If 12,000 could be had, he recommended half to be sent to Essex and half to the west as near Exeter as possible. The western counties were unanimous for the King and abounded in good horse. The land and malt tax, which in the six western counties amounted to 900,000*l.* a year, would be an immediate fund for the payment of a greater army than would be necessary, besides the contributions of friends, and, if necessary, money might be exacted from the disaffected. If it were resolved to make the attempt with the number proposed in the memorial, he judged Essex the fittest place, as near London as possible. He was confident the Bank would immediately sink. If Forster's march, as he came nearer London, had gradually lowered the stocks, and if, could he have held out a week longer, the Exchequer would have been shut up (as was acknowledged even by the Whigs), an invasion near London must strike them like a clap of thunder and at once ruin their credit. If no horse were brought over, at least some men who had served on horseback should be brought. Hamilton himself would certainly join them wherever they came.

Lord Portmore had several times declared his resolution to come into any attempt that might be made in England, and to bring a considerable sum with him. He said he had 30,000*l.* ready for the purpose. He was of the same judgment as to the place as Webb and Hamilton, and considered that, if troops could be had; a descent in two places would probably be more successful than in one. He considered that 10,000 men would effectually do the work.

No determinate answer could be given to the query what money would be raised in England and how soon.

There was money enough in England, and persons were willing to part with it on the prospect of a practicable attempt, but everyone applied to would expect to be informed of the uses for which it was required, so that they would know that some design was contemplated and the men who have the most money are not always the most discreet. For these reasons it was judged not proper to apply for it at present, but instances were given to show it was to be had when there was an appearance of success.

The Bishop of Rochester would do his part in animating the clergy and warning the city from the pulpit the Sunday before the invasion was expected. Dr. Sacheverell, whose influence with the mob was as great as ever, had faithfully promised to obey orders and to lift up his voice like a trumpet when the word of command was given him (pp. 67-70).

Ezekiel Hamilton the next day forwarded a list of the forces in England and their quarters. He had consulted Capt. Kirton about the fleet, who informed him that a squadron was fitting out for the Baltic at Portsmouth, Plymouth and elsewhere. The ships were to rendezvous in the Downs, and be ready to sail the latter end of May. Capt. Kirton said that, when they were got to the Downs, they could not return to the western ports to guard them for three or four months, as from June to September there were generally strong west winds, during the continuance of which troops might be easily sent without danger from Brittany to the West of England.

The Bishop of Rochester was doubtful whether the King would think it proper to use Lord Bolingbroke's declaration, now he had been dismissed, or whether a short one, referring to former ones, would not be better. They could determine the point better in France than he could in London. In the Bishop's opinion it must begin with an account of the King's attempt in Scotland, and of the invincible necessity he was under of leaving it, and two new points must be mentioned, the cruelty of the usurper to all prisoners, and his inhumanity in compelling persons under the severest penalties to take oaths to him. The Bishop congratulated Mar on being employed in place of Bolingbroke, whom the Bishop had suspected for some months past. He desired Hamilton to remind Mar that, a little before Mar left London, the Bishop had spoken to him concerning Bolingbroke, and was doubtful of him (p. 73).

To justify the delay of James in going to Scotland and his sudden departure from Montrose a vindication was drafted by Mar, revised by Father Inese, and finally approved by James (pp. 80, 106). It was published in April, entitled, "A letter from an officer in the King's army to his friend in England." It was translated into French by Nathaniel Hooke, and was widely circulated in both languages (pp. 209, 214, 242). It was also translated into German and Spanish (pp. 185, 350). It is printed in full in Tindal's *History of England*, Vol. II., pp. 467-474.

Of those in England who had become partisans of James, perhaps the most important was the Earl of Oxford. He was still a prisoner in the Tower, but he was probably the person consulted by Anne Oglethorpe when the removal of James from Avignon appeared imminent (pp. 269, 302). The advice given by that person, whoever he was, will be found on the former page.

It was arranged that Oxford should send a messenger to France to represent to M. de Torey and the French ministry the unpopularity of King George in England and the feeling in favour of James (pp. 270, 302, 363) in order to induce the Regent to support the latter.

The person selected was the Capt. John Ogilvie of whom there is an account in the preface to the last volume, p. xci. He arrived at Paris about 20 August (p. 363). On his arrival he saw Queen Mary, who thought he ought to apply to the French ministry as if he had not previously seen any of James' friends in Paris, that his representations might carry the more weight. This way was much approved of at Avignon (p. 380).

Ogilvie arrived at Avignon on 9 September and left on the 24th. Like Lord Stanhope, I have failed to find the letter he brought from Lord Oxford, which was seen by Sir James Mackintosh when the Stuart Papers were at Carlton House, but the draft of Lord Mar's answer will be found on p. 464. He requested Oxford to give him his advice and directions in everything. He hoped that Oxford would find means to convince the Regent that it would be for his personal interest, as well as for that of France, if the Swedish design proved successful. The Regent's joining in it, though only "in his beloved, sneaking, underhand way, would be of vast advantage, and make the game sure." He suggested that, while Sweden sent what was necessary to England, supplies might be sent to Scotland and perhaps to Ireland from France, if the

Regent could be induced to enter into it as above. Mar doubted not that Oxford would be full and particular in his answers and in the schemes he should advise. His advice was particularly desired about Scotland, and as to how James, Ormonde and Mar could join the Swedish troops with as much secrecy as possible.

Ogilvie was also the bearer of letters to the Earls of Nottingham, Orford and Aylesford, and to Admirals Byng and Jennings urging them to assist in a restoration (pp. 453, 454), and of one to Menzies, the chief Jacobite agent in London (p. 486), in which were enclosed letters to the Duke of Shrewsbury and the Bishop of Rochester (p. 458), and of an instrument from James constituting the latter his Resident in England (p. 466). The Bishop had already received a power from James (p. 469) authorizing him to take the management of the collection of money in England for the projected Swedish expedition. If he thought it unadvisable to act in it himself, he was to appoint some proper person with the advice of the other leading Jacobites (p. 387).

Mar expressed his satisfaction at the reported harmony between Lord Oxford and the Bishop, and urged Menzies to do his utmost to promote a mutual confidence between them, if it did not exist already. Mar was persuaded that Oxford would make amends for whatever the Bishop might have had formerly to say against him, and that, when he knew how heartily Oxford was now in with James, he would pass over all that was past and be heartily reconciled to him. It was equally necessary that Shrewsbury should have a perfect understanding with the other two. The best way, Mar thought, was that Shrewsbury should be tried, if he would speak to Lord Arran and allow him to speak freely to him, who would be the fittest person to go between Shrewsbury and the Bishop, and Menzies might go between him and Oxford (p. 459).

Lord Arran had already been appointed commander-in-chief in England and Scotland during his brother, the Duke of Ormonde's, absence (pp. 305, 387).

The Duke of Shrewsbury rejected the overtures made to him by King George (pp. 297, 416). The miscarriage of a letter he had sent to James through the Spanish ambassador in England

gave rise to considerable uneasiness, as it was feared that it had fallen into wrong hands (pp. 242, 285, 374, 416, 459, 461). All the inquiries about it proved unsuccessful.

James wrote to Shrewsbury on 26 August (p. 374) thanking him for his advice, which he had received through other channels, though his letter had miscarried. He assured him that everything had been done to gain the Regent, but that his private interest alone would prevail with him, but on the other hand that Sweden was as they could wish. He trusted that Shrewsbury would delay his intended journey abroad, if possible. James' chief trust and confidence were in him, and the new assurances of his friendship had been received with all the gratitude and satisfaction imaginable. The value and kindness James had always had for him were much augmented of late by his refusing to enter into other partnerships.

Ezekiel Hamilton's mention of Lord Portmore by his real name has already been noticed. He figures frequently in Menzies' letters as Povey, which a passage in a letter that will appear in the next volume proves undoubtedly to be Portmore.

In August he was going to Gibraltar, of which he was governor (p. 348), but was prevented (421). Menzies had some thoughts of accompanying him (p. 348), and had a project for putting Gibraltar, probably through him, and Port Mahon through Lord Forbes, Lord Granard's eldest son, into the hands of James, and by his means into those of the King of Spain (p. 348). Inese wrote to Menzies by Queen Mary's orders that the great difficulty was how these places could be held if they were in James' possession, as no help could be expected from France or Spain, but that she could not give a positive answer without James' orders (p. 363). Mar expressed the difficulty of coming to a decision from the scantiness of the information supplied by Menzies. He was told that Portmore and Forbes were violent in the opposite interest, but in any case what could James do with such places as Gibraltar and Port Mahon? The King of Spain, it was feared, would not venture a breach with England for them, nor assist in defraying the charge, if James could get them, but were it otherwise, the thing could not be done without a long negotiation, which was dangerous to try, and was impossible without further explanations from Menzies (p. 383).

In April Mar wrote to James Gibbs, the architect, alluding to his "fair daughter in the Strand" (St. Mary le Strand) (p. 92). He desired him to deliver messages to two persons couched in very obscure language. The first, I conjecture, but doubtfully, was Bromley, the late Speaker, the other with more certainty the Earl of Ilay, Argyle's brother. He was desired to tell the latter person that the convener (*i.e.* Mar) had always a respect for him, believing their gustos in building, &c., to be very much alike, but that now he had it more than ever, and that he should never want a relation where he was. He should not think any ill-will a great friend of his (probably Argyle) might have at the convener could make him have in the least different sentiments, and, if that great friend had really a mind to take part in building the palace he was now engaged in, he should be welcome, nay, if he liked not to be in partnership with the convener, he should have the direction of it himself. This offer of retirement closely resembles the proposals made by Mar the following year through the Oglethorpes to Lord Ilay and through him to Argyle, which is the principal reason I have for supposing that Ilay and Argyle are the persons intended here.

Gibbs did not reply till 22 Aug.-2 Sept. He said, "Our brothers of the brush go on in the same style of building. I wish some of them would travel to improve their knowledge, for it is but Gothick at best, but they will go on in this way rather than run on new whims as they call it, although this Gothick style costs them ten times more." By this he may have meant that certain politicians would adhere to the Hanoverian party, though it cost them ten times as much (p. 404).

There was a violent rivalry between Argyle and Cadogan, the leader of Marlborough's party during his illness, which culminated in a quarrel between them, when Cadogan waited on the Prince of Wales, to whom Argyle was Groom of the Stole, on Thursday, June 28th o.s. The next day Argyle and his brother, Lord Ilay, were dismissed by the King from all the employments they held under him, and the Prince of Wales was desired to remove Argyle from the post in his household, which he at first refused (p. 278), but which he was eventually obliged to do (p. 304). The reason the Whigs gave was that the Prince had refused at first to consent to certain

limitations in the Act of Regency, but had agreed to them in consequence of the Duke's advice, on which King George sent the Duke word he was resolved none should be about his son that had more interest with him than he had (p. 316). Suggestions were made that the Jacobites might take advantage of these events to make advances to the Duke (pp. 288, 316), but Mar considered such an attempt premature as long as the Duke continued in the Prince's favour (pp. 300, 332). Fanny Ogleshorpe offered to write to Lord Ilay, as if from herself (p. 291), and a year later communications were opened with him through the channel of that lady and her brother-in-law and sister, M. and Madame de Mezieres.

Menzies' letter calendared in the last volume (p. 507), describing David Floyd's interview with the Duke of Marlborough, was sent in April to the Duke of Berwick, as James was much at a loss to know what to make of Marlborough's answer, and Berwick seemed to be the only person who could explain it (p. 100). Berwick returned the letter on 4 May. He declared that he understood it as little as Mar. He added that "Marlborough has been, it is true, for these many years in correspondence with his nephew (*i.e.* Berwick himself), and has always given assurances of his zeal for the King, but to this hour he has never explained in what manner he intends it. The King has seen all the original letters, and, I believe, has the last of all, so that I know nothing more than his Majesty" (p. 135). The substance of a second interview between Floyd and the Duke was "crying, swearing, protesting, promising by all that's sacred. But Floyd knows not what to make of all that, no more than formerly (p. 92)." Mar, in May, desired that Floyd should see Marlborough again (p. 173). Menzies, on 30 August o.s. (p. 419), wrote that Floyd had never yet been able to see Marlborough since his recovery, being sure he would take it very ill if he went to him at Bath where he was (p. 401), but, as soon as it was practicable, he would attack him warmly again. One day Floyd would fain fancy that he had now good intentions, "and that he would never venture the power of a cub (the Prince of Wales) he had cramped and disoblged," but then another day he knew not what to think of him. In June Marlborough was so ill that there were reports of his death (pp. 227, 250), but by September he had recovered (pp. 417, 461).

The Marquis of Wharton, being then some four months under the age of 18, on 21 Aug. wrote to James from Paris offering his submission, and desiring to know what he would have him do. If he desired him to declare openly for him, he would at once repair to Avignon (p. 360). James received his offer graciously, and advised him to keep his intentions a secret for the present (p. 390). A month later he wrote to Mar again, referring it to James' decision whether he should serve him openly or disguise his sentiments. He promised to furnish a regiment of horse at a week's warning. His influence, he said, was great in Buckinghamshire, Westmorland, Wiltshire and part of Yorkshire, and he could return fourteen members to the House of Commons. He begged in return a commission and to be honoured with the Garter (p. 470). Mar expressed the gratification of James and himself at his letter, and promised, as he desired, to send a gentleman, Will. Erskine, the Earl of Buchan's brother, to meet him at Lyons and conduct him privately to Avignon. The commission of colonel of horse that he desired would be prepared immediately. As to the Garter, James had resolved not to dispose of anything of that kind while at Avignon, but on his restoration or making an attempt towards it, Wharton might depend on his giving it him (p. 489).

With regard to all these lords it should be observed that no letters from them (except Leeds and Wharton) are found among the Stuart Papers, at least as far as I have examined them. The evidence of their complicity with the Jacobites consists of the statements of Menzies and other Jacobite agents, and of the letters of James and Mar addressed to them.

The exiles, notwithstanding their misfortunes, could not refrain from quarrelling among themselves. Mar was specially unpopular with a section of the party headed by the Earl Marischal.

As early as the meeting at Aberdeen on Feb. 6, when the paragraph relating to Mar in James' letter was read, the Earl Marischal "could not contain himself from the most injurious expressions." His prejudice against Mar increased and he took all ways to lower his character, even at the expense of that of James (p. 150).

Mar expressed his great concern at the part the Earl had taken. Had his own brother or son risen up against him, he

would not have been more surprised. He had all along done him what good offices he could, and had urged James to join him with him in the commission to command in chief in Scotland. James himself was concerned when he heard of the affair. Mar told him it was not a time for quarrelling among themselves, and expressed his readiness to retire from his present office (pp. 165, 166, 212). He feared that the Duke of Perth and his brother had taken their cousin, the Earl Marischal's, side in the quarrel (p. 212).

The Earl went to Avignon in June, where he made a new complaint, viz., that Mar, when he came to Scotland, had sent him a message by Lord John Drummond to tell him that James had sent orders that Mar and he should act jointly in what related to James' service, but that notwithstanding Mar had taken no notice of him and had not consulted him more than others of his rank (p. 221).

Mar admitted that he had sent him word by Lord John that James had ordered the chief direction of his affairs to be offered to the Duke of Atholl, who, if he accepted, was to act by the advice of Mar and the Earl. James never intended to join the Earl with Mar, if the Duke refused, nor would he perhaps have thought of the Earl for an adviser, had not Mar recommended it to him some time before. Mar then argued that his own conduct to the Earl and that of the Earl to him before and during the rising showed the groundlessness of the present charge (pp. 221, 222).

As to the Earl being left behind, Mar declared that James consulted the Earl as well as himself about his departure from Scotland. Both desired to be left behind, but James ordered them both to go, and the Earl actually came to the water side with some others and would have gone, had he not missed a boat, so that it was not very fair of him to say afterwards that he would not go, and accuse others for going.

James and others knew that Mar advised his telling the principal people there of his going, but General Gordon, who was considered the best judge, was against it.

Mar requested that James might hear them both before him in the presence of the Duke of Ormonde or any one else he pleased, and then determine the matter as he should think fit.

The line the Earl took was to deny all but the message by Lord John, saying he remembered no particular thing he said against Mar. Mar had witnesses to the contrary, but James saw an inconvenience in that, so thought it inexpedient.

Mar saw it would be prejudicial to James, if anyone went or was sent away in bad humour, which would be the case if the Earl went, so he still thought, as it was unfit for him to press the affair, and there was no appearance of a reconciliation, the best thing was that he himself should go away for a time on some pretext. This James seemed not to approve of, yet did not see what he could do. Mar desired him to take a little time to consider it, but it would be impossible for Mar and the Earl to live long together on their present footing (p. 223).

Lord John Drummond afterwards explained that he thought Mar had given him a verbal commission to the Earl Marischal, wherein the Duke of Atholl, Mar, and the Earl were all named to manage James' affairs in Scotland, and that, on the Duke's refusal, he thought the commission was to Mar and the Earl, and regretted that his mistake had caused any misunderstanding (p. 483).

Mar's statement about the commission agrees with the papers printed on pp. 415, 525 of the previous volume.

Mar was also accused by Smith of Methven of having employed him to negotiate with Argyle to get terms for himself without regard to others, after the King had arrived in Scotland. Methven asserted that he had a letter in Mar's own hand which would prove this.

Mar replied that all the steps he had taken were with the knowledge and approbation of the present Duke of Perth and the Earl Marischal, the only thing they did not know being the name of the person employed. The object was to ascertain what powers Argyle had received with regard to the message sent him some time before from the King's army inquiring what terms he was empowered to grant. Methven accordingly had a private meeting with a friend of Argyle's and agreed to write to him after reporting to Mar what had passed. Mar told him what to write, and afterwards revised his draft and told him to write it out fair and send it, which Mar believed he did. The next night Mar heard of James' landing, and went to wait on

him and gave him an account of the affair, which James approved of. On his returning to Scone Mar asked Methven if he had any answer to the letter. He said he had not, but that he had had a message desiring another meeting, which he would not venture doing in Mar's absence. Mar had since heard nothing more of it. Mar asked that his draft might be returned, which Methven said was at his house. Methven promised to bring it, but never did so. Mar declared he was perfectly willing and was desirous the letter should be shown, for it would answer for itself and for him too (pp. 169, 186, 260, 293).

Methven's excuse for divulging the letter was that he did it to vindicate himself from any aspersion cast on him by his letters found in the pockets of Robert Campbell, Argyle's friend, when he was killed (pp. 262, 293), but he had spoken of the matter before he knew of Campbell's death (p. 324).

Mar added that the effect of Methven's first meeting with Argyle's friend was getting them in a manner engaged to advertise Mar of their march from Stirling before they should begin it, which was a very great point at that time, when the King's coming was almost despaired of, and the Jacobites were on the point of quitting Perth every day. Mar believed that Argyle had in this no bad intention towards those he served, but feared its being known might injure him (p. 187). He had kept it a secret, till Methven's conduct obliged him for his own justification to make it known, but in such a way that he was sure it could do Argyle no harm. He wished he had a way of letting him know this (p. 274).

A great part of the present volume consists of the correspondence between Mar and the Jacobite agents in different parts of Europe. The two principal objects of the Jacobite foreign policy during this period were, first to prevent an alliance between the Regent and King George, as they knew that the latter would insist that James should be obliged to withdraw to Italy, since not only his removal to such a distance from England would seriously hinder any future attempts at an invasion or a rising, but his residence, though unavoidable, in or near the Papal States would seriously prejudice him in the eyes of his Protestant adherents, secondly to secure the assistance of Sweden, and for that purpose to effect a peace between Charles XII. and the Czar.

On 15 May General Dillon, the Jacobite agent at Paris, had an interview with the Regent and urged him to assist James with money. The Regent assured him that he was much concerned for James' melancholy situation, but that it was impossible for him to assist him at present, but he held out some hope of doing so in future (p. 154). In the same letter Dillon stated he was informed there was a negotiation on foot for a treaty between England, France and Holland, but that Lord Stair had told the Regent that an essential preliminary to such a treaty was the removal of James beyond the Alps. It was then actually being debated before the Council of Regency whether the Regent should solicit the Pope to remove James from Avignon, and in what manner he should do so. Dillon insinuated to the Regent's secretary that, if the Council decided in the affirmative, the Regent should inform the Pope beforehand that he would be obliged to make a forced solicitation, which required only a civil refusal (p. 156). The Council of Regency disapproved of the proposal, so it was dropped for a time. In June, however, Dillon was again in great apprehension (p. 234). It was reported that the means the Regent intended to adopt was starvation, *i.e.* cutting off Queen Mary's and James' pensions (p. 220). Dillon considered both ought to be very firm, and not to yield unless obliged by the last necessity.

On 14 July an interview of above an hour took place between the Regent and Queen Mary which was considered satisfactory, but no details are given of what took place (pp. 281, 300). Mar hoped the storm might blow over (pp. 300, 301). Further particulars about the treaty proposed between England and France are given in Dillon's letter of 26 July. Both England and Holland continued to press the removal of James as a preliminary. This the Regent refused, but promised to use his utmost endeavours, when the treaty was signed, to effect it before the ratification. He was much embarrassed about the manner of effecting James' removal. Both Dillon and Sparre urged that James should not yield except to actual force, which would make difficulties between the Regent and the Pope. If he consented to leave, both his character and interests would suffer, and his enemies in England might insinuate he did so to preserve Queen Mary's pension (p. 310). James had written to the Regent in civil terms but declaring that nothing but absolute force could

ever make him leave, and Queen Mary had told the Regent nothing would ever make him comply unless he were downright forced to it. The Regent and his ministers gave out notwithstanding that they were sure to get James to leave à *l'aimable* to save the allowance he had from them (p. 314). The negotiations hanging fire, the departure of James was not further pressed during the period covered by the present volume.

The applications to the King of Sweden to allow James to reside at Deux Ponts and to receive any English ships that might revolt to James into Swedish harbours have already been noticed.

Up to 23 May no answer had been received from the King, but one was daily expected. General Dillon and Robert Leslie succeeded in convincing Baron Sparre, the Swedish Ambassador to France, of the great use it would be to his master if English men-of-war came over to him. The Baron promised to write to his master on that head by a Swedish Colonel who was to leave for Sweden in a few days. Sparre was also of opinion that James should send a man of character with full powers to Sweden, but that this should not be done till the Baron had heard from the King and received his approbation thereof (pp. 155, 176). Mar was of opinion that sending such a man would make too great a noise, and a man of such low degree as not to arouse suspicion would not be of sufficient weight. He therefore suggested that Sparre should apply to the King for such powers as might be necessary for him to settle matters with whatever persons James might appoint (p. 184). The King's own affairs were so embarrassed that it was unlikely he could give James any immediate assistance, so that Mar considered it was hardly worth while to send the Duke of Ormonde on a mission which would be expensive and liable to many dangers. To send a little man to prepare the way for the Duke would not, Mar thought, be so good as Sparre's writing for full powers for himself (p. 213).

In July, however, as Sir John Erskine of Alva was going on business of his own to Hamburg, James ordered him on his arrival there to write to General Hamilton, who was with the King of Sweden, and to proceed as he advised. Sir John had full instructions and carried with him a letter from James to the King (p. 283), a copy of the memorial sent to the King by Sparre and a plenipotentiary power to treat and conclude with the King.

Mar hoped that Sparre would approve of this step, which might do good and could do no hurt (p. 286). Sir John's instructions, dated 17 July, are set out on p. 288. The Jacobites in England were informed of Sir John's mission, and they were urged to collect and send money to Sweden with a person competent to concert with the King and Sir John the necessary measures (pp. 301, 303, 306). Sparre agreed that Sir John's mission could do no harm, and approved of his writing first to Hamilton (p. 328).

Sir John travelled by Brussels and Amsterdam (pp. 311, 334). Reasons he does not mention delayed him on his journey, but he reached Lübeck on 21 Aug. On his arrival at Hamburg he decided not to wait till he could hear from General Hamilton, who was at such distance that it would take too much time, since he had an opportunity of going with the Swedish colonel mentioned on the last page, who had the necessary passports (pp. 366, 367). On the 26th, however, he wrote that his plans were again uncertain, as the Russians, who had occupied Travemünde, refused to let the Prince of Hesse's people pass, and *a fortiori* the colonel would be stopped by them (p. 371).

Hearing also that the Czar was half way between Wismar and Lübeck it occurred to him he might take the opportunity of going to see his brother, Dr. Erskine, the Czar's physician and confidant, to try if by his means or otherwise negotiations might be opened between Russia and Sweden. On the other hand he feared that, if he did so, it might excite suspicion among the Russians, or might render him less acceptable with the King of Sweden, besides the risk of losing his opportunity, if the colonel and the Prince of Hesse's people should go (p. 371).

In the meantime Sparre had been to Flanders to confer with Baron Görtz, who informed him of the King's present situation and of his sentiments with regard to James. Sparre, who had appointed for the sake of secrecy that General Dillon should meet him on his return ten leagues from Paris, assured him that his master's sentiments were as good as could be desired, that he received the first proposals most graciously, and said that his glory, interest, and King George's proceedings toward himself were more than sufficient reasons for his serving James. He had ordered one of his chief ministers whom he had left in Sweden, when he invaded Norway, to answer Sparre on this head, but the

answer was delayed, the reason being that in the King's Court and Council there were statesmen of different inclinations who sometimes espoused interests contrary to their master's intention and service. Sparre assured Dillon he had convincing proofs of the King's true concern for James, and doubted not he would enter into measures for their common interest, as soon as the storm that menaced his own state was over, if affairs were managed with discretion and secrecy on James' side. Sparre desired that Sir John should not see the King nor apply to him on any account, as such a step would harm James' interest perhaps more than could be imagined. Dillon immediately (19 August) wrote to Sir John, desiring him to make no application to the King till he received further instructions. Sparre promised to inform Dillon when the proper time came to send one to Sweden, who must be Ormonde, but without noise or equipage. He desired that his own name might not be mentioned, and made much difficulty in allowing Dillon to inform Queen Mary of all this matter, alleging there were persons about her who revealed secrets (pp. 357, 359). He had already complained bitterly that everything he said or did relating to James was known to Stair, who had sent his master the very circumstances of his meeting James in the Bois de Boulogne (pp. 352, 370).

Mar on 27 Aug. wrote to Sir John to do nothing further in the affair with Sweden, and to secure the papers he was entrusted with, if he had a sure way of doing so, and, if not, to destroy them. In case General Hamilton had advised Sir John to proceed, Dillon was to consult with Sparre and order Sir John what to do (p. 381). On 2 Sept. Sir John went down to Travemunde, but found the passage still impossible (pp. 402, 403).

The private affairs which caused Sir John's journey were connected with a silver mine on his property in Scotland. His brother-in-law, Patrick Campbell of Monzie, made use of this fact to negotiate with Lord Townshend on Sir John's behalf. He represented that Sir John could give valuable information about the mine, and that, if the House of Commons got wind of it, before King George had come to some agreement with Sir John, they would insist on having a share. The matter was further complicated by the Scotch laws about mines.

The Prince of Wales wrote to King George at Hanover for a conditional pardon to Sir John and allowed his nephew, Sir H. Stirling, to go to Sir John with the letter given on p. 498 (pp. 388, 498). Further details upon this subject will be found in the *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society*, Vol. II, pp. 414-418, and in the *Eighth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission*, Appendix i, pp. 84-86.

Sir H. Stirling met Sir John at Lübeck on 7 Sept., and laid the proposals before him. Having received Dillon's letter of 19 August that day Sir John decided to return to Holland (pp. 413, 414), but stayed a few days longer at Hamburg on the chance of hearing from Mar (p. 420). James was glad to hear of the probability of Sir John's success in his own affair, and said that, now he could do nothing in what was entrusted to him, that was to be his chief concern (p. 474). Sir John, after being much delayed by storms, reached Amsterdam on the 29th.

Sir John while at Lübeck had gained the confidence of the Prince of Hesse's envoy, who told him that the Russians did themselves a great injury in stopping him, for, if they knew how much he would endeavour and perhaps could forward what they said their master and they so earnestly desired, viz., an accommodation with Sweden, they would not do it. Sir John, being convinced that King George was not concerned in the Prince of Hesse's design, told him that, if James was to find his account in such an accommodation, he would endeavour to help it on. Sir John then sent Sir H. Stirling to Dr. Erskine with arguments to induce him to favour an accommodation if the condition on James' behalf was offered, and he considered his going the more necessary as he had good advice of offers being made to Dr. Erskine, provided he would act a very different part (pp. 501, 502). The fruit of Sir H. Stirling's mission appears from two letters dated 22 Sept., Copenhagen. One, an ostensible one, summarized on p. 495, is printed in the *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society*, Vol. II, p. 418. The other is printed on p. 495. Both the Czar and Dr. Erskine had all the desire in the world to do the utmost services to James, and heartily wished King George at the devil. Dr. Erskine assured Sir Henry that, were the Czar as near Scotland as he was to some other kingdoms, he would immediately give James everything he could want. Could the King of Sweden be brought to

reason, the affair were done, but he was obstinate, though his adversary wanted to make an agreement. Sweden was in no danger of an invasion, because the Czar was absolutely resolved not to allow it. If that one obstacle were removed, all would be as Sir John wished.

At this very time Dr. Erskine was acting as interpreter between the Czar and Sir John Norris, the admiral of the English Baltic fleet, and Lord Polwarth, the Envoy to Denmark, and Norris consistently asserted the sincerity of his intentions (*English Historical Review*, Vol. XIX, p. 61) !

Further proofs of Dr. Erskine's activity on behalf of James and a good deal of correspondence between him and Mar will appear in the following volumes of the Calendar.

This is the Dr. Erskine as to whom the Czar stated in the memorial sent to Secretary Stanhope on 12 March, 1717, that he could not believe he had so far forgot himself as to enter into such a criminal correspondence without orders, and that he had forbidden him to hold any correspondence with his relations who had been engaged in the late rebellion even concerning their family affairs (*Miscellany of the Scottish History Society*, Vol. II, p. 422).

Baron Görtz arrived at Paris on September 6th. The following day General Dillon had a conversation of two hours with Sparre which is narrated on pp. 428, 429. Sparre told him that his master was most inclined to enter into amity and union with James, but it was necessary that a memoir be prepared showing what assistance he expected from his friends in England and also the benefit this union might prove to the King of Sweden. The memoir must be ready by the night of the 9th as Görtz, who was to carry it to the King, was obliged to leave on the 10th. Sparre believed that the King, when he received the memoir, would send him full powers to conclude a treaty with James.

If this were agreed upon, and the storm that was threatening the King should blow over, he would be able to give James whatever succours he should promise by the end of November or the beginning of December.

Sparre was highly indignant that Queen Mary was told of what had passed. Though Dillon assured him that none knew it except her and himself, it appears that Dillon by her orders

conferred on the subject with Lord Middleton and Mr. Inese who prepared the memoir printed on p. 429, which declared that the heads of the English Church and the heads of the Tories had assured James that they would unanimously join him if 6,000 regular troops were sent and arms for 30,000 more with the requisite munitions. It should be observed that Sparre declared he was acting without his master's orders (p. 431).

Dillon was of opinion that Sparre had already orders to treat with James, and perceived he had a mind to do so, though he pretended indifference, which in Dillon's opinion was in order to to make the best bargain he could (p. 429). Mar was of the same opinion. He regretted that Dillon had specified 6,000 troops as the number required, as 8,000 would be wanted, and 2,000 more to make a diversion in Scotland, which was absolutely necessary. It was desirable that, if possible, some should be also sent to Ireland. It was absolutely necessary that the design should be imparted to two or three of the leading Jacobites in England, to induce them to raise the necessary funds and for other reasons (pp. 446, 447). Mar also asked whether Sparre thought any communication should be made to the Regent. Could he be induced to connive, what was necessary might be sent from France to Scotland and Ireland (pp. 455, 465). Lord Oxford's advice on this point was also desired (p. 465).

On 26 Sept. Dillon enclosed to James Sparre's demands, which, he believed, had been concerted between him and Görtz before the departure of the latter for Holland. Sparre relied on receiving a formal draft on the part of James, to be sent to his master. The King of Sweden was in absolute need of money to pay his troops; if James would, by means of his friends in England, satisfy him on that point, it was the essential stroke, and one that would engage that prince to make the utmost efforts to restore him to his throne (p. 477).

It was intended to send Father Southcott to Vienna to do all in his power to get some of the Imperial ministers to embrace James' interest and to induce the Emperor to give James protection and a safe-conduct if he should have occasion to pass through or reside in any of the Imperial dominions (pp. 185, 188). He was to go through Lorraine and to deliver to the Duke a letter from James. Southcott submitted his disqualifications for the mission (p. 206), which James considered sufficient

reasons for not sending him (p. 220), and it was then intended to employ Owen O'Rourke (p. 221) who acted as Jacobite agent with the Duke of Lorraine. The Duke, however, was strongly against anyone being sent at that time on James' behalf to Vienna, for the reasons given on p. 238, with which James agreed (pp. 255, 257). Walkingshaw of Barrowfield was, however, sent in the winter, but his errand proved fruitless, as the Duke had anticipated.

In June, George Bagnall was sent to Turin to deliver a letter from James to the Queen of Sicily, and to request her to use her influence with her husband to allow James to reside somewhere in his territories. He was not to own that he was sent by James to any persons except the Queen and such as she should direct. To others he was to represent that his sole object was to get service for himself in the King of Sicily's army. If he failed, he was to propose to the Queen her husband's taking into his service some of the exiled Jacobites, and to represent to her James' great occasion for money to support many of his subjects who had lost all on his account (p. 244).

The Queen told Bagnall that the necessity the King was under of keeping fair with the Elector (King George) would not permit him, she feared, to comply with what was desired, and later that, when mention was made last winter of the same affair, the King found it impossible for him to consent, and he even desired that, if James were obliged to retire to Italy and to pass that way, his stay might be as short as possible, and that he himself might be excused from seeing him. The King could not take into his service men directly from Avignon, but she gave some hopes, that, if they were removed thence for some time, so that it might not appear they had been concerned in the rising, something might be done for them. As for money she said, whenever an occasion offered, the King would be very ready to assist, if a proper channel were found to convey it (pp. 266, 267).

The King himself refused the proposals both about the officers and money, saying his situation was such that he could not disoblige England, and hoped James would not desire things of him that would incapacitate him from serving him effectually when occasion offered (p. 267).

It had been suggested in March that James should declare the Queen of Sicily and her son, the Prince of Piedmont, his

heirs in default of heirs of his body (p. 46). The House of Savoy always kept in view the possibility of their succeeding to the English Crown, and even after the death of Charles Edward procured from the Cardinal Duke of York, the titular Henry IX., an acknowledgement that they were his heirs, if he died without issue.

Lord Bolingbroke after the return of James from Scotland wrote to Sir Patrick Lawless, the Jacobite agent at Madrid, to desire from that Court a retreat for James in Spain and some provision for his subsistence (pp. 64, 119), and Mar on his arrival at Avignon wrote to the same effect. Alberoni seemed amazed at the proposal of an asylum for James, and declared that such a thing, if granted, would incapacitate that Court from ever being useful to James hereafter, and would ruin the present system of their own affairs. Lawless then asked for an advance of the part of the 400,000 crowns intended for James, which had not been paid, for his present necessities, and for an allowance of 100,000 crowns a year for his maintenance while abroad, supporting his demand by all the arguments in his power. Alberoni replied that the King himself would answer James' letter to him on the above heads, but that the low condition of his finances did not allow him to gratify his inclinations, and that it was impossible for him to send any present supplies (p. 120). Alberoni continued his attitude of reserve. Lawless suggested that attempts should be made to gain Father d'Aubenton, the King's confessor, and that James should promise him his good offices with the Pope, if he rendered him service with the King of Spain (p. 296). In August, Mar proposed that Lawless through the confessor should try to convince the King of Spain that it was his interest to prevent the removal of James from Avignon by supplying him with money, because James' remaining there was an obstacle to the intended treaty between England and France, which, if concluded, would be prejudicial to the King (p. 326). Father d'Aubenton assured Lawless he would renew his instances to the King to send money to James (p. 349), and held out hopes that it would be done (pp. 397, 409).

In Lawless' letter of 17 August was enclosed one from the Queen of Spain which said nothing about money, but was civil (pp. 399, 409, 436). D'Aubenton in September informed Lawless that whatever was done for James must be done so

privately that one hand should not know what the other did, but at the same time assured him that both the King and the Queen of Spain and Alberoni were all very much disposed to serve James effectually as far as was in their power (pp. 457, 484).

In July George Jerningham was sent to Holland rather to inform people rightly of what concerned James and to get intelligence than for any definite service. He was to try to convince people there that it was more for their interest to have James on the throne than one of their neighbours who had a power of his own close to them. There was nothing they could reasonably desire of James for their security that he would not agree to (p. 263).

The Jacobites considered it extremely important that James should marry as soon as possible that he might have children. If he died childless the succession would pass to the House of Savoy, who were not only like himself Roman Catholics but foreigners. Such an event would practically extinguish all the hopes of the Jacobites. With this view various plans for a suitable alliance were suggested.

On the news of the death of the Elector Palatine in June it was hoped that his successor, Charles Philip, would be in a more independent position, and would not be deterred by the opposition of the Imperial Court from consenting to the marriage desired between his daughter and James (pp. 239, 255-257). Delay had neither shaken James' constancy nor cooled his ardour (p. 256). If the Elector could not give an immediate consent or at least leave the decision to his daughter, James hoped that he might at least promise not to dispose of her for a time. As long as James saw her disengaged, nothing but absolute necessity would compel him to engage himself. The good offices of the Pope were solicited through Cardinal Gualterio (p. 256).

The Duke of Lorraine advised, however, that a clear and present answer should be pressed for, in which there was no inconveniency, for, if the Elector was as much bent on the match as formerly, his answer would not be a flat denial, and, if he had some other marriage in view, he would certainly give no promise of waiting (pp. 390, 513). Two days later the Duke informed Owen O'Rourke, the Jacobite agent at his Court, that he had a very fresh account

that the Elector was actually treating about a match between his daughter and the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, which O'Rourke thought likely enough. At the moment the Princess was taking to it, and the Electoral Prince's person was much commended by those that had seen him. The moral impossibility under present circumstances of effecting what James desired ought to make this news more indifferent to him, and O'Rourke believed that this was probably the cause of the change in the father and daughter, if the news was true. He hoped, if so, they would give a candid answer (p. 402).

In September the Elector's answer was received, which, as expected, was unfavourable. His fear of making so powerful a neighbour as King George an irreconcilable enemy was so well grounded, that O'Rourke saw nothing that could be replied to remove it. The same objection had been put forward by the late Elector, and O'Rourke considered the match impossible, till James should be in a position to protect the Elector. If the Elector were to promise to wait for a time, he would probably break his promise, should a suitable marriage offer itself, and he would expect a reciprocal engagement from James, which would be far from his interest, the most eminent motives urging him to marry as soon as possible (p. 513).

Queen Mary in September sent James an account of a marriage proposed for him with a person not named (p. 467). James desired that the proposal might be refused in civil terms, as he did not think the thing at all proper (pp. 480, 485).

In August Sir J. Erskine mentioned a daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse as an eligible person (p. 367). More about this suggested alliance will be found in the next volume.

At the end of September James was ill of piles. His indisposition was then supposed to be trifling (pp. 474, 479-482), but he became much worse in October and had to undergo a serious operation.

A Capt. Alexander McDonald by the advice of Hans Hamilton and Mr. Philips in order to prevent his maltreatment by the English Government consented to go to Avignon as a spy. Philips believed him an honest man and a friend to James, and that by following his directions he might amuse the Government in trifles and deceive them in more serious things (p. 344).

On his arrival at Avignon he told James the object with which he was sent (p. 284), but was put in prison (p. 246). He afterwards was sent away from Avignon (p. 245). From Mar's letter of 13 July it appears he was then still at Avignon. His two letters on p. 245 are therefore wrongly assigned to June, and must be of a later date.

On 31 Aug. Mar in a letter to Sir P. Lawless speaks of a most hellish design against James which was discovered by the greatest accident in the world. He hoped to be able to give a full account of it in a few days (p. 400), which however he did not do. Possibly the assassin may be the person who signs himself La Grange in a letter dated 24 Aug. from Orange addressed to Lord Stair, in which he stated that he was trying to corrupt an attendant of James in order to poison him, and declared that, if that design failed, he had several other plans for murdering him, and regretted that he had not got his pistols with him when James had passed him in a carriage, as he lay concealed in a vineyard. (*Gualterio MSS.*, *MSS. Additional*, 20,311, f. 342.)

Father Græme at Dunkirk mentioned that Douglas, who undertook to murder the King, arrived there 18 Sept. and left immediately for Paris. Can this be the Henry Douglas who wrote from Dunkirk in September an account of a plot to assassinate James in which four persons were concerned, two of whom were named Harrison and Burrell? They intended to use not fire-arms but a bow with a poisoned arrow. He desired this information should be communicated to Queen Mary (p. 506). Perhaps the undated paper calendared in the last volume (p. 481) under 1715 about a Mr. Elliot and a Mr. Douglas relates to one of these plots.

In May the opinion of Mr. Inese and Dr. Ingleton was given on the question whether James could promise to "protect and maintain the Church of England as established by law," which they decided in the negative. The question was therefore to discover such expressions as might keep within the bounds of a permission, and yet be sufficient to satisfy all persons, which, they suggested, might be done by the following words:—"I promise . . . that I will not alter the religion established by law, nor change the laws relating thereunto, nor will I molest the professors of it, but on the contrary protect and maintain them in all their just rights, dignities, privileges and possessions" (p. 187).

In the same month proposals were made by certain persons not named, that they should be empowered to grant leases of the lands included in the Queen's jointure, with power to receive the rents and to retain any surplus there might be above the rents the lands were let for, when the jointure was settled. Certain queries on the Queen's behalf had not been satisfactorily answered, but an answer was promised (p. 196). It was considered it would be most for her interest to sell the whole of the arrears, the jointure, and the power of making leases for a sum paid down, and to let the proposers make the best of their bargain (p. 198).

In August James wrote to the Internuncio at Brussels in reply to his letter which recommended to him persons to fill the bishoprics vacant in Ireland. He declared that his Holiness having consented to his enjoying his right of nomination to all such bishoprics, he had laid down certain rules for himself, amongst which were to nominate only on authentic demands sent by the bishops, clergy and leading Catholics, to give in general preference to ecclesiastics actually working in the mission, not to multiply bishops needlessly, and always to come to an understanding with Cardinal Imperiali, the Protector of that Kingdom. He had caused letters to be written to the Irish bishops to ascertain their opinion on the Internuncio's letter and list, and according to their answer would nominate to such bishoprics as he should ascertain were really necessary to be filled (p. 339). A copy of this letter was enclosed to Cardinal Imperiali. James adds that the wisest ecclesiastics in Ireland disapproved of that great eagerness to increase the numbers of bishops there (p. 356).

The Marquis of Tynemouth or Tinmouth, Berwick's eldest son, was engaged to the Duke of Veragua's sister, a lady of the highest quality and the greatest fortune in Spain. The match had been arranged by Sir P. Lawless, who had been managing it since February (pp. 350, 410).

The following are the Jacobite peerages conferred in this volume. In April William Villiers, whose father had been created Earl of Jersey by William III, was created Baron of Hoo, Viscount of Dartford and Earl of Jersey, with a clause granting to Barbara Villiers, his mother, the rank of a Countess during her life (p. 131), and Francis Cottington was created Baron Cottington

of Fonthill Giffard with a special remainder to his brother, John Cottington (p. 132). On 28 Sept. Ranald McDonald of Clanranald was created Lord Clanranald in the peerage of Scotland, and his sister-in-law, Penelope Mackenzie, relict of his brother who was slain at Sheriffmuir, was created a Baroness of Scotland for her life (p. 488).

On April 8 the Duke of Mar was created a Knight of the Garter, and the Duke of Ormonde and the Earl of Panmure Knights of the Thistle (pp. 71, 72).

On the same day James gave directions about the manner of wearing the ribbon and jewel of the Thistle and the design of the star of that Order (p. 72).

Considerations of space make it impossible to notice here the many interesting details in the letters from England and Scotland of the proceedings in Parliament, the quarrel between King George and his son, the divisions among the Whigs, the popular feeling in favour of James, and the fate of the Jacobites who had been taken prisoners or had surrendered.

The appendix contains a number of papers which were discovered at Windsor too late to be included in the last volume.

Among them is a will (not the last one) of James II. (p. 514), and some sensible rules by him for general officers who were recommended to get and study the best maps they could of the seat of war, and to take all other means to be thoroughly acquainted with all the natural features of the country (p. 515). There are accounts of the circumstances attending the execution of the last will of James II. (pp. 516-519). Two papers about Dr. Betham, James' preceptor (p. 520), resemble those in the last volume (pp. 190-192). A very large number of documents (pp. 521-535) relate to the claim of Queen Mary for payment of her jointure as provided by the treaty of Ryswick, the last of them being as late as the beginning of 1715. Among them is a memoir drawn up by Mr. Dicconson (p. 529) and given to M. de Torcy to be sent to M. d'Iberville, which is probably that alluded to in the Duke of Berwick's letter given on p. 338 of the last volume.

The ciphers used in this volume are far more numerous than those in the preceding, but fortunately keys of some of the most important have been discovered.

There is an almost complete key to that used by Sir Hugh Paterson and Mr. Jerningham, and one not so accurate to that used by H. Straton. For instance, Elsmore, which is deciphered as England in the letter where it occurs, is not in the key. Moore and Newton are deciphered as Earl Marischal and David Nairn, which are plainly right, but in the key they are Mrs. Masham and Lord Nottingham. Pillmer (p. 451) does not occur in the key. Sidly (pp. 8, 13) is given in the key as the Master of Sinclair, but from the context and from other passages I think it must mean Lord Seaforth.

The key to the cipher used with J. Menzies, the principal correspondent in England, is as follows: (N.B.—In all these lists of ciphers, all words deciphered in the originals are printed in ordinary letters, those of which the interpretations are guessed in italics.)

Any Christian name beginning with

D	stands for	The French ministry.
E	„	the Regent.
H	„	England.
J	„	James.
K	„	Sweden.
L	„	King George.
P	„	Queen Mary.
S	„	Inese.
T	„	Duke of Perth.
W	„	Menzies.

Nor does it matter if a surname is added, *e.g.* Laury Black, Louis Black, Louis Nigaud, all = King George and Walter Mayne, Will. More, Will. Murray, Will. Brown, Will. Thomson, all = Menzies.

Allin	stands for	Lord Arran.
Arnot	„	<i>the Army.</i>
Arthur	„	<i>England.</i>
Auberton	„	<i>Avignon.</i>
Aylmer	„	<i>Duke of Argyle.</i>
Baxter	„	<i>Duke of Brunswick, i.e.</i> <i>King George.</i>
Beatman	„	<i>Duke of Berwick.</i>
Bilson	„	<i>collection of money.</i>
Blackwell	„	<i>Ord.</i>
Brandy	„	<i>troops.</i>

Chilton	stands for	<i>Cadogan.</i>
Clark	„	<i>James.</i>
Coals		
College	„	<i>Colclough.</i>
Cooper	„	<i>Cæsar.</i>
Coventry	„	<i>Colclough.</i>
Cowley	„	<i>the Church of England.</i>
Cross		
Dikes	„	<i>Dicconson.</i>
the Doctor	„	<i>Duke of Shrewsbury.</i>
East India goods	„	<i>money.</i>
Edgbury	„	<i>England.</i>
Edgecomb	„	<i>the Emperor.</i>
Errington	„	<i>Sir Redmond Everard.</i>
Falmouth	„	<i>France or the French.</i>
Farington	„	<i>Forester or Forster (probably the Major-General.)</i>
Fish	„	<i>funds or money.</i>
Foley	„	<i>France.</i>
Freeman	„	<i>Floyd.</i>
Fullerton	„	<i>France.</i>
Gassemin or Jassemmin	„	<i>d'Iberville.</i>
Glastenbury	„	<i>Gibraltar.</i>
Gray and	„	<i>Lord Granard.</i>
young Gray	„	<i>his son, Lord Forbes.</i>
Hannes	„	<i>Electeur of Hanover.</i>
Hardy	„	<i>Holland.</i>
Hart		
Heathcote	„	<i>the Highlanders.</i>
Holloway	„	<i>Holland.</i>
Holmes		
Honyton	„	<i>Harley, i.e. Lord Oxford.</i>
Jameson	„	<i>St. John, i.e. Bolingbroke.</i>
Jarden	„	<i>L. Inese.</i>
Jonston	„	<i>d'Iberville (?)</i>
Juxon or Juxton	„	<i>James.</i>
Kemp	„	<i>Charles Kinnaird.</i>
Knapton and	„	<i>Lord Kinnoul.</i>
young Mr. Knapton	„	<i>his son, Lord Dupplin.</i>

Mr. Laurence	stands for	<i>Duke of Leeds.</i>
Massey		
May	„	<i>Earl Marischal.</i>
Melvill	}	<i>Marlborough.</i>
Mildmay		
Mitchel	}	<i>Mar.</i>
Montagu		
Morris		
Morley	„	<i>Menzies.</i>
Morpeth	„	<i>James Murray.</i>
Muslin	„	<i>Money.</i>
Nesmith	„	<i>David Nairne.</i>
O'Brien	„	<i>Duk. of Orleans.</i>
Oldfield	„	<i>Oglethorpe.</i>
Oliphant and	„	<i>Ormonde.</i>
Oliphant's brother	„	<i>his brother, Lord Arran.</i>
O'Neal	„	<i>Ormonde.</i>
Onston	„	<i>Capt. John Ogilvie.</i>
Paston	„	(a mistake for another cant word).
Pauncefort	„	<i>Port Mahon.</i>
Phips, Mistress	„	<i>peace.</i>
Plumb	„	<i>Sir C. Phipps.</i>
Polton	„	<i>Philips.</i>
Povey	„	<i>Lord Portmore.</i>
Price	„	<i>King of Spain.</i>
Proby	„	<i>the Parliament.</i>
Ramsay	„	<i>Rait.</i>
Ribbon	„	<i>arms.</i>
Richard	„	<i>James.</i>
Rigg	„	<i>Bishop of Rochester.</i>
Roberts	„	<i>Rome.</i>
Salt	„	<i>ships.</i>
Sangster	„	<i>King of Sweden.</i>
Saunders	„	<i>L. Inese.</i>
Searcher	„	<i>Scotland.</i>
Shaw	„	<i>King of Spain.</i>
Shrimpton	„	<i>Duke of Shrewsbury.</i>
Snell	„	<i>Scotland.</i>
Stapleton	„	<i>St. John, i.e. Bolingbroke.</i>

Stevens	stands for	<i>James.</i>
Stockings	„	<i>ships.</i>
Straworth	„	Lord Stowell (Stawel).
Swift	„	<i>King of Sicily.</i>
Tea		
Tea trade		
Tobacco	„	<i>arms.</i>
Trevor	„	<i>the Tories.</i>
Wall		
Walters, Mr.		
Watson, Mistress	„	<i>Lady Westmorland.</i>
Williamson	„	<i>the Whigs.</i>
Wolsey or Worsely	„	<i>war.</i>
Wool		
Wright	„	Bolingbroke.

It will be observed that in the case of proper names except Blackwell = Ord and Wright = Bolingbroke, the cant name always begins with the same initial as the real name. Wright is deciphered as above in the originals, and I think from comparing the passages where Blackwell and Ord are mentioned Blackwell must mean Ord. Were it not for this fact I should think Hart (p. 285) would mean the Duke of Lorraine. Perhaps Hesse may be meant, but, if so, there is no other trace of any application made by James in that quarter except an allusion to a possible marriage between him and a princess of that house (p. 367). There are also twelve elaborate letter ciphers. A figure placed before the cipher letters indicates which cipher is used.

There is no separate key to the cipher used by the Abbé Inese, but most of the cipher words occur in a cipher adopted in Feb., 1717, for correspondence between James, Queen Mary, Mar, Ormonde, Inese and General Dillon, which is evidently an old cipher revised, to which there is a key among the papers.

The following is the cipher used by General Dillon :—

Arthur	stands for	<i>James.</i>
Beauchamp	„	<i>war.</i>
Belin	„	<i>a peace.</i>
Bernard	„	<i>England.</i>
Blondall	„	<i>Sir J. Erskine.</i>

Botville	stands for	<i>an alliance.</i>
Christopher	„	<i>Scotland.</i>
Cott, Mr.	„	<i>the Emperor's envoy in Paris.</i>
Daniel	„	<i>Ireland.</i>
Davaux	„	<i>France.</i>
Denison, Mr.	„	<i>King of Spain.</i>
Duval	„	<i>a treaty.</i>
Edgar	„	<i>the Regent.</i>
Falconer	„	<i>Robert Leslie.</i>
Fitzpatrick	„	<i>Ormonde.</i>
Frederick	„	<i>Maréchal d'Uxelles.</i>
Geoffry or Jeofry	„	<i>Baron de Sparre.</i>
Giles	„	<i>guaranty for King George's succession.</i>
Gregory	„	<i>Duc de Noailles.</i>
Humphry	„	<i>King of Sweden.</i>
Jackson	„	<i>King of Denmark.</i>
Johnson	„	<i>Mar.</i>
Kenrick	„	<i>King George.</i>
Lesard, Mr.	„	<i>Southcott.</i>
Matthew	„	<i>Abbè de Thesut.</i>
Milflour	„	<i>Holland.</i>
Miremont	„	<i>King of Sicily.</i>
Mophet	„	<i>the Turks.</i>
Nahum	„	<i>Magny.</i>
Niger	„	<i>Gen. Hamilton in Sweden.</i>
Orlando	„	<i>money.</i>
Peter	„	<i>the Council of Regency.</i>
Robert	„	<i>the Parliament.</i>
Rochford	„	<i>the Emperor.</i>
Roger	„	<i>Avignon.</i>
Rogers	„	<i>Mar.</i>
Samuel	„	<i>the Pope.</i>
Saunders	„	<i>Queen Mary.</i>
Thomas	„	
Villeneuve	„	<i>Dillon.</i>
Xerxes	„	<i>Duke of Berwick.</i>
Young	„	<i>Lord Stair.</i>
Zacharia	„	<i>Bolingbroke.</i>

Most of the cipher names used with Sir Patrick Lawless are deciphered in the originals. Those not deciphered are as follows:—

Bagnole	stands for	the Emperor.
Beaulieu	„	arms.
Bonnoit	„	Prince Pio.
Brion	„	Marquis de Monteleone, the Spanish Ambassador to England.
Chaünelin	„	a treaty.
Dalmont	„	Denmark.
De la Vallée	„	Ireland.
Dubuisson	„	the Turks.
Dutertre	„	Rome.
Heron	„	Hanover.
Jackson	„	Alberoni.
Le Gras	„	the Czar.
Le Maire	„	money.
Le Moignon	„	Prince de Cellamare.
Le Moine	„	King of Sweden.
Le Roy	„	troops.
Olivier	„	Mar.
Pligny	„	Paris.
Pussolle	„	Avignon.

The undeciphered cipher names in Sir John Erskine's cipher are:—

Adamson	stands for	Cameron of Lochiel?
Barry	„	Marlborough.
Burnet	„	
Casy	„	Clanranald?
Dempster	„	Westcombe.
Errington	„	Gen. Gordon?
Garden	„	mine.
Harry's	„	Italy.
Mr. Mansfield's son	„	James.
Nedson	„	Lord Stair.
tools or Mr. Toole	„	money.

Adamson, Casy and Errington probably mean Cameron, Clanranald and Gen. Gordon, but it is uncertain which is which.

In the Lord Oxford cipher, used also by Capt. John Ogilvie, the names not given in the key are :—

Baterton (wrongly spelt

for Paterson)	stands for	de Torcy.
Bing	„	Bromley ?
Frie	„	Ireland.

All the cipher words used by Mr. Bagnall are keyed except Benson, which probably means the Duke of Ormonde. Truby, which means Sicily, is apparently put by mistake for some other cant word, meaning probably King George or England.

None of the cipher words used by James Murray are keyed except le Brun = Mar.

Keys to all the ciphers that occur in the Appendix have been found.

None of the words used in the remaining ciphers are keyed. The interpretations given are therefore based only on conjecture, though in many cases the context and passages in other letters almost certainly prove their correctness.

Keys to the ciphers used in the first volume have also been since found. The interpretation of the names undeciphered or erroneously or doubtfully interpreted which occur in them are as follows :—

In the Berwick cipher (pp. xcv., xevi.) :—

Beauchamp	stands for	the Bishop of Bristol, afterwards of London (Robinson).
Berry	„	Secretary Bromley.
Dorat	„	Dicconson.
Elmore	„	Etats Generaux, <i>i.e.</i> the States General.
Harford	„	Marshal Harcourt, there- fore Harford's name- sake = Lord Harcourt.
Moulin		Lady Masham.
Pery	„	Protestants.
Pralin	„	Cardinal de Polignac.
Tarante	„	Irish troops.
Urbis	„	Maréchal d'Uxelles

Fisher, Matthews and Stoner interpreted as Sir John Forester, Your Majesty, and the King of Spain do not occur in the key.

Though in the key Berry is given as Secretary Bromley, probably in some places at any rate it means St. Amand as in the cipher hereafter mentioned.

In the cipher printed at the foot of p. xcix :—

Mr. Field	stands for	Inese.
Mr. Freeman	„	Duke of Ormonde.
Mr. Stratton	„	Dicconson.

In the Bolingbroke cipher (p. xeviii., xcix.) any Christian name beginning with

A	stands for	James III.
B	„	Queen Mary.
C	„	Duke of Ormonde.
E	„	Sir W. Wyndham.
G	„	Bolingbroke.
H	„	King of France, afterwards the Regent.
L	„	King George.
M	„	England.
N	„	Scotland.
O	„	Cornwall.
R	„	Duke of Berwick.
S	„	Marlborough.
T	„	King of Sweden.
W	„	Duke of Atholl.

The other names that occur in this cipher that are interpreted in the key are :—

Lacey	stands for	Duke of Lorraine.
Overbury	„	Duke of Orleans.
Stoner	„	King of Spain.

In the cipher on pp. c., ci. :—

Benet	stands for	Queen Anne.
Berry	„	St. Amand.
Farrell	„	Capt. Flanagan.
Henry	„	England.
Jenny	„	France.
Jonston	„	the Jacobites.
Katharine	„	Scotland.

Knight	stands for	James.
Lee	„	letters.
Lory	„	Cameron of Lochiel.
Melville	„	Lady Masham.
Narbon	„	Lord North.
Oldeson (Olderon)	„	Anne Oglethorpe.
Oliver	„	Lord Oxford.
Porter	„	Cardinal de Polignac
Sarmoise (misprinted, p. 455, Larmois).	„	St. Malo.
Walters	„	Inese.
Watkins	„	the wind.

In the key, which is dated Feb., 1717, but which evidently is the key to an old cipher revised, any Christian name beginning with C = the French ministry, but from the context where Charles and Casimir occur they must mean a single person, who must be de Torey. George, which occurs on p. 399, must be in all probability Bolingbroke, though G names in the key = King of Sweden.

Since the last volume was published, the Duchess of Albany's will has been printed by the Scottish History Society (*Miscellany, Vol. II., p. 440*), from which it appears that she did appoint the Abbé Waters as her executor, and bequeathed all her papers to him, but directed him to deliver all the letters belonging to the royal house and family to her uncle, the Cardinal Duke of York. The sale of these papers was therefore a breach of trust on the part of Waters.

The Calendar and Introduction have been prepared by Mr. F. H. Blackburne Daniell, and the Index by Mrs. S. C. Lomas.

ERRATA.

- Page 8, line 13, *for* "heartedly" *read* "heartily."
- „ 26, line 12, *for* "spacious" *read* "specious."
- „ 61, line 23, *for* "25,000 francs" *read* "20,000 francs."
- „ 91, 8 lines from bottom, *for* "lawers" *read* "lawyers."
- „ 119, line 4, *for* "PATTERSON" *read* "PATERSON."
- „ 187, line 9, *for* "maternal" *read* "material."
- „ 229, lines 9 and 10, *for* "More" *read* "More."
- 9 G e 6 0 59 9 G e b o 59.

THE STUART PAPERS

AT

WINDSOR CASTLE,

BELONGING TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vol. II.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 1.—Desiring him, as he is to stay there some days after the writer, to take all the letters directed to the writer in Scotland, which may be now returned from thence, and to return to the Queen all packets from her. *Holograph.*

M. CRAINSBROUGH to MR. BRINSDEN.

1716, March 2. Morlaix.—I received yours of the 25th with an enclosed for Mr. Sherlock and another for him before. He is not here, but, I am informed, in St. Malo. I observe the arms, &c., are not to proceed on their voyage till further directions. That corresponds with a letter received yesterday from Dunkirk, desiring me, if any ship was here bound for Scotland, to adjure the master not to stir till new orders. The captain of the *Dolphin* man-of-war here said he received yesterday a letter from Lord Stair that the King is come back to France, which I cannot nor will not believe. Capt. Hays and another officer are here, and will not go to St. Malo till they have orders from my Lord or you. If you think fit, it's better to let them know by two words what to do, to avoid expenses. I am glad my Lord approves of what I did about the *Mary Magelaine*. Pray ask him if I may distribute and send abroad the ship's inventory, to see if any would want such a ship, as is usually done in such cases. Capt. Campbell was in such haste going away to follow a French ship that went out of this bound for Holland that he left 10 of his men and his pinnace longboat after him, and they freighted a boat to carry them over. *Noted*, as given by Mr. Brinsden to Lord Mar, 11 March.

W. DICCONSON to CAPT. DAVID GEORGE.

1716, March 2. St. Germain.—I doubt not but my last is come ere this to you, with the disagreeable news of the King's being forced back from Scotland. That enterprise, for want of being timely succoured, having failed entirely for the present, all the Queen can do for you is to leave the ship you now command to your disposal, in case you can by trading or hiring her out make

any advantage to yourself. She only desires you to advise from time to time where you may be heard of, to give notice for your assistance in case of a change of affairs. If any officers come to Port Passage you must inform them that now the greatest concern is to fetch officers from Scotland, not how to send them thither, so their only way will be to return to their regiments. The Queen is sensibly touched by your sufferings, loyalty and affection, and wishes she could do more for you than what I have mentioned. *Two copies.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to MR. CHAUMONT (JAMES III.)

[1716,] Tuesday, [March 3], 2 o'clock.—“Tho’ I lament extremely the fatal necessity your Majesty was under, yet I most heartily congratulate your happy escape and safe arrival. You are well and the cause cannot dye, but will, in God’s good time, revive again. The Queen writes your Majesty word what she thinks about your lying att Malmaison. I defer speaking of that or any thing else till I have the honour of kissing your hand.” *Holograph. Endorsed, “March 3rd, 1716.”*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716,] Wednesday, [March 4].—According to what was agreed with you and the Duke of Ormonde yesterday, I have writ to the man employed at Calais, and sent thither an officer from his garrison in the neighbourhood to supervise and quicken the execution of the orders. My letters go to the Queen open, and, if she approves ’em, will be forwarded with Mr. Diceonson’s directions how the merchant shall draw for his reimbursement. I see nothing more to be done on my part in this affair, which I think so necessary that I was of opinion all the ships should not have been stopped which were going, on the King’s return. It will perhaps, however, be said that these poor countrymen of ours might have resisted long enough to have made a good capitulation, had I taken care to have sent them powder, and, if it be, I shall not be much disturb’d at the reflection. I am enough us’d to things of this kind to know that rash censures made without due information last no longer till the person concern’d shall think proper to give them an answer. I mention’d to you and the Duke of Ormonde two heads of business, which are very capital in my poor opinion and deserve attention and some concert. . . . *Holograph. Endorsed, “March 4th, 1716.”*

P. SHERLOCK to MONSR. GORDON, banker at Paris, to be forwarded to MR. BOYNTON (LORD BOLINGBROKE).

1716, March 4. Morlaix.—I have had yours of the 22nd and 25th with his Lordship’s commands. I had all things prepared when I had yours of the 25th. Pray let me know what I am to do, and if my stay here can be of any service. *Noted, as given by Mr. Brinsden to Lord Mar, 11 March.*

THE EARL OF SEAFORTH.

1716, Feb. 22[–March 4]. Kenlochen.—Receipt for 6 boxes containing 7 bags of silver sealed with Brigadier Ratray's seal and marked as therein mentioned, received from Brigadier Ratray, Capt. Tulloch and the other officers in the *Speedwell* for the King's use. *Seal.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

1716, March 5. Paris.—It seems so uncertain if this will get safe to you that I cannot venture to say much, and indeed the subject is so melancholy, that it is but an unpleasant task, since I am afraid it can be of so little use. “However, that nothing may be wanting that's in the King's power or mine to do you and all our poor friends with you what service we can, there is now a ship ordered with some powder and arms for your use by which this is to go, that, in case you be retired to the Highlands, as we believe you are, you may not be unprovided there as we were at Perth, and so be in some condition to make at least the better terms for yourselves. We hear that the enemy is in possession of all the Eastern coast so that there was no sending of anything to you there, therefore the ship is ordered to go through the Orcades and land at Island Dunan or some place thereabouts, as the Lewis or Skye, where it is possible that it may come to you. I have wrote to Lord Seaforth and Clanranald to get what's in the ship taken care of, and this transmitted to you that you may send for it. I wish it safe and that it may come in time to be of service to you.

We are in the utmost pain to know what is become of you all since we left you, for our accounts by England are very lame. As soon as the King landed, he ordered one ship to Peterhead and another to Fraserburgh to bring as many of the gentlemen off as they could. I wrote by his Majesty's order to two ladies to acquaint you of the ships being there, but, by the accounts we have since had, I am afraid they would not come in time to those places and the enemy be in possession of them before them, however it was all we could do, and I wish to God we could have done more for you.

Since I came to this place I have heard nothing but a general cry against some people for the way we were neglected, in nothing being sent us for so long a time, and, when ships were sent, that no arms nor ammunition was sent in them, which it is plain might have been got. Some attribute it to negligence, and others to a much worse reason, which I was unwilling to believe, but it is hard to think that negligence alone could have been the only reason, and the King as well as others thinks he has been very ill served, as is indeed too evident. We have this to comfort us though, that most of his Scots subjects acted an honest and brave part in which the world does them justice, and what God has not thought fit to make successful at this time He will, I hope, do at another, and by restoring our King and country to their just

rights, till which time Lord grant us patience to bear our cross fortune with the submission that we ought to have to His pleasure.

If there be a possibility of your writing to us on this side of the water it would be a very great satisfaction for us to hear from you, and, if any further assistance can be made you from hence, it would be with the utmost pleasure that the King and all about him would do it, but we are afraid it would now come too late.

By the public news we are told that you have made public that paper the King left with you upon his going away, of which I am very glad. I resisted what he was pleased to order me about my going as long as I could, and it was with the utmost pain I at last complied, but, when his Majesty thought my continuing any longer there would in some measure have the same effects as his would have had, and made your condition more desperate, in place of being of service to you or the cause, I submitted, though with a heavy heart, and I hope you all know me too well to blame me for it. As long as the King is in being there are still hopes, and I hope as God has thus wonderfully preserved him so He will continue to do and make him the father of many children to make those kingdoms happy when He pleases to put an end to their sufferings." . . .

Postscript.—"Since writing I have got Mr. Sheridan to go in this ship, whom you may trust, and I wish he may bring me a commission from you to send you more arms and ammunition. Mr. Pigaut is to give you a certificate of what is sent in this ship."
Draft.

THE DUKE OF MAR to LORD SEAFORTH.

1716, March 5. Paris.—Informing him of the sending of the ship mentioned in the last, and requesting him to take care of what she brings, till Gen. Gordon or the nearest commander of the King's forces receives a letter he has written, which the King expects his Lordship to forward to them with all haste, and to send for the stores she brings. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR to CLANRANALD.

1716, March 5. Paris.—Informing him of the sending of the ship mentioned in the last two letters, and desiring him, if she comes into his parts, to forward his letter to Gen. Gordon or any commanding the King's forces with all expedition. (Concerning the negligence in supplying arms, &c., and the King's reasons for leaving and for taking Mar with him, as in the letter to Gen. Gordon.) Some time ago a ship was sent for Scotland round Ireland, which we hear is landed somewhere on your coast, and I wish it may be so, for there was in her what would be of use to you. The clans in general, and your family in particular, have acted so worthy a part, that it will make you famous to after ages. I have seen it in the nearest light, and I wish it may yet be in my power to show how sensible I am of their worth, and the grateful sense I have of their ready compliance in everything

that was thought for the service of their King and country. My most humble service to all our friends, and particularly to your two friends, Glengarry and Glenderule. I hope our two sick friends, Sir John McLeane and Sir Donald [McDonald], got safe and that they are better. 4 pages. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF ORLEANS.

1716, March 6.—“ Il auroit esté une grande consolation pour moy, Monsieur, d'avoir put vous entretenir quelques moment avant mon départ, mais je suis content d'en estre privé quand je songe au tort que ce la pouroit faire a vos interests. Les égards que j'ay pour eux ont encor rendûs mon incommodité plus facheux par le retardement qu'il a porté a mon départ, mais je m'en voye prontement délivré, et je pars demain matin ayant veüe l' Abbé de Thessut icy. Je luy ay expliqué les détails de tout ce qui vient de m'ariver, et dont je me rapporteray a luy pour vous épargner la peine d'une longue lettre. Les malheurs de ceux qui ont tout perduës pour moy, et par le défaut des secours qu'ils attandoient, me touche sensiblement, et comme vos bonnes intentions pour moy ne me sont pas ignorés, j'ose me flatter que vous m'en donnerez des preuves en cette occasion, en m'accordant quelques secours d'argent pour subvenir a leurs nécessités, et a cette éffet votre propre gloire et l'interest de la France vous doivent estre de plus puissants motifs que tout ce que je pourois dire. Je croy devoir vous dire icy que depuis mon retour d'Escosse, il est arivé une personne de confiance de mes amis en Angleterre, sur le rapport du quel je me suis déterminé a oter les scaux au Comte de Boulinbrock, en quoy je puis dire que j'ay agi autant pour vos interests que les miens. Je les regarderay toujours comme les même, et vous prie d'en estre pleinement persuadez.”

Postscript.—Thanking him for the pension of 1,000 *écus* he has lately granted to Madame Le Blanc, and begging the continuance of his kindness to her. “ Je me reserve a vous écrire plus en détails de toutes choses, lorsque je serez un peu en repos a Commerci. Je croy cependant devoir ajouter encor icy que j'ay deffenduë au duc de Barwick de se plus mesler de mes affaires, ayant veüe par une longue experiance que cela ne convenoit pas au bien de mon service.” *Copy.*

W. DICCONSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 6.—By orders of the Queen, who apprehends his Grace may be in present want of money, sending the enclosed bill for 2,000 *livres*, and declaring his own admiration of his Grace's virtue and merit.

SIR MARK FORISTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716, March 6?]—I wrote to your Grace from Calais under Mr. Arbutnot's cover, and advised that I send away the two

ships according to his Majesty's command. I asked Mr. Arbuthnot to-day if he had any orders for me, but he told me he had not. I can't go to sea till I receive his Majesty's orders. *Endorsed*, "Received at Paris, 8 March, n.s."

THE DUKE OF MAR to W. PIGAULT.

1716, March 8. Paris.—The Earl of Bolingbroke having written to you some days ago concerning a ship to be sent to Scotland with arms and ammunition, I refer you to what he wrote. I have the King's orders to recommend again that affair to you, and that it be done with all dispatch. I wish a discreet man who knows that country could be found to go along in her, and, if he were of that country or had ever been in it, so much the better. Lord Bolingbroke wrote they must first touch at Fraserburgh, but I am afraid the enemy are in possession of that place ere now, so the only way that seems left for the arms and ammunition getting safe to our friends is for the ship to go straight through the Orcades to the north-west coast, conform to the instructions herewith sent. There are also letters to our friends there, who will take care of the ship and cargo when she arrives, and in going that course to that place she has nothing to apprehend but the sea hazard. I could not tell our friends the quantity of arms, &c., to be sent, but I desire you to give the master or the gentleman who goes along a certificate of it, to show Gen. Gordon or any of our friends appointed to receive the cargo. Lord Bolingbroke told you that whatever charge you are put to shall be immediately paid you, and Mr. Dicconson has orders about it. I refer the rest to Capt. Flanigan, and I beg there be no delay in the ship's sailing. *Postscript*.—Should the King's friends be all dissipated, or have submitted to the Government, and none of them are standing out when the ship arrives, she is immediately to return to France with her cargo, but it is believed that will not be the case, therefore it is not in the instructions, for, if there be but 20 standing out, they are to have the arms and ammunition. *Copy*.

GENERAL CADOGAN to LORD LOVAT.

1716, Feb. 26[-March 8]. Aberdeen.—An express going to Inverness I profit of the occasion to assure you of my humble services and acknowledge your letter by Col. Read. I am very glad to hear your affairs are ended at Court to your satisfaction, and I doubt not but you will continue to act with the same zeal and vigour against the rebels as you have hitherto done. Major-General Whiteman (Wightman) will communicate what I have writ to him about the immediate disarming Lord Huntly's and Lord Seaforth's people, and such other of the rebels as do not forthwith give up their arms and submit to mercy. I am persuaded you will both advise and assist in the execution of this matter, and I shall be extremely obliged if you will let me know what passes on your side.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 10. Commerci.—“In three or four dayes I shall write fully to friends with you, but not to yourself, for I hope you will be come away before my letter could reach you, since nothing can now keep you at Paris, and that I realy want you here where there is no difficulty in your coming out of hand, so the sooner the better.” *Holograph.*

W. PIGAULT to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1716, March 10. Calais.—Mr. O’Neil being come we have talk of your order to him and me, and he is gone to Dunkirk to speak to the man that was to give him the po[wder] to see if he can do it now. He has spoken to Chevalier Molle’s brother-in-law about some arms. He says a man at St. Omer has promised to furnish as many as we will, so he will go to see them, and if they are worth anything, the price being 3*l.* 10*s.* a piece, and they lie as well there as anywhere for our purpose. He will see at Dunkirk for a good pilot to go north about, to land to Loch Nevis or Loch Orn (Hourn) or Island Dunnan, for I could not find one here to undertake it. Without a very able pilot we can do nothing. If any of the two vessels gone to Scotland would but come back, the wind is now fair since yesterday for them to come, for very few men are inclined to go thither and to hire their ships. We will prepare everything against we hear from Dunkirk and St. Omer, and by that time may hear from Scotland how affairs stand there. [We ask] to hear from your Lordship before we begin to hire a vessel, for, if the Highlanders be dispersed and not in a body, it will be very difficultuous to land in any place. Suppose we find a vessel, you know the Moray Frith is full of English men-of-war, and that cargo will cost a pretty deal of money, besides the vessel and men’s wages and victuals. Mr. O’Neil is a very good honest man fit for business. I wish he had been sent at first, for I am afraid it is a little late at present. The worst is, our seamen here do not know that coast, and the Scots pilots here never were there, and will not undertake it, though they do not know what they are to carry. I expect Mr. O’Neil here to-night, when he will go to St. Omer about the arms, and at his return, if we find a good pilot, we will hire a vessel. Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure were beheaded last Friday. Lord Nithsdale made his escape out of the Tower the day before by his lady that gave him her clothes. She is prisoner in the Tower. The three other lords have had a reprieve for a month.

CAPT. H. STRATON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Feb. 28 [–March 10].—“Yours of 23 and 30 Jan. I had in due time, but that of 3 Feb. not till within these three days, and to-day I have yours of the 10th from the other side of the water, and so (as I think) there is not one single letter miscarried, from the first to the last, betwixt you and your humble servant. If all other matters had been attended with the like good fortune,

it had been well, but, since Providence has otherwise ordered it, we ought to be content and still hope for the best, always using our utmost endeavours to promote justice. For my share it's little I am capable to do, but I trust in God, no adverse fortune, or any thing else, shall ever divert or fright me from my duty to good Mr. Keith (Patrick, *i.e.*, James), and though I have an old, weak and much indisposed body, I bless God I have a sound, resolved and willing mind, and by the divine assistance, shall live and die his faithful, humble, dutiful and obedient subject and servant.

As I am truly sorry that unhappy circumstances has forced Mr. Knight (Patrick, *i.e.*, James) to leave his friends, I am heartedly glad he and you are safe on *terra firma*. Almighty God preserve, comfort, support, assist and direct him, and open the eyes of his enemies, and give them grace to repent and return to their duty. God forgive Hunter and Sidly (young Gold and partner, *i.e.*, Lords Huntly and Seaforth) and all other grumblers. They have (as I comprehend matters) much to answer for, and though some of these may think themselves wiser than other men, it seems probable they may soon find their folly, as well as their error, in their punishment.

Immediately after receipt of Mr. Morieson's (Martel, *i.e.*, Mar) last, I communicated the same to two of his nearest and most particular friends here, and by their advice sent a trusty person to the place where the two boxes (papers) was ordered to be lodged, with directions to seal them up and secure them as well as possible. When that person returns you shall have an account. In the meantime, I am very hopeful no ill accident has happened to these boxes, for if it had, it must certainly have made a noise and could not well have been so long concealed, and as yet there is not any such like thing been heard of.

The letter under your cover to the doctrix daughter (Gold's sister, *i.e.*, Lady James Drummond) I caused a trusty hand deliver to Mr. H[a]ll, so it is not to be doubted but it will go safe to the lady's hands.

I am doing and shall do all that is possible for me to establish a trade and correspondence with G[eneral] G[ordo]n and his chief co-partners or either of them as I best can, and then shall endeavour to get you a copy of the paper Mr. Killegrew (Patrick, *i.e.*, James) left with G[ordo]n. In the meantime, though it's much against my inclination to complain, I must tell you, that want of money is a very great impediment to trade. The letter of credit which Mr. Morieson sent me (though it was for 500*l*. sterling) has not, nor cannot afford me one shilling ; for H[ar]y C[rawfor]d never paid one penny in to the correspondent of that person his letter of credit was to, so I could not with discretion take money from him, since nothing was paid in to his correspondent or himself, and that I knew it was not convenient for the honest man to advance money. For my part I do not know Mr. C[rawfor]d, nor to my knowledge ever saw him, but merchants here give but a very indifferent character of him, so I wish there may be no other mistakes found in his conduct of money matters.

I am not fond of writing news, or saying much of public affairs in these troublesome times, yet, since you are so very earnest to know all occurrences, I shall endeavour to satisfy you as far as I can, and, though I always hated rebellion, I cannot but pity the poor rebels that were taken at Preston, for by letters from Chester which I have seen, those that are not condemned are in a most miserable condition, being crowded like beasts in a fold, having a raging fever amongst them, and daily dying with ill usage and want of necessaries, and little or no distinction made betwixt the best gentlemen and the meanest sort. There is already 60 odd condemned, most of them gentlemen, both Scots and English, of which 34 are executed, and as I am told, all of them, save one, died justifying what they had done.

The Scots rebels, after the Pretender left them, marched in a body northward, first to Aberdeen, then further north towards Strathspey and to Badenoch. Argyle did not pursue them much further than Aberdeen, but sent detachments to Peterhead and Fraserburgh, and, which is odd, in all that pursuit there was few or no stragglers caught, and not one of note that I hear of taken, but I hear of about a dozen of gentlemen that have rendered themselves prisoners. What treatment they will meet with God knows, but nothing of clemency is yet expected. The clans and all other Highland men are got safe into their own country, some say there is yet a body of them together, but little certainty whether it be so or not; but it is certain that most of the Lords are with the clans, particularly the Earls Marishall, Southesk, Linlithgow, and Viscount Killybuck. Most of the gentry are dispersed to several places, many have crossed Murray firth to Kaitness, and no doubt some of them are gone to the Islands of Orkney and Shetland, and some are gone to the Western Islands, particularly to the Isle of Skye, and some with the clans on the main land, and some few skulking in the Low Country. The generality have either lost their horses or sold them for little or nothing.

The troops are cantoned some at Dumbarton, Glasgow and Stirling, but the bulk of them at Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Elgin, Inverness, and some little garrisons in houses of Braemar and Cromar. Some say that the Marquises of Huntly and Seaforth's houses are likewise garrisoned, and these two worthy Lords are gone to the Highlands. If this be true, they are not like to get much by their fine doings.

March 1 [-12].—In the beginning of the last week the Duchess of Balcleuch (Buccleuch) with many other ladies of quality made application to both Houses in behalf of the six condemned peers, upon which a debate arising in the House of Commons, at length a vote was stated, address the King for a reprieve or adjourn. The last was carried by seven, amongst which were three Scots worthies, viz., Gordon of Dallfollly, Mr. Cockburn younger of Ormiston and Mr. Hadden. The same subject being long debated in the House of Lords, at length carried by a majority of ten, to address his Majesty to reprieve such as he thought fit, and

indeed his answer was *Hogen Mogen*, though very short. He told them he would do what was for the honour of his Government and the safety of his kingdoms. So on Friday last the Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure were beheaded on Tower Hill, the first made a noble, gentlemanly and most Christian speech as the Jacobites say, the other Lord made no speech, but gave a paper to some friend by him, and died with great resolution and composure, having a non-jurant divine with him. Earl Nidsdale (Nithsdale) made his escape the night before, and in the last *Gazette* there is an offer of 1,000*l.* reward to any shall apprehend him. The other three Lords are only reprieved to the 7th of this month, when it's thought all of them will die.

It is confidently reported that a commission of *oyer and terminer* will be quickly sent down to Scotland, if so, it's not to be doubted but sacrifices will be made. How many, or when they will be satiated with blood, God knows.

It is writ from London by good hands that Nottingham and all the mercy men as they are called, *i.e.*, addressers, are to be turned out, and it's said the debates and address of the House of Lords has occasioned great heats and division, which is supposed will not end soon, and may produce unforeseen effects. God grant they may be good." Subjoined is a copy in Straton's hand of the material part of Menzies' letter of 4-15 Feb., calendared in the last volume, *p.* 507.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

1716, March 11. Paris.—I wrote to you some days ago (of which a copy is enclosed) by Mr. Sheridan, who was to go by Calais in a ship the Eastern way through the Orcades, but, in case of that failing, we send this other ship from another port the Western way, likewise with some arms and ammunition for you, both which we hope will not fail. I wish they may come in time either to enable you to defend yourselves till you can get terms, or to bring you and other gentlemen off. Since my last we hear by the news from London of the 23rd that you are retired to the Highlands, and that several gentlemen have delivered themselves up at mercy, for whom I tremble, fearing the mercies of those people are cruelties. Some people think our friends in England will yet show themselves and do something, about which we have sent to them, and told them what assistance we hope to give them from this side if they will, and, if they do so (tho' I scarce believe they will at this time), the least remains of resistance in Scotland would be of great use, but I do not see how it will be in your power to make it, or stand out, and indeed Scotland has been so ill seconded and supported, that there's no more in reason to be expected there. It is England's part to do it next, and I wish they may succeed better than we were allowed to do, which I doubt not but they will, and in the meantime they will deservedly feel the effects of their not seconding our attempt.

The King being gone to Commerci I can say nothing from him. I am to hear from him this week, and I believe he is to order me to follow him the next. He has thought fit to lay Lord Bolingbroke aside from his office of Secretary of State. He was pleased to offer me the seals, but I declined, thinking it more for his service that nobody should have them for some time, till he sees how he is to dispose of himself, and perhaps I may be the person then for want of a better.

Let us hope that better days will yet come, when the attempt we made for our King and country will be spoke of at home with honour as it is abroad, and I hope none who had a hand in it will ever have reason to be ashamed of it.

The King kept no copy of that paper he left with you about his going away, and is very desirous to have it, which I should be glad you could send me. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR TO CAPT. H. STRATON.

1716, March 11. Peter's schope. (Paris.)—We no sooner arrived on this side than I wrote to you on the 10th (o.s.), but had no way of sending it, but under Mrs. Montague's (Lady Mar's) cover, "who I desired might forward it to you as she used to do her own to me, so I hope it might come to your hands. In it I told you of two ships which your friend Mr. Knox (James) had freighted and sent northward to bring over some of his goods which could not come before, and I also wrote of Mr. Morrison's (Mar's) account books and papers on that side that you might endeavour to get them taken care of for which I am mightily concerned. I long extremely to hear from you, but it seems there are no letters from you nor Mr. Hall since I came to this place to any of your correspondents, for I can hear of none, not even to Mr. Jackson (Inese), at which I wonder much. I wish you would send me a direction to write by when I have anything worth your while or that can be of use to our partners, and you may address for me to Mr. Hacket under cover to Mr. Jackson till I send you another direction.

We are in great concern, you may be sure, to know what is become of our partners, and trade running so low and they meeting with so many misfortunes made us conclude they would be broke before we could send them any credit from hence, but not hearing of it positively in the news, we have sent a gentleman to convey to them some effects of their friends Anderson and Armstrong (arms and ammunition), which I wish may get safe and in time to them. This gentleman is directed to go the eastern way and to endeavour to find them in their north-west habitation, and in case of that miscarrying there's another we are now sending the western way directed to the same place, which is all that's in our power to do. I am afraid, even if these come safe to them, that it will not make them able to hold out the trade, but at least it will help them to make the better composition with their creditors, who we hear are like to be very rigorous to them. If you can possibly, you would let them know

this, though it will be a considerable time before either of these gentlemen can be with them, and I am afraid will come too late, but should they chance to come in time, they may I hope be of service, and the two ships that carries them may at the worst serve to bring off what of their effects that they cannot otherwise save.

It grieves one's heart to see the neglects (to give it no worse name) that have been on this side the water, and how many things might have been done that were not, which had they been, Mr. Kirkton's (James') credit had yet been entire. There is a mighty cry here by everybody against Mr. Bates (Bolingbroke) upon this account. It is hard to think it was roguery in him, but I must say it looks odd and seems to have been occasioned by neglect, negligence or some by-view with regard to others by whom he rather wished the work to be done, but be what it would there was no passing it over, and besides he and Mr. Orory (Ormonde) were in such terms that they could no longer have confidence in one another, and Mr. Fox (the French) these five months had got so bad an impression of Bates that all along he was averse to trust him, and what Fox came at last to agree to do, was with the condition that he should not be let into it, upon all which it was thought absolutely necessary by Kirkton to let him have no more to do in the joint trade, so he is now out of it some days ago. There is nobody yet taken into his place, Kirkton offered it to Jonny your friend (John, Duke of Mar), but he declined it, thinking it better that it should stand void for some time, though I believe he'll be obliged to be the man at last. There must be care taken to represent Bates being out of the company in a right light to Scrimger (the Scots), as there is one sent to do with Edgar (the English), but you had best not let it be known from whom your information comes, and I believe this will not be the only information of this kind you will get of it from hence. Though this company of traders be now very low, yet I hope to see it re-established again. We are endeavouring all we can, and though Fox will not willingly appear much in it himself, yet I am hopeful he'll do a good deal in a covered way and get others to join directly, so there is still hopes and indeed these must never die. Stanhope (Scotland) has done so much already, been so ill supported and like to suffer so severely, that it were unreasonable to expect much, if anything, from him, and beside I fear it will not be in his power. It falls to Mr. Eden's (England's) share to be the most stirring and contribute most now, which there is one sent to him about, and I would fain hope that he will consider his own interest so much to do it before it be altogether out of his power, as it is too near already. Though there be little can be expected again of Stanhope, yet, if it were possible for him to continue but the least appearance of trading till it be seen if Eden will do anything, it would be of great advantage, and as soon as we know if that be practicable, he should be better supplied than he formerly was. Nothing I believe will make him do even this, but the rigour of his creditors, and if they continue so, perhaps

he will be forced to it as the only thing left him to do. I long to know what Hunter (Huntly) and Sidly (Seaforth) have done, perhaps it will not fare better with them than with others notwithstanding of the part they acted, we have heard nothing of them that we can rely on since we came here.

I should be glad to know how our friends take Knox (James) acting the part he did and what they say of it and also of Jonny. Anybody who knows the circumstances they were in I am sure cannot blame the first, for there was no other party he had to take either with regard to his friends, the cause or himself, Morison, though fearing that some would reflect on Knox for this, would not advise him to it, but he was very glad when he took the resolution. I know not if the world does Jonny justice as to his own part, but I assure you, and there are people who know it, that he begged to get leave to take another course as to himself than he did and would positively have done so, if Knox and others had not convinced him that his doing it would be of prejudice to their friends, so it will be hard if those friends condemn him.

Kirktone is gone from hence some time ago and Mr. Ormiston (Ormonde) and Montague (Mar) are to follow him soon; he is gone to Levant (Lorraine), but he is not yet positively resolved how to dispose of himself nor cannot well be till he hear from Eden, for, if he will do anything with the assistance of what effects the other can bring with him, he will go to him, and if there can be nothing done that way, he must take up his residence somewhere, till a more lucky opportunity for trading happen, which I am persuaded will one time or other and perhaps sooner then most expects. I wish Kirktone were well married and so strengthen his family, and it shall be none of my fault if this be not soon, which I am persuaded all his friends will approve of.

Since writing the post is come in which brings the London letters of the 23 (o.s.), and, though by them we find that most of the traders in our partnership are giving up, yet we still think it fit to send the two ships, which, if they come safe, must be of use to them one way or other.

My compliments to all of them and I hope we shall yet see a time when our trade may be in a more flourishing condition. Let not bad fortune make us despair, it is such times that tries the virtuous, and this trade has formerly been seen as low and yet recover, though I believe it will take some time to do it. I'll long to have a return to this and to know of a sure way of writing to you. I cannot express to you the sense I have of your care and diligence in serving the company all along, but particularly since I was of it, and I wish it may be in my power some time or other to show it you and yours otherwise than by words. I can assure you Mr. Knox is as sensible of it, as I am sure where it is in his power no man will ever lose by him, for in him is the true principles of honour, honesty and justice. I sent you credit some time ago on a person who chanced to fall sick and told you the money should be paid in to his correspondent,

which through the hurry we were then in was not done, but he may depend on it that it shall as soon as I know of a sure way of writing to you, or, if it will do as well for him to have it paid here to any of his correspondents, it shall be done, and when I know of this I am to write to you to pay some small things which Mr. Kirkton owes and which he is anxious to have satisfied." . . . 4 pages. *Draft in Mar's hand.*

W. PIGAULT to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1716, March 11. Calais.—M. de Nolle is come from Dunkirk, where there is no powder to be had. The man that had orders to deliver it at first has sent back his orders and cannot do anything, unless another order is sent him, so you must see to send it. In the meantime M. de Nolle is going to St. Omer to see if he can find some there, and to see the man that has the arms. We shall find a pilot at Dunkirk that knows the coast. No news from our two vessels from Scotland. *Noted*, as delivered by Lord Bolingbroke to Lord Mar, 19 March.

G. CONN to LORD [MAR ?].

1716, Wednesday, March 11.—I have been three days in town from England, and am to see the Regent to-morrow at 9. I would willingly first have the honour of waiting on your Lordship.

THOMAS SHERIDAN to CAPT. FLANNAGAN.

1716, March 12. Calais.—Yesterday I arrived here, but, to my great surprise, find neither ship, pilot, arms nor ammunition ready. Pigault undertakes to procure a ship, but nothing else. As I am an utter stranger here, and have no directions to anyone else, I should not know which way to turn, had I not met H[enr]y O'Neil, who is in treaty with a merchant for arms and powder, and is promised a pilot at Dunkirk. He is to have a positive answer to-day, but not till after the post is gone. If he gets any, it will be a greater quantity than what you talked of.

W. PIGAULT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 12. Calais.—Giving much the same news about the powder, arms, &c., as in the last letter and in his letters of the 10th and 11th to Lord Bolingbroke. We have no news from Scotland, but what we see in the *Gazettes* from England and Holland. I hope all the King's forces are not all dispersed. March 13, morning.—Enclosed is the *Gazette* received last night. Mr. O'Neil goes this morning to St. Omer, for the gentleman that promised the arms expects a letter this morning from there. He received none yesterday. I have found a pilot here that will undertake it. I wished Mr. Sheridan to go to St. Omer with Mr. O'Neil, which he will do, if we have good news from there this morning about the arms.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1716, March 13. Commerci.—“Ce m’a esté un sensible plaisir parmy tous mes malheurs que de ne vous point veoir changé a mon egard et de trouver tousjours en vous la meme affection et amitié qui vous portoient a me faire part de vos lumieres et a me donner vos avis sur les affaires qui me regardent. La proposition que vous me fites sur les Deux Ponts me frappa d’abord comme une chose qui ne pouvoient estre que tres avantageuse a mes interests, mais, comme le but est d’engager le Roy de Suede dans mes interests, il s’agit de prendre les moyens le plus convenables a cet effect ; or depuis quelque temps ce Roy m’a paru assés porté en ma faveur et aussy si j’eusse pû demeurer en Ecosse je n’aurois pas desespéré d’en obtenir quelque secours, mais les affaires ont bien changé depuis, et, quoyque le baron de Spar m’a bien assuré de l’amitié du Roy, son maitre, il a fort souhaité qu’on y garda un tres grand secret. Ainsy après cela d’obliger en quelque sorte avec eclat le Roy de se déclarer sans avoir au moins tasté son ambassadeur auparavant seroit, ce me semble les choquer avec raison et leurs montreroit ou une mefiance de leurs bonnes intentions ou une conduite peu convenable a la bonne intelligence qui est entre nous. Ces reflexions, que je n’ay eu qu’après vous avoir parlé, m’obligent de suspendre ma resolution, et de prendre quelques mesures avant d’en venir a un parti décidé, et a cet effect, je part dés demain d’icy pour estre plus a portée de concerter le tout, soit avec le baron soit avec d’autres. Je ne sçais pas encor ou j’iray, mais ce sera pour me raprocher de Paris et pour me tenir tres secretement jusqu’a ce que je me verray resolu. Je vous supplie de garder en tout cecy un secret absolu, car vous en voyes la nécessité. Du reste, outre la nécessité de mes affaires, j’ay crû que comme un plus grand sejour dans ce pays cy m’estoit inutile, et pourroit peuestre estre prejudiciale a vos interests, que je ne pourrois mieux vous temoigner ma reconnoissance pour le passé qu’en sortant de vos estats avec un coeur rempli de tous les sentimens qu’il vous doit, et esperant tousjours qu’un temps viendra que je pourray vous en donner des marques essentielles.” *Copy.*

W. PIGAULT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 14. Calais.—Mr. O’Neil went yesterday morning to St. Omer to see if he can find some powder and arms and get it ready, and see on the way what hindrances we may find, and we wait his answer to-day to take our measures. If occasion be, I will go myself. Mr. Sheridan is here waiting what can be done. A vessel I shall find here having a good pilot in hands. Mr. Areskin (Erskine) has recommended me an honest man who waits for a fair wind to sail, and he will be landed in a good place according to the measures I have taken. He has promised to write to me from the other side, that I may give you an account. We have no news from Scotland.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 14. Rouen.—I had not force enough to write to your Grace since the King's return, but now I think it my duty to assure you of my hearty obedience in whatever you shall command me for the King's service and that of my countrymen who are still together.

Mr. O'Flanagan and I have concerted as far as we can to see how we can get any supplies sent, and my correspondent at Havre, who is here at present, has written with Mr. O'Flanagan's brother to Havre to the Commandant, that we may know precisely if anything will be facilitated to us in that port. The big ship we have there is no ways proper for a little expedition, and, after more deliberation, we are of opinion to let her make a voyage to Spain, to consume the provisions that can't be kept, and earn the seamen's wages that are already paid. We can either sell her there, or bring her back, if we expect to have use for her. So we think of employing a fresh barque, belonging to Mr. Sherlock, that is at Honfleur, but I am mortally afraid the officers at Havre will not permit us to do anything there, though the way we propose does no ways engage them or their country, but this we shall know in 3 days. I have given orders at Dieppe to endeavour to find out a crew that for triple wages will undertake to coast along to Brest, and thence north about to the Scotch Highlands, into which I hope we may put 12 or 1,500 *lbs.* of powder as wine in bottles. I dare not promise to find seamen that will undertake this, but I'll do all I can for it. I have also at Dieppe the barque that brought over Tulloch. If we had seamen she might be sent also the same way with powder, if we can get it, but the want of able and stout seamen has always been a fatal let in our expeditions. If any Scots seamen are at Calais they might be sent to Dieppe to take this barque, in which there is a great deal of wine for the King, and some I had myself sent your Grace, had it been so lucky as to have come in time.

The DUKE OF MAR to R. ARBUTHNOT.

1716, March 15. Paris.—I received yours of the 14th to-day. Let us hope, as I firmly believe, that a better time is coming, and in the meantime let us do all in our power to succour those poor gentlemen better than I had the good fortune to do, and to give them a way of coming off, since it cannot be supposed they can stand out. I wrote long since to France, foreseeing that such a thing might happen even to our Master, to send a ship or two or three to the North-west coast. Had that been done then, these worthy gentlemen might have been safe now. I hope tho', the ships we are now sending may yet come in time, for I suppose all our friends who have not yet surrendered, are retired to Skye, Harris and thereabouts, where it will be some time before the enemy can reach or hurt them, and I would have the ship go to one of those places, by which the greatest danger she will run is the sea risk. If possible, as I hope it yet is,

some powder must go in her, and, if some arms can be got, the better, though I would not have her wait long for them, expedition being most necessary, since bringing our friends off is the greatest service I propose by her going. Had there been a possibility of standing out, I had not been of this side of the sea, notwithstanding the King's command, but, when I could be of no use there, and would be a kind of load upon them as I was told, I had nothing to do but to obey. Powder is absolutely necessary for them, for without it the arms they have will be of no use, and I believe the way you propose of sending it very good and likeliest to succeed. It were not amiss to send also some wine to them in reality, and some brandy, for they'll want both much in the country where they are. If they chance not to be in any of those islands when the ship arrives, they will easily get notice where they are and a safe way of sending to them, by my directions in the written instructions. Mr. Flanagan would tell you there is another ship ordered to go from Calais the Eastern way through the Orcades, that one may, but, as I hope, both will, and if one should go from Havre and the other you mention from Dieppe the Western way, the better. I have written to Pigault about sending the Scots seamen from Calais to Dieppe as you propose, but do not rely on their coming, for I am afraid none are to be got there, and, if there be, he will probably want them with this ship he is to send. I have ordered him to write to you or Mr. Flanagan. I wish I had been to drink the wine you were sending me on the other side. The thin wines here do not agree with my stomach for constant drinking, so I want some good old claret very much, which is not to be got here, and I wish you could find a way of sending me some soon, and I would order it to follow me, not being to be long here. The King has ordered me to follow him, and I only wait another letter from him which I expect to-day, but I shall be glad to hear sometimes from you, and I shall have occasion to write to you, by which you'll know where I am. In the meantime direct your letters for me to the care of Mr. Gordon, Banker here. I think your proposal right of sending that ship to Spain, and doubt not the King will approve of whatever you think fit to be done with her or any other belonging to him. He told me he has a grudge with himself for not letting you know of the way he took of going to Scotland. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO W. PIGAULT.

1716, March 15. Paris.—Concerning the dispatch of the ships, powder and arms to Scotland in terms closely resembling those of the last letter. *Copy.* With memorandum that there was another letter from Lord Mar to Mr. Pigault of the 17th, ordering some flour and biscuit to be sent in the ship, and that he should buy powder to go in her, and not wait for that from the government.

GENERAL CADOGAN to LORD LOVAT.

1716, March 4 [-15]. Elsie.—I received your letter of the 1st by Col. Munro, who has been very just to you in his account of your great services, which I shall very faithfully represent, and employ my best offices in procuring you the recompenses you so well deserve. (Concerning disarming Lords Huntly's and Seaforth's men as in his letter of Feb. 26-March 8.) I must likewise entreat you to send me your thoughts concerning the properest measures for reducing the clans of Glengarry, Clanronald's, the Macdonalds and the others on the western side in case they pretend to make any resistance. I start to-morrow for Edinburgh.

M. A. to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Friday, March [16?].—Sending the following extract from a member of the House of Lords to his friend in Paris, Feb. 22 (o.s.), London.—Last Wednesday there was a great debate in the House of Lords about the petition in behalf of the six condemned lords. I send the numbers of the divisions, and the words of the questions. The words meant on the last division were instead of "as shall appear to deserve the same," "such as shall be objects of his Majesty's compassion." They were proposed by Lord Nottingham who strenuously supported the debate on the side of mercy, as did his brother Lord Aylesford, the Duke of Montrose and Lord Annandale, and most of the Scotch were for the petition, and the two first spoke very well. The point indeed did not turn only upon the case of these lords, but the power of pardoning was insisted on to be chiefly concerned, and whether the Crown had not lost that prerogative. The numbers of the last division are not set down, but they were, I am told, the same as the third. As the Tories don't make above 22 or 23 on any division, you'll see a great many Whig lords went over to vote against the Court on this occasion. For my own part, as I saw they laid great stress on the carrying it, I stayed away, being unwilling to vote against them, and yet in such a case as this I could never have given a vote to have refused the petition, and much less when the carrying the question might have hereafter been made a precedent against the Crown's having the power.

The rest of the Lords were reprieved for a few days, but I believe their fate will be the same, for the House of Commons, I find, will come to such strong resolutions, to assert the power of pardons being taken away from the Crown, which they think by the reprieve granted on the application of the House of Lords is wrongfully exercised, (for, if the Crown can reprieve, they say it will be urged he may pardon, a reprieve being a temporary pardon) that it may occasion a good deal of contention between the two Houses, the result of which may in all probability prove very unfortunate.

I presume Lord Bolingbroke will be no more the Chevalier's secretary, since he'll hardly have occasion of a couple, and I

reckon Sir T. Higgons will not resign his post to him. *Endorsed apparently, "March 16th," but that day was a Monday, while the 6th was a Friday.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO JAMES III.

1716, March 17. 10 p.m., Paris.—“Yesterday the Duke of Ormonde and I went with Manie (Magny) to wait on the Queen with your letter which his servant brought the night before. What you write gave us all concern, but I must confess it is no more than I expected. We were all of opinion that it was by no means fit that you should go to Dupon (Deux Ponts) without being first assured of your reception there and also of a safe conduct going, which cannot be soon if at all, and I believe would not be granted. We agreed that the Duke of Ormonde and I should speak with Mr. Sparr to-day of your going there, though we very well foresaw that he could give no answer till he should receive his master's commands about it, as we have found by him to-night, from whom we are just come. He received the proposal very civilly, and said he would lay it before his master in the best manner and let us know as soon as he had a return, which cannot be in less than a month at soonest. I do not believe the King of S[weden] will agree to it, but, if he should, you must go somewhere till the answer come, for it is impossible for you to continue where you are, and, if the Regent should come to know that you are there, it would make him very uneasy, as I find our staying here does. We are all of opinion that you should go immediately for Avignon without loss of time, and travel privately, and to be as little known as possible till you be once there, and then to own yourself to the Sub-Legate, but to tell him that you design to be *incognito* for some time. I am very uneasy that I am not with you, and I had before now if I had not been kept as I wrote to you, which I sent to Commerci, which I hope you have got, and I will now have no peace till I am, for I cannot endure the thoughts of your being quite alone. Were it not for an unlucky appointment I have to-morrow which I cannot get avoided, as I shall give you account at meeting, I would set out to-morrow morning, but I positively intend it next day, and I'll endeavour to be up with you as soon as I can, and then shall either travel on with you or fall behind as you shall think most advisable. If you please, leave your commands for me in a letter at the post house of Chalons, if you go before I come there, and they shall be punctually obeyed. The Regent will soon know of your having left Lorraine and will hear of you on the road you go, therefore we thought it advisable that he should know it first from yourself where you are gone, that he may have no handle of complaint, which perhaps he would not be sorry to have, so we think of sending Mr. Dillon to him to-morrow or next day at furthest to let him know that, since it was not thought fit for you to stay in Lorraine, you was actually gone for Avignon, it being one of the places he thought you should go to. One would naturally think this should tie it down on him and that he will not

think of agreeing to your being removed from thence but when you have a mind, which I confess is what I am most afraid of. As I presumed to say before you left this, I am not sorry you go to Avignon since the world must see you are forced to it, having none else in your choice, and I hope it will have no bad consequences since we shall explain it at home.

Had I stayed here but a little longer I am persuaded I had been sent away and I wish the Duke of Ormonde be not, though he proposes but to stay a few days behind me, and our travelling altogether had been too remarkable."

Postscript.—I propose to bring nobody with me but a servant or two and Creagh, whom Mr. Nairne recommended to me. When you are once at Avignon, you may write for whom you then think fit. In case of my not overtaking you, please leave a direction for me how to proceed from Lyons. *Draft in Mar's hand.*

THE DUKE OF ORMONDE TO JAMES III.

1716, March 17. Paris.—I had your two letters of the 10th and 12th. "I am heartily mortified at the last, and yesterday the Duke of Mar and I waited on the Queen. She informed us of the unfortunate situation that you were in and commanded us to give her our opinion, as to the place that we think your Majesty should go to for some time, until you can find out a place, that you can reside at, and that you would like better, but, since that the Duke of Lorraine will not let you stay longer in his dominions, and that you are not permitted to make any stay in France, it is our humble opinions that your Majesty should not delay going immediately to Avignon. I could wish that your Majesty could have been at Deux Ponts, but the Duke of Mar will inform you that this night we met with the Baron Sparr, and asked him if that you could be received in that place. He answered, that he could not take that on him, but after a great many assurances of his master's friendship for your Majesty and his own inclinations to serve you, that he would immediately write to his master to know his pleasure, and will inform us of the answer as soon as he receives it. I know that most of the French are for having your Majesty go to the Switzers, but it is a question if that they would receive you, considering that they have owned the Elector for King, and, if that they would allow of your being there, I fear that your person would not be in safety. The Duke of Mar designs leaving this place to-morrow night or next day to wait on your Majesty, and the latter end of the week I will go from Paris to pay my duty to you. Stair, I am told, has given a memorial, wherein he demands of the Regent that my Lord and I should not be suffered to stay longer in France, but, after the usage your Majesty has met with, it is no mortification to us. The Duke of Mar will inform you of all that we know." *Holograph.*

M. DE MIREPOIX (MAGNY) to JAMES III.

1716, March 17.—I have understood from M. Rasli (Queen Mary), to whom I had the honour of delivering your packet, the present state of your affairs. We had always foreseen the embarrassment you are now in, but we hoped that at least there would be some time to remedy it and to take measures somewhat less precipitately. I do not indeed know whether it was not to be desired for your interests that the refusal to receive you, or at least the request to make no long stay had been public, in order to justify the other plans you may adopt, the drawbacks of which can only be anticipated by making public and certain the necessity you were placed in. As a decision is required, and that without delay, I will, with your permission, state my views of the different possible plans, with the *pros* and *cons* of each.

If you decide to go to the King of Sweden it would certainly bring you much glory in all Europe, as they cannot but applaud your resolution of seeking war in preference to languishing in hiding and *incognito* in some corner, awaiting a more favourable conjuncture. The time employed in winning a great reputation in arms, far from being lost, will win you every day new merits in the eyes of your nation, and may perhaps hereafter contribute not a little to the success of your designs. That decision will certainly revive the hopes of your adherents, who would perhaps grow slack if they saw you retired, away from all traffic with them and in a place where it would appear to them you had abandoned your hopes and your friends. In addition you would escape the hatred to Popery, and give no handle for your enemies' calumnies. That decision might be infinitely useful not only for the future but for the present, for, if it be true, as it seems to me you are convinced it is, that you have no trustworthy resource, but in Sweden, it must be agreed that actual presence excites affection and interest in the heart of a Prince very differently from a negotiation which will never produce the same impression. The reasons on the other side are:—1. The difficulty of getting there. 2. The King of Sweden is not in a condition to act against England and Holland with forces equal to theirs. His good intentions, the moment they are known, would become almost useless, and there is no fitter means for making them known, for awakening the attention of all England, and for supplying her with excuses for not disarming and for keeping considerable squadrons continually at sea, than your withdrawing to the King of Sweden. It seems to me, on the contrary, that help from thence can be expected only by means of a surprise, by suddenly throwing troops over from that country without their being expected. For this secrecy is absolutely necessary. You must put the English government to sleep by appearing to be quite disheartened and discouraged, taking care in the meantime to sustain underhand the courage and hopes of your friends. To conclude, the King of Sweden is himself in a very critical position, and almost reduced to the necessity of making peace, of which the first condition will be your departure; and, besides, you cannot wait for his answer, or remain concealed for long where you are.

Residence at Avignon has the drawbacks of the Papal Territory, and of your being at such a distance from your affairs and correspondence. On the other hand you will be justified in the eyes of your party by the necessity which forces you thither, and the two chiefs who are following you thither will be sufficient guarantees.

In Switzerland, it is very doubtful if you would be safe, and if the Cantons would be willing to give you an asylum.

If you could be safely at Deux Ponts, that would perhaps be the least objectionable place, with regard both to religion and your affairs. This you were much better able to examine than anyone where you were, but the place seems to me very much enclosed in Germany. This infinitely depends on the possible dispositions of the princes surrounding that principality, among others of the Archbishop of Treves, who, I believe, is not yet elected. To get there, to live there, and to leave it when necessary, will all perhaps not be without danger. It is the duty of the illustrious companions of your misfortune to advise you on this occasion, especially as they are the heads and the soul of the party and are alone in a position to judge what impression will be made by your choice, which they will be able to explain and defend to their friends.

I go on to a subject on which I shall have the honour to speak more positively. I saw the Abbé to-day, who told me he was waiting only for a letter from you to speak again about the increase of the pension you ask for. We do not hope much from it, but no risk is incurred by the attempt. Besides, the answers first given warrant our returning to the charge. Pray, therefore, forward me as soon as possible a letter for his Eminence, begging him to recall his master's attention to your position, being convinced that the pressure of business alone has delayed his friendship and generosity taking effect. I believe that it is not, on the contrary, improper for you to say a word of the necessity you are in of retiring elsewhere, and to communicate the place you have chosen. *French. 8 pages.*

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 17. Rouen.—I have received your letter. My correspondent at Dieppe is looking out for a crew for the small barque, that may be capable to carry her North-west about Ireland to Skye. If it be possible to find seamen it will be done, and I'll get some powder and load it as wine or brandy, and will also load brandy and let the wine I designed for the King and your Grace go the same way, seeing it is in the barque. I shall also send as much biscuit as I can. I shall spare no pains nor money to get this accomplished, for I'm sure our Master will grudge nothing to succour these honest gentlemen. I have at Dieppe the Scots barque that brought Tulloh from Montrose. Her crew went back with him in the big ship (God send us good news of them). If I had Scots seamen I would send her the same errand, but we can't find daring fellows that will risk.

This has always been a great hindrance to our affairs. Two different crews I had refused to sail from Havre, after they were paid and the ships just ready to go out, that is, whenever they guessed that they were going for our Master's service, they immediately quitted, and no redress could be either asked or expected. I am fully persuaded that Argyle can't penetrate into the Highlands before June, and I hope we may have powder at least with them before then. I am assured by Mr. Camock that powder can be sent easily from Brittany. Mr. Kennedy can tell you the best, for I had no meddling in anything in Brittany, and parting from thence makes the risk less. The big ship begins to be suspected at Havre by her not going on with her pretended voyage, so the best thing we can do is to let her take a voyage to Spain, and then she'll never be suspected as ours. This is adoin.

I beg your good word and protection with our Master. I have done my small endeavours since ever I was a child for his service and his father's. My brother, the Doctor, is always what he professed to be to your Grace, but Stanhope has frightened him damnably on my account, and has threatened that, if he finds he corresponds with me, he will ruin him and all my relations who shall do so. Stanhope caused one to write to the Duke of Norfolk here that he should have no converse with me, or else that he should repent it. However, I am out of their reach, and shall give them, if ever I can, as little quarters as they would me.

L' HERMITE to [JAMES III].

1716, March 18.—“Vostre despart a lessé les nimphes sy triste et sy abatues qu'a paine avoit elles la force de se plaindre. Vostre presence les animoit. Cet apuy ny estant plus, elles n'ont trouvé de ressource qu'a mediter vos vertus. Le comble du malheur et de l'infortune devient le supreme bonheur, a qui pense comme vous. La petite lettre, dont vous nous aves honnoree fait toute nostre consollation, et fussies vous sur le Mont Olimpe, c'est le seul prix que je desire et qui je demande, de tout le zeile, dont je suis dévorée pour vostre service.” *Endorsed*, “Magny, 18 Mars, 1716.”

OLIVE TRANT to JAMES III.

1716, March 18.—“L'honneur du souvenir de votre Majesté nous a charmé et son aimable lettre nous faite espéer qu'elle connoit nos vrayes sentimens pour elle. Quand ont scait tout ce qu'elle renferme de grand et de bon l'on ne peut plus estre que pénétré de ces malheurs et dans l'admiration de ses vertus. Je me vouë aux peines et aux tribulations jusqu'a la fin des vôtres. Plust a Dieu que j'en puisse faire un ausy bon usage que V.M., pour qui j'auray toute ma vie un attachement et un zeile et un respect inviolable. *Postscript*.—Nous doutons que Votre Majesté soit en Lorraine, mais, comme l'on nous le dit, nous faignons de

le croire. Sy cependant V.M. vouloit estre quelque tems caché, nous pouvions bien ne luy pas estre inutile. L'embarras ou vous este ne fait pas notre moindre peine."

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 18. Rouen.—I forgot to tell your Grace yesterday that I have ordered some good claret from Bordeaux, which I shall send to your place of residence. In the meantime I shall try to get a hogshead, till that from Bordeaux come.

I received yours of yesterday. Capt. O'Flannagan showed me his brother-in-law's letter, whereby I find the crew of the Irish barque refuses the service. I have got him to write to them again, and let them see there is no great risk. I wish we may prevail, but I doubt it. This puts us to other shifts. We find no pretext can cover the big ship's going away with so few arms and a little powder. Had we gone on in our former design of sending them all by a formal contract as for Spain, it was a tolerable pretext, but it will give Stair occasion to plague the Court with memoirs if that ship quits her Spanish design and smuggles out with a small trifle. Many other reasons make us resolve to let her go her own merchant way to Spain.

There is an Irish barque at Havre. Her master is an honest man. We have written for him to come up to see what we can do with him. I have written to Dieppe again to use all possible endeavours to get a crew to one or other of our two barques there. If that can be got, to be sure I shall send off wine, brandy, biscuit, cheese, and some powder and arms we shall take in the road of Havre as she goes by. It seems to me that Forester's ship at St. Malo and those at Morlaix should be sent away, for powder there is already at Morlaix, and enough may be had at St. Malo, I am told. The ship at Passage, commanded by David George, has to run almost no risk to go thence to Skye. She could bring off 100 people. She has pilots and some knowing and obedient Scots seamen. This ship, well victualled, and wine and brandy enough, I think, should be immediately ordered to go thither. She can, I hope, get some powder loaded as wine. *2½ pages.*

CAPT. ROBERT FLANNAGAN to THE SAME.

1716, March 18. Rouen.—On the same business as the last, but rather advising that the big ship at Havre be sent.

Draft DECLARATION drawn by ROBERT LESLIE for the King.

1716, March [before the 19th].—After referring to his act of favour to the Church of England in the instructions of 3 March, 1702, repeated in his letters of 2 May, 1711, giving full assurances of his protection and encouragement to her, and promising to maintain and support the Church by law established in England and Ireland in all her rights and privileges and in the sole possession of all churches, universities, colleges and schools,

and promising to confirm the act remitting all first-fruits and tenths, which, he declares, his sister was moved to pass by his remitting them to the Church during his reign, and to ratify and confirm the remission to the clergy of Ireland of the first-fruits and twentieths payable by them, made by his late sister, by an Act of the Parliament there, and promising to restore the Convocations of England and Ireland to their ancient and undoubted right of sitting whenever Parliament is called together with full power to deliberate for the weal of the Church; further obliging himself to protect all his subjects in the full and free enjoyment of all their civil rights, liberties and properties, and promising to all a full pardon without exception, but, if any be found to have had so large a share in the confusions and sufferings of these nations as not to merit impunity, leaving them to the justice of a free Parliament; and, since a great part of the public funds is now become the private interest of many particular and innocent persons, expressing his willingness that they should stand and be made good so far as they shall appear to belong to such or shall be judged necessary for preserving the public credit by the Parliament; should any, however, obstinately persevere in their disobedience, or others be found to have great shares in those funds by robbing and defrauding the public in the unfaithful administration of the treasure of the nation, remitting the inquisition of it entirely to Parliament, and consenting that such discoveries be applied to the payment of the public debts, except only that he is very desirous that one-tenth of all forfeitures of the funds be appointed for the purchase of glebe lands, and of impropriated tithes, for the augmentation of poor vicarages, and for building and repairing churches, and declaring that he does not mean to confirm any of the grievous taxes laid on his subjects by the present riotous convention assembled at Westminster by the Duke of Hanover, which he cannot regard as a fair or free representation of his people, when force, bribery, and corruption were so apparent in the elections for that pretended Parliament; and limiting his promise to concur with Parliament in settling and confirming the funds, to such as have been granted from the late revolution to the death of his sister, and to such provisions as the last Parliament made in order to support their engagements to her, or the public exigencies during her life; promising to apply all resummptions of grants to foreigners, and the forfeitures of the desperate (if any), to the interest of the nation and the payment of the public debts, and granting any church lands or impropriated tithes among such resummptions or forfeitures to the churches from which they were alienated; promising to confirm all titles and promotions of honour made to any natural-born subjects before 1 Aug., 1714, provided they repair to the Royal Standard or otherwise declare for him, or in any ways assist him; referring to the respective Parliaments the consideration of all laws and judicial proceedings since 1688, with a promise to ratify whatever bills they present concerning the same; charging all peers and commoners to withdraw

immediately from that riotous and illegal assembly convened at Westminster by the Duke of Hanover, and declaring that pretended Parliament dissolved, and whatever has been, or shall be, voted, ordered, adjudged or enacted therein, to be void and of none effect; also annulling and dissolving the late union of the two kingdoms, and restoring Scotland to her former liberty and independence and all his subjects to the benefit of the whole constitution and their rights, liberties and privileges; inviting all subjects of both kingdoms to return to their old mutual friendship and good intelligence with each other, as he is sensible that the forgers of that last expedient under the spacious name of an union designed the oppression of the good subjects in both kingdoms, and reduced the ancient kingdom of Scotland to the condition of a conquered province, and made the two kingdoms instrumental in destroying the liberties, constitution and privileges of each other; and, though he is well satisfied in the loyalty of the faithful Highlanders, assuring them that, as he is resolved to reward their firm adherence all along to his father and himself, so he promises all vassals whose lords shall persist in their rebellion that they, acting for him, shall hold their lands in fee immediately from the Crown and shall be discharged from all vassalage and dependance on their lords for the future; summoning all subjects capable to bear arms to repair to his Royal Standard, as they are able to make their way, excepting from pardon all who should molest them in so doing, and all judges, juries, &c., who shall contribute to the trial or conviction of any for their duty and loyalty, and those who after their knowledge of this declaration shall in any way assist the usurper or pay him taxes except under compulsion; commanding all persons managing, collecting or receiving any of the revenues to pay over the same to himself, or to such as he shall appoint, and granting them a reward of 3s. in the pound on all such money; and, in case of the failure of such collectors and receivers, authorizing all subjects to seize on the public revenues and bring them to him, or to such as he shall appoint, retaining for themselves 5s. in the pound as a reward, and promising to any person who shall bring in arms, plate, horses, arms or other necessities repayment in full with interest, and a reward of 7s. in the pound to all advancing their own money; promising to all officers of the army who shall join him not only to be continued in their commands with their present rank but to be further advanced and payment of their arrears, and to every private, 40s. in hand, and to every trooper or dragoon, who brings in his horse and arms, five guineas in hand, these conditions to include all disbanded officers and soldiers, and all officers forced to sell by the usurper, all commanders of islands, towns, &c., and all Lords Lieutenant, deputy lieutenants and other militia officers; extending these conditions to the fleet also, and promising to every captain who shall bring in his ship, for himself and his crew for a first rate 5,000*l.*, for a second rate 4,000*l.*, for a third rate 3,000*l.*, for a fourth rate 2,000*l.*, for a fifth rate 1,000*l.*, and for a sixth rate 500*l.*, and, if the captain does not do

so, promising the reward to the lieutenant or any of the subaltern officers, but, if they all fail in their duty, to the crew of such ships as shall secure their officers, and bring the ships in, in proportion to their respective rates, and also that they shall be for ever continued in the service, and, when their ships are not actually on service, they shall have half-pay for their lives, and their widows shall have half-pay for their lives also, and that they shall not be turned over from ship to ship, and shall be advanced preferably to all others, and that in case of war care shall be taken that they shall have justice about prizes and not be defrauded by their officers or agents, and in failure of any officer in his duty the next to him shall succeed to his post, and, if all the subaltern officers shall fail, the seamen shall succeed to their commissions and posts according to their seniority. Lastly beholding with inexpressible grief and indignation the cruel oppressions of our good subjects, their interest sacrificed by foreign counsels to foreign views, their wealth and fleets employed in wars and acquisitions for another nation against the ancient allies and friends of England, and themselves given up to the ambition, avarice and lawless dominion of strangers, all the wholesome laws for the preservation of the liberty of the subject broke through by those who under the name of a Parliament pretend and ought to be the guardians of the liberties of the people, new and unheard of laws under pretence of riots, to make the greatest part of our good subjects outlaws, the dregs of the people thereby encouraged to murder the best on the least expression of their concern for their Church and Constitution already expiring before their eyes, new and arbitrary methods of trial instituted against the bravest, the greatest and the best of our subjects only for obeying their late Queen, and restoring peace so much and so long wanted, the prisons everywhere filled with our good subjects without hope of redress or liberty by the unjust repeal of the *Habeas Corpus*, illegal and slavish punishments of whipping with foreign barbarity even to death, hitherto abhorred by Englishmen and not practised or seen among them, our famous universities at once disfranchised and put under an illegal and cruel High Commission to the violation of their privileges (always hitherto accounted sacred), the breach of their charters and the inconceivable detriment of this Church and nation, a prince, a native, must have a concern for the glory of his country, but we see that the councils of an alien are directed to subdue and impoverish these kingdoms in favour of an obscure and needy nation, whose proceedings already show more than an introduction to the same sort of Danish tyranny, under which our ancestors groaned for some ages. Though we see and lament these pressures under which our good people labour, it is yet one only topic of comfort and satisfaction to us, that this gives us an occasion to show ourself your natural prince, and with what joy and zeal we will expose our person in endeavouring to rescue our people from a yoke so insupportable, and that our first appearance among you shall be attended with such advantages as the restitution of your old liberties, the revival of your

old constitution in Church and State and the ancient freedom of Parliaments, and we solemnly protest on the honour of a king that the preservation of those liberties and transmitting the same on the best and surest foundation to your posterity shall be the sole care and business of our future administration. *Draft.* 14 pages. *Noted*, as given to Lord Mar, at Paris, March 1716.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 19. Paris.—I trouble you with this line to the King and at the same time send you an account of what money has been laid out upon this last expedition, which the Queen ordered to be put into your hands, and to know whether the Duke of Ormonde and your Grace do not think fit that about five or six thousand pounds sterling, which remains yet in Mr. Cockley's (Colclough) hands in London may not now be called back, considering the present want of money here. Cockley is set down in the account by the name of Farnham. I heartily wish your Grace a good journey.

The DUKE OF MAR to ROBERT ARBUTHNOT.

1716, March 19. Paris.—I had yours of the 18th to-day, and saw one last night at St. Germain's from Mr. Flannagan to Mr. Dicconson, and had one from him to-day too. I find you differ in your opinions as to sending the big ship at Havre for Scotland. You are best judge of it on the place, but to me it seems that ship would be the fittest, so I wish you could contrive her going, but I leave it all to you and Mr. Flannagan. The main thing is a ship going soon, for the news is that our friends are actually retired to the Isle of Skye, and I am sure they will expect it with impatience. I send a letter to Sir Mark Forester to go with his ship or to send her with his mate, as you and Mr. Flannagan shall direct, so you have the whole in your hands, and I am sure you will not neglect it. As any of the ships return they had best come round Ireland for fear of being taken in the Channel.

I write in great hurry, it being late, and I go out of town to-morrow to follow my master, so I believe you shall not hear again from me for some time. I believe I shall not now want that claret for myself, so do not send it here till you hear from me. If you should want new directions concerning those ships for Scotland write to Mr. Dicconson at St. Germain's, for the Duke of Ormonde also leaves in a day or two, and it may lose too much time to wait sending your letters to us, and our returns. Put any letters for me under cover to Mr. Gordon, Banker, who will forward them.

Postscript.—You mention Capt. George's ship. I enclose a letter for him, so I leave that also to you, but let not this hinder what was formerly ordered about the ships going both east and west ways for Scotland. *Copy. Enclosed,*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO SIR MARK FORESTER AND CAPT. GEORGE.

1716, March 19.—*As the King's service may require their ships to go to Scotland, directing them to follow the orders and directions of Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Flannagan. Copies.*

H. SCUGALL (STRATON) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 8[-19]. [Edinburgh.]—Last post I sent you a letter from a near friend here, and the preceding Mr. Scougal (I) wrote you a very long letter, to which I cannot add much now, unless I should tell you unpleasant stories of the butcheries of the prisoners taken at Preston, and the most barbarous usage of those not condemned.

For anything I can yet hear all that have surrendered are within the number of 20, and amongst these not one lord, but Huntly, and I am told that some of those that have are already on their penitentials. When I had poor Cl[epha]n's letter, I did not well know how to advise him. However, I ventured to give the opinion I judged best, that the Marquis T[ynemou]th, he, and others in the same circumstances, if they could get to the Isle of Skye, might be safe there till ships might come for them, and, if they did not like that, and were inclined to venture at any other seaport, all the assistance I could should be most heartily given them, and I requested they might endeavour to find and carry with them Mr. Charles M[iddleto]n, and his brother-in-law.

By our public newspapers by to-day's post, we are told that the Chevalier is publicly at Paris, and that he and his friends there have had frequent consults with the Regent, who now openly appears to be in his interest, and that ships are equipping, and troops marching to the sea coast. Whether this be invented at London to make the Parliament give more money and more troops, or a pretext for more blood, or really true, time must tell, but the plain truth would be most acceptable to friends here. The person sent to enquire about your boxes is not yet returned, when he does, you shall have accounts. *On the same sheet,*

[W. CLEPHANE] to the DUKE OF MAR.

The unlucky chance of my missing the opportunity of attending my Royal master and your Grace, which was chiefly occasioned by my going to bring that money I had in trust, has brought my life to be at the mercy of every country man or woman that knows me, and may expose me at pleasure. I am now with many other worthy men (particularly Lord Tyne-mouth) yet lurking. How soon that may be cut off by the enemy's more strict search I cannot tell, but am resolved to follow the advice of the friend who conveys this to you, and, if he thinks fit, take the first opportunity to waft over to the Continent to attend you. But, having the misfortune to be now left, I would willingly, if I can have it, wait your direction whether you think I can be of more use in this island (though

with more danger to myself) than where you are at present. If my friend advises me so, I'll wait your commands in answer to this. I shall be necessitated to use some of this money for myself and family, for I cannot command a sixpence of my own.
27 Feb. o.s.

Noted, that the Doctor's (Menzies) original letter with the Duke of Marlborough's answer to D. Fl[oy]d was sent enclosed in this, and by the King's order Mar sent it to the Duke of Berwick to be explained.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716, March 19?]—I wrote to your Grace. I find by the English papers [that all our] friends are together. Why not. . . . Duke sent them all our arms the big ship according to our for[mer plan]. I shall cause the captain go for [the] Isle of Skye and he shall touch at . . . or Loch Urne (Hourn) on the continent. I'm sure these places [are in our friends'] possession. Though Seaforth be submitted [this I] think may be done very speedily, [if they do not] hinder us from sending from Dieppe. It seems to me George's bottom in [England] grows less and less; the whole family [of the] Finchs and many others leave him da[ily]. If it] was possible to keep life in the High[lands who] knows what might come? Maybe [England] may take heart at last. [They wou]ld know also if we send [them] arms and ammunition that we have not [given] up the game. *Torn.*

THOMAS SHERIDAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 20. St. Omer.—When I received your commands I hoped to have executed them by this. But on arriving at the seaside I found nothing ready, nor had M. Pigault engaged for anything but a ship, so, had I not met Capt. O'Neil, who had already been employed in such an affair, I should have been entirely at a loss what to do. He has found means to procure more of both kinds of goods than was demanded, but the difficulty is how to get them embarked. The exportation of each is prohibited under pain of death. Pigault says it is absolutely impracticable at Calais, and that Gravelines is the only port to be tried. Accordingly he and I were there yesterday, and spoke with an officer of the Custom house in whom he places a confidence. He seemed very willing, but said it was impossible. Thence I came hither, where the goods are, to confer with Capt. O'Neil, who, as the last resource, has dispatched a messenger to a correspondent of his at Dunkirk, employed in the Admiralty. We shall know to-morrow night or the next morning whether this person be willing or able to remove these difficulties, and that must be our final answer. We have received the enclosed from Pigault, but, as I did not conceive it allowable for me to recede from my orders on the report of a seaman, neither of us thought it necessary to go to him at Calais, and therefore wrote

it would be better to send the man himself to Paris, if he has anything to say that seems worth while. Whether Pigault will do this I cannot tell, but doubt not he will at least write to you about it, and as it will be impossible for me to stir for a while, however favourable the answer from Dunkirk may be, I thought it my duty to inform you of the whole matter and know whether, in case we can ship no arms, you would have me go in such a vessel as Pigault mentions with 7 or 8 *cwt.* of gunpowder, which may be easily taken on board and as easily thrown over in case of an unavoidable search. *Enclosed,*

W. PIGAULT to Mr. SHERIDAN or Mr. O'NEIL.

[1716, March 20.]—*Requesting him to come as soon as he can for the reasons which appear from the following letter.*

W. PIGAULT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 20. Calais.—Describing as in Sheridan's letter their unsuccessful attempt at Gravelines to get the arms and powder off.—I found here this morning a French seaman from Scotland who landed at the Texel General Ecklin with 24 gentlemen, who took a vessel by force in the Orcades, after running great hazards, being pursued from Montrose. They were at Peterhead, Frazerburgh and other places all along the coast, and conducted those gentlemen to the Orcades with much ado. He left Lord Tinmouth going to the mountains with several others near a castle, and all the Highlanders dispersed, and said powder and arms would signify nothing, so I sent this morning an express to Mr. Sheridan to come here with all speed, for he told me Lord Tinmouth desired him to send a vessel to fetch them and that he knew where they were and would go in a vessel to fetch them. So I expect Mr. Sheridan to-morrow to examine that seaman, and resolve about buying or hiring a vessel, putting some wine and brandy on board to avoid suspicion. I could well put in 1,000 weight of powder, but if she was met at sea by an English man-of-war everything would be lost, and few of our seamen will go with powder. The wine and brandy must be put in small casks. This seaman is sure to find Lord Tinmouth, Mr. Cooke, and all the others.

I spoke to Mr. Gardiner to go to Dieppe, and to the two other pilots here, but they have no mind to go, as they are not acquainted with the Western way, as he writes in the enclosed. The two pilots are very uneasy, and will go back to Holland. Here are no Scots seamen, but those two pilots will not go for single seamen, and I am sure no Frenchman will go hence to Dieppe in the barque. When Mr. O'Neil and Mr. Sheridan are here, we shall see what to do and shall inform your Grace. I have no news of the two vessels I sent to Scotland. The seaman says it is impossible they could come to Peterhead or Frazerburgh, for several men-of-war were constantly all along, for they were once escaping from Peterhead

with Lord Tinnmouth and could not. He assures me it is impossible they can hold out, everybody being dispersed, so I believe the best way is to send a vessel with wine and brandy. I do not know if Mr. Sheridan shall go in her. He could do so in seaman's clothes well enough and be put in the roll of equipage. I can send as much biscuit as we will, and it will be made in a day. If I can have that seaman's declaration to-day you shall have it enclosed. He was at Perth in the artillery.
Enclosed,

CAPT. JOHN GAIRDNER to the DUKE OF MAR.

Declining to go on a voyage to the Highlands, for the reason mentioned in the last. Calais. 20 March, 1716.

The DECLARATION above mentioned.

The seaman's name is Descaux. He went from Montrose, on Saturday at 10-30 p.m., and went to Aberdeen on Sunday at 1-0, where 168 officers and noblemen assembled with the domestic, and all the clan and Highlanders went into the mountains. There was an Irish vessel at Aberdeen, laden with deals, that was detained, which they unloaded, and made provisions, thinking she would float, but she did not so. Descaux put all the provisions they made into two longboats and went by sea to Peterhead and the other gentlemen by land. The Mayor of Peterhead inquired of him for Lord Tinnmouth and the other gentlemen, who arrived that day. They found there two vessels ready to come away, but at the tidetime a man-of-war came just before the mouth with his two longboats, where they anchored, so that, being pursued, they were obliged to separate by 28, 22, 48, 25, going several ways. Descaux with Echlin, Windhan, and Sir John Areskin's brother-in-law, went to Canesh (? Caithness), where in several boats they went to the Orcades, where at Barra (? Burra) and Robunka (?) they found a vessel from Edinburgh laden with beef, &c., which they unloaded, and on the Saturday night these 25 gentlemen sailed, and arrived on Monday the 9th, in the Texel, where he landed them, and he himself came to Calais the 18th, leaving them in Holland shifting for themselves. He says Lord Tinnmouth and his company are in a castle. He knows where it is, and the others, and offers to go in the vessel if any goes.

JOHN PATERSON to MONSIEUR RUSSEL (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, March 21. Paris.—I have got that ribbon, so as I may receive your orders about it, if you should have any occasion for it. I paid 50 *livres* for it, but was obliged either to do this, or otherways they were to demand their money of Mr. F———n, who had bespoke it, and that I thought you would not approve of. I delivered your letter to Wm. G[ordo]n, who is to transmit this, and one from Mr. A[rbuthnot] to you. Mr. G[ordo]n has

promised to be very careful of what you recommend to him, and I believe you need not doubt it. I don't know if you'll remember that I told you some days ago that a certain Secretary had enquired for me on my coming to town, and was desirous to see me. I met him last night accidentally at the fair, which was the first time I had seen him. I was willing it should rather come of his side than mine, and, as I expected, he appointed me a meeting. Should anything happen worth your while, I shall acquaint you of it, and, if I should have occasion to speak of him, you'll please know him by the name of Mr. West, and his master or patron by that of Mr. Freeman. *Two copies.*

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 21. Paris.—Forwarding the enclosed from her Grace, and promising to observe all the other orders with which his Grace shall honour him.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 21. Rouen.—I have yours of the 19th, and heartily wish you a good journey, health and prosperity. I entreat your protection with our master.

I have new assurances to-day from the captain of the big ship at Havre (the *Vendosme*) that he will go wherever I order him for my king's service. I have consulted Mr. O'Flanagan, and we are resolved to send all the ships we possibly can to the Isle of Skye, so I have ordered 10,000 *lbs.* of biscuit extraordinary to be put in the said ship, and to have her ready immediately to go to Havre Road, when we shall cause to be brought from Honfleur 10,000 *lbs.* more biscuit, all the wine and brandy in Sherlock's barque, and some salt, and from Havre I shall send her 50 boxes containing 1,600 arms, and 20 barrels, being 4,000 *lbs.*, of powder, with some ball and flints, and shall send her directly to the Isle of Skye, there to obey the orders of General Gordon or the commanding officer. He shall go and come by the West of Ireland.

To-morrow I shall send orders to Capt. George either to go or to send his ship with some wine, brandy, biscuit, and as much powder as he can get, loaded as wine, to the Isle of Skye, there to do as above.

Salt shall not be forgot, because I remember in my Highland campaigns it was often wanted. A barque shall also be sent from Dieppe with wine, brandy, biscuit, and some powder loaded as wine, and salt, if we can get seamen, who will risk in these small barques the West way about. Capt. Forrester's ship, as Mr. O'Flanagan has advised you, shall be sent about the Morlaix expedition, if a crew can be got for her. This we shall not lose a moment about. I shall consult Mr. O'Flanagan duly about everything that may any ways conduce to serve the King, obey your Grace, and relieve our friends, and shall give advice of all this to Mr. Dieconson. *Two pages.*

JAMES III. to the PRINCE DE VAUDEMONT.

1716, March 21. Near Chalons.—“J’ay enfin pris mon parti, et la copie cy jointe vous en instruira suffisamment. Je vous l’envoie d’autant plus volontiers a fin que vous puissiez voir combien je suis incapable de manquer en la moindre chose a la personne a qui elle s’adresse, et c’est mon coeur qui luy parle, et bien sincerement assurement, dont vous n’aurez pas de peine a etre persuadé, me connoissant comme vous faites, et comme j’ay toujours eté a son egard. Je m’etonne de n’avoir point receu aucune lettre par l’adresse de M. de Bussy ou de M. Robert. S’il en vient adressé ainsi a Commercy, faites moy le plaisir de me les envoyer par St. Germain, et, quand vous en ecrirés, envoyéz vos lettres par là aussi. Le detour n’est pas grand, et par là elles ne scauroient manquer de venir a bon port. Je me porte tres bien, Dieu mercy, et vous donnerai de mes nouvelles d’Avignon ; j’y recevrai avec plaisir les votres.” . . .

On a separate piece of paper. “Cecy servira de suplement au billet ostensible, pour vous remercier de votre lettre du 17, et des lettres de la Reine que vous m’avez envoyé. J’espere que vous serez content de ma lettre a M. le Due de L[orraine]. Elle a eté dressée sur ce que vous m’avez dit en partant, et bouchera, j’espere, toutes les avenues des tracasseries. Je suis, Dieu mercy, reconnoissant, et je desire et de l’etre, et de le paroître. Le Baron s’est conduit comme vous me l’avez predit, et je me vois reduit ou je croyois toujours l’etre. Au reste, je suis mes lumieres, et j’agis comme je crois le devoir faire. Je puis me tromper, mais je n’oublierai jamais la franchise avec laquelle vous en avez usé envers moy en cette derniere occasion, et vous en aimerai et estimerai davantage, si cela se peut, tous les jours de ma vie. Tant qu’elle durera je n’oublierai jamais les obligations que je vous ay, ny votre conduite envers moy au milieu de mes malheurs.” . . . *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1716, March 21. Near Chalons.—“J’espere que M. d’O’Rouark se sera bien acquitté des commissions que je luy ay donné pour vous, et qu’il aura mis dans tout leur jour les sentimens avec lesquels je suis parti a votre egard. J’ose dire qu’ils sont tels que vous meritéz de moy, et que je me croirois le dernier des hommes si j’étois capable d’en avoir d’autres, peut-etre meme que j’en pousse la delicatesse un peu trop loin, car je ne puis vous cacher l’inquietude ou j’ay eté par la crainte de vous avoir un peu choqué par la promptitude de mon depart ; mais il fut pressé par les memes reflexions qui m’obligerent de changer de resolution après vous avoir parlé. Je vous en ecrivis dés le landemain, et crus qu’il etoit inutile d’attendre votre response, ne doutant point que vous ne goutassiez ma pensée, le fruit des reflexions tranquilles et serieuses, que le plaisir de vous revoir, et la diversité des sujets de nos conversations avoient un peu suspendues. Je connoissois en meme temps votre raison, aussi bien que votre amitié, et etois persuadé que comme la derniere vous portoit a m’aider de vos

conseils, la première vous feroit entrer dans les raisons que j'ay crû avoir de ne les point suivre exactement. Quoiqu'il en soit, vous connoisséz mon coeur, et je connois le votre, je luy rend justice sur ses sentimens a mon egard, et j'espere que vous rendrez le pareil au mien, en excusant ce petit epanchement qu'il n'a pû se refuser a luy meme, et qui vous doit convaincre que mon amitié et ma reconnaissance envers vous seront en tout tems et en tout lieu d'une egalle vivacité, et que je souhaite sincerement que l'éloignement n'interesse en rien la liaison étroite que je desire avoir avec vous jusqu'au dernier moment de ma vie.

Je crois devoir a present vous informer que la Reine et les Ducs d'Ormond et de Mar qui sont au fait des relations que j'ay avec la cour de Suede ont aussi été tous de mon sentiment, qu'en egard a elles, je ne pouvois aller a Deux Ponts sans en avertir au moins le Baron de Spaar auparavant et sans avoir son consentement. On a conformement parlé au Baron, qui n'a rien voulu prendre sur luy ni decider de son chef, mais après force (*sic*) complimens au nom de son maitre et au sien, il a dit qu'il luy en ecriroit. Mais comme c'est une affaire de durée, que la France a trop d'egard pour son interest pour me souffrir en France pendant une longue espace de temps, et que j'en ay de mon côté trop pour les vôtres pour les exposer par un long séjour en Lorraine, il a été resolu que j'irai incessamment a Avignon pour y attendre les reponses de Suede, et prendre dans la suite la party qui conviendra le plus a mes interests.

Cette determination pourra peut-etre paroître capable de choquer les Anglois, mais ceux d'entre eux qui ont la moindre raison ne pourront jamais s'en prendre a moy en cette occasion, ou on voit clairement que ce n'est pas le choix qui m'a décidé mais la necessité qui m'a forcé. Du reste ces deux Ducs, qui ne seront pas soupçonnés de penchant pour le Pape, m'ayant déclaré positivement leur sentiment pour Avignon, et devant en faire voir la necessité a mes amis au de là des mers, j'ay acquiescé avec d'autant moins de peine a leur avis que je ne scaurois être blâmé en le suivant, par ceux dont ils possèdent la confiance et l'estime. Je pars donc lundi prochain après avoir été huit jours ici, et avec une bonne santé qu'une troisième médecine a achevé de me rendre.

Nos pauvres Écossois ont gagné les montagnes, c'est bien mourir a petit feu que cela ; Dieu scait comment ils y subsisteront ou quelle capitulation ils auront a la fin étant privéz maintenant de tout secours sans ressource : Je n'ay pas laissé de leur envoyer deux vaisseaux pour tacher d'en sauver quelques uns, et pour porter quelque poudre qui puisse leur servir en attendant qu'ils obtiennent une capitulation, mais je doute fort que ce petit secours les puisse atteindre ou ils sont presentement.

La mort du pauvre Comte de Derwen[t]water vous aura sans doute touchée, mais il est mort aussi en vray heros chretien. J'envoye a M. d'O'Rouerke sa harangue qui merite de vous être expliqué. Voicy de bien tristes nouvelles, mais, hélas, il n'y en a point d'autres a present, et elles sont bien accablantes pour moy qui me croirois en quelque sorte heureux si j'étois seul malheureux, mais la mort et les malheurs des autres, dont je me vois la cause innocente, me percent le coeur." . . . Copy.

GENERAL JAMES STANHOPE to LORD LOVAT.

1716, March 10[-21]. Whitehall.—I have laid your two letters of the 10th and 13th before the King, who has such a sense of the service you have done him and your country that he has not only signed a warrant for the remission you desired, but has also directed me to assure you that you may depend on such marks of his favour as will be a just encouragement to you to continue steadfast in your zeal for his service and make you easy under your present circumstances. *Original and three copies, and a French translation of the above and of Stanhope's letter of 10[-21] April calendared post, p. 103.*

LORD LOVAT to GENERAL CADOGAN.

1716, March 10[-21]. Inverness.—“Last night as I came back from Strathspey I received your letter of the 4th, and am extremely glad to know you are recovered so as to be able to travel. I never doubted Col. Munro's true friendship to me and of his justice to all. Whatever little services I had the honour to do, it's a present reward to me that you take notice of them, and I am entirely convinced of the Court's recompense since you promise me your protection. In obedience to your commands I have presumed to give my advice to Major-General Wightman and offered to concur with him to execute your commands, and certainly he is very active and laborious since he came here, and designs a little expedition to Lord Seaforth's country in a day or two, and I'll have the honour to accompany him.

If I had not a particular knowledge of all the Highlands and that you order me expressly to give you my thoughts of the manner of reducing the western clans, in case they offer to stand out against the King's authority, I would not have the confidence to trouble your Excellency with my opinion, which is plainly this, that the rebellion will not be extinguished in the Highlands, nor the King free from the thoughts of a rebellion in favour of the Pretender till the rebels of those countries be transplanted, or not only their chiefs, but likewise the leading men of every clan be made prisoners and kept as hostages to guarantee the peaceable behaviour of their people, and to effectuate either of those by force of arms, which I believe is the quickest and safest way, my humble opinion is, that it would be necessary to have a little body of Highlanders well affected to the Government to join the regular troops, who might serve to hunt the rebels out of their dens and woods and high hills, while the troops are masters of their plains and valleys, where they might destroy their houses and corn and be always ready to fight any considerable body of them that durst appear. The body of Highlanders proper for that expedition and that the country may spare in the seed and harvest time is 300 of the Earl of Sutherland's men, 300 of Colonel Munro's and the Rosses, 300 of Lord Rea[y's] Killravock's and Cul[l]odin's, 300 of Brigadier Grant's men and 300 of my men, all to be chosen young fellows fit for climbing the rocks and hills,

and, when your Excellency should think fit to march a considerable body of the forces from this place with those 1,500 Highlanders, another body of the forces might march by Fort William and the heights of Badenoch to Lo[c]habar and come in afterwards on Glengary and Clan Ranald's lands at the same time that the army from this side would march by my country or Seaforth's to meet, and, while all the forces with the Highlanders are acting in the heart of those Highlands, it would be absolutely necessary to send some ships of war to the coast of Seaforth's, Sir Donald's, Glengary's and Clan Ranald's lands who lie on the sea side, and, if there was four or five hundred men aboard those ships for making descents in those countries, they would confound the rebels, destroy their houses and complete the reduction of their country to the King's arms and obedience.

This is my humble and submissive thought of that matter and I will own it and give good reasons for it, if your Excellency pleases [to] require it of me, and I will be ready to go at the head of my men whenever you command me to execute any of your orders. If this opinion is not worth your Excellency's notice, it at least proves my zeal for the King and Government, those people being all my relations." *Copy.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, March 22. Paris.—There are no letters from England, nor have I any news. I am not to go abroad to-day, so your visit shall be most acceptable. I have this morning a letter from Arbuthnot to his Grace. If you have anything to say let me know, because I am to send it this afternoon.

THOMAS BAYARD (L. INESE) to MONSR. RUSSEL (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, March 23. Paris.—I have just received the enclosed under a blank cover to my address. When any others come they shall be duly forwarded to your Grace by the address I shall expect from you [upon your] arrival at your next residence. (Then follows a summary of Descaux's narrative, calendared *ante*, p. 32.) The D[uke] of O[rmonde] parts to-morrow in the berline and Lord Dr[ummond] goes with him, taking that conveniency because of his sore leg. Anastasia (Queen Mary) is well, and will, I believe, write to-morrow to M. Loisson (? James) by this same address. She had no time to-night, Orbec (Ormonde) being yet with her, though it be pretty late. *Torn.*

W. PIGAULT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 23. Calais.—Mr. Sheridan came here from St. Omer last night. The man of Dunkirk has promised to do what he can at Gravelines, but is not sure, not having tried those people as I have, and says when the goods are at Gravelines he will come there, but, if he does not bring a power from above, I am sure they will not suffer the passing them, or will seize them,

which will make a cruel noise, so Mr. Sheridan thinks it will be better to buy a vessel and to carry from thence the thousand of powder, and go away in the vessel with wine, brandy and biscuit. If they are pursued, it is but to fling the powder overboard, and having no powder on board they may go through the Orcades, where they will. The seaman that is come will go, and he told Mr. Sheridan that he knows where to go to fetch those gentlemen or hear where they are; so I am going this morning to buy a vessel and get it ready by the time we shall hear if you approve of it, and pray let us know what quantity of wine, brandy and biscuit we shall put on board. We have lost no time because the winds are at north and nobody can go out of this harbour.

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1716, March 23. Near Chalons.—The uncertainty of my destiny, a slight indisposition, and my travelling condition have obliged me to be silent to you since I disembarked in France a month ago. Now that my decision is taken, I cannot delay informing you of it, referring you for the rest to the information you have had from the Queen, and to Nairne's letter, the past being too painful and too long a subject to be entered on here. I beg you to lay me at the feet of his Holiness, when you deliver him my letter, of which I send you a copy and of which, I hope, you will approve. Your trouble and care during my absence are neither unknown nor indifferent to me. I am extremely sensible of them, and, as I know enough to be persuaded that my misfortunes will never change your feelings towards me, I can assure you on my part that, whatever my destiny may be, my esteem, trust, and friendship for you will be always the same. *French. Copy.*

JAMES III. to the ABBÉ DE TH[ES]U[T].

1716, March 23.—“Je n'ay jamais crû que mon sejour en Lorraine auroit pû etre de longue durée, et ma retraite prompte et volontaire de ce pays là n'etoit que necessaire pour calmer les inquietudes du Duc, et aussi etoit ce l'unique moyen qui me restoit pour luy temoigner par là ma reconnoissance pour le passé, que de prevenir les suites desagreables qu'un delay auroit pû causer pour luy et pour moy. La resolution que j'ay pris d'aller a Avignon rendoit mon passage par la France inevitable, et comme tel il ne scauroit etre pris en mauvaise part de votre maitre, sur tout apres m'avoir nommé cet endroit là comme un de ceux qu'il me conseilloit pour ma residence. C'est ce conseil que a achevé de m'y determiner soutenu des avis des Ducs d'Ormonde et de Mar, dont le credit et l'autorité scauront bien me mettre a couvert de tout ce que la pauvreté d'une mauvaise politique pourra inspirer a quelques amis qui sans connoissance de cause prendront a la premiere vuë, pour un choix de preference ce qui n'est en effet qu'une necessité forcée. J'attends mon arrivée a Avignon pour erire moi meme a votre maitre, mais je n'ay pas voulu tarder, quoiqu'en chemin, de vous donner de mes nouvelles,

scachant que vous en serez inquiet après ce qui vient d'arriver. Je puis vous assurer que je quitte la France bien pénétré d'amitié et de reconnaissance pour luy, sa franchise et sa sincérité a mon égard m'ont charmées. C'est ce que je regarde comme puisé de son propre fond, et tout le reste comme une soumission politique a la nécessité du temps qui n'est peut être guère moins malheureuse pour luy que pour moy. Nos vrais interests seront toujours les memes, notre liaison pour être cachée peut être également forte, et un tems pourra venir ou mon voisinage de la France nous sera a tous deux desirable et important. Je me contenteray en attendant, de l'amitié du coeur, mais j'ose m'attendre aussi a en recevoir quelques effets cachés. Les secours d'argent dont je vous ay parlé sont de cette nature, et avec un entier secret, votre maître peut montrer en meme tems sa generosité et sa sage prevoyance en secourant ceux qui ont déjà servi la France, et qui pourront encore la servir utilement, mais qui le feront de meilleur coeur, pour peu (*sic* ? pour veu) qu'ils y trouvent leur propre compte. Je vous prie d'insister fortement sur cet article, qui n'interesse en rien la politique la plus raffinée, mais ou la raison, l'interest et la reconnaissance, si j'ose me servir de ce terme, sont de puissans motifs pour en obtenir une reponse favorable.

Monsieur de Magny pourra vous expliquer plus en detail ce qui regarde mon séjour en Avignon, et j'espere que vous trouverez quelque occasion pour expliquer a votre maître les tracasseries qu'on a voulu luy faire, vous savez qu'il a toujours possédé ma confiance, et que je n'ay jamais rien dit ni écrit avec intention de m'en dedire, l'en croyant d'autant plus digne que je savois qu'il possédoit les bonnes graces de son maître." . . .

A thousand compliments to your master. I leave it to your prudence to represent everything to him at the time and in the manner you believe to be most proper. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to M. DE MAGNY.

1716, March 23.—The Duke of Mar has delivered me your letter of the 17th, showing me your attachment to me by the trouble you have taken to explain everything that can be said on the subject in question. My decision seemed to me to be inevitable, and I shall say nothing of it here. Here is a letter for the Abbé de Th. as you desired. I should wish him to show it to the Regent. Is it possible he can be inflexible on the question of the money? but in any case he must be always pressed about it, for importunity can sometimes do more than reason. Tell me plainly if the passage concerning you is sufficient, for you know how much pain I have had at having caused you the least injury, though innocently, at a time when you deserve so well of me. You shall have news of me from the papal territory, "d'ou j'en donnerai aussi aux nymphes, a qui je n'écris point, vous priant de leur donner de mes nouvelles, et de les remercier de leur billets." *French. Copy.*

ABRAM (J. MENZIES) to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

[1716,] March 12[-23].—"No print nor pen can express the desolation of Scotland, and of the Jacobites and their cause in this island. The new scene as to Bolingbroke is our great and common subject now. He is already adopted by the Whigs, and the echo of the Court, and expected very soon to open great mysteries and to reveal great matters, both of the Court of St. Germain's and of France, for he must know a great deal even of the latter, and they are reckoned infatuated for not confining him, as well as barbarous to St. Germain's. *Mais tant mieux pour nous*, and this is the age of wonders, or *seculum insanum*."

Postscript.—Did Mr. Jameson (Bolingbroke) ever know anything in particular, on your side, of Walter Mayne (Menzies)?

THE DUKE OF ORMONDE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 24.—"I hope to have the honour of meeting you at Lyons on Sunday night. I thought of setting out to-morrow, but shall defer my journey for one day, designing to bleed. I fear the next letters will bring us the melancholy news of the lords being executed." *Holograph*.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE of MAR.

1716, March 25.—I had yours of the 22nd and have delivered the enclosed. I have the enclosed to-day from Mr. Arbuthnot. The English letters are not come, so I can write no news except that the Duke of Ormonde parts to-morrow, and the Earl of Panmure is gone to-day.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 25. Rouen.—I have sent orders to David George's ship to load 5 or 6 tuns of wine, 3 of brandy, 2 of salt, all the powder she can get and 30,000 weight biscuit, and to repair to Skye, to go no further south than Ardermouth Head, nor farther north than Seaforth's land. I doubt not but this will be done accordingly.

The bark that belonged to Forrester is getting ready to go from Roscoff.

Our big ship called the *Vendosme* is ready and shall part in a few days with all we proposed. I cause the barque that I have in Dieppe to go to the road of Havre, and put on board our big ship about 1,000 bottles of wine that was designed for the King and your Grace, some few fusils, some powder, and some more provisions, for this barque is found too little to go north about.

The ship *Robert* or *Speedwell* that I sent from Havre the 17th January last is arrived at Dunkirk, she was commanded by Captain Tulloh. He arrived here yesterday, he has brought

back all the officers and people that he carried over except Colonel Daleval who stayed (I can't learn why) in Murray, and Captain Innes who was not able to travel by land to join the ship, and one Mr. Trottar, a servant of the King's, who stayed with the Marquis of Seaforth, being afraid, it seems, to trust himself to the sea again.

Captain Tulloh went from Havre north about, touched at Stornoway in the Lewis, went in his ship to Loch Maree or Loch Ewe, carried from the Lewis 200 of Seaforth's men to join him on the continent, he went with Daleval and Innes over-land to Arthursyre (Ardersier) near Invernesse, and there took boat for Findhorne, where he learnt that the King was parted. However, he went disguised to Castle Gordon, where he found a garrison of William Grant's men and so came back the way he went. He was pursued by Lovat. The Marquis of Huntly was at Tanachie Stewart's, lurking. Tulloh's brother had seen him that day, it was the $\frac{1}{2}$ February; his capitulation was not sure, Tulloh's brother had been with Lovat about it, but nothing was done.

Tulloh went back to his ship at Loch Ewe, where Seaforth came with 400 or 500 men, and half force and half good will Tulloh gave Seaforth the money he had on board, and took his receipt (which I have sent to Mr. Dicconson). It carries that he promises upon his honour to preserve that money untouched for the King's service. Tulloh also gave him about 400 weight of powder, and has his receipt for it. He parted the Lewis on Sunday the $\frac{3}{14}$ March, and brought all safe to Dunkirk in five days. There was an English man-of-war in Dunkirk road, and the ship could not get in nor to Calais because of the wind, but they put a French crew on board, which I hope will save her.

Tulloh designed to have followed your Grace post, but I did not think it worth your Grace's while, especially seeing he is come so happily to go with our ship from Havre to Skye, so he is very willing to undertake the expedition, for nothing will frighten him from doing his duty in serving his master. You see by this the difference twixt him and your new-made captain and knight, Forrester. It is very lucky that Tulloh is come for this job, and I am very confident that he will give your Grace a good account of it."

THEOPHILUS OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 25. Turin.—Complimenting him on his glorious actions, and hoping now (when he sees the writer is of his father's stamp) he will have a confidence in him, for he is faithful though unfortunate.

[JOHN MENZIES] to MONSIEUR MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, Thursday, March 15[-26].—"The prints give you pretty near the truth of our affairs at present, when all is so prosperous with the Government. The *Flying Post* in particular has this day

the real substance of the case in Scotland, only that things there are truly worse than he represents. Nothing but an entire desolation from Stirling to Inverness. The Dutch have not left a chair or a stool, nor a barrel or a bottle, *enfin* nothing earthly undestroyed, and the English troops very little more merciful. The Highlands too being now surrounded, must first bring in their arms, which they are already doing very fast, and then be at the mercy of the conquerer. An Act of Parliament too is on the anvil, which is the first step of abolishing all the superiorities, and that design will be finished as soon as possible, so that the Duke of Argyle himself shall ere long have no more than his vote, and be no greater man consequently than Lord Somers or Lord Cowper. Besides, great numbers of the common Highlanders will be transported. The seeing and dreading what will be the general fate of the island has already made a great many Roman Catholics turn Protestant, and many more are talked of and expected. Wherever one walks about he meets with whippings, and pillories, and executions, and trials. *Enfin* our daily scenes are dismal. The Earl of Winton's trial came on to-day; a prodigious crowd of spectators, male and female, for we love a show dearly, if it were our father to be hanged. The managers and witnesses against him have been heard to-day, and to-morrow is to be heard what is to be said for him, without allowing him any more time for his witnesses that are coming up. This he desired again to-night, but was told that it was not consistent with the forms of the House. He answered, 'And must your damn'd forms take away my life?'

By last post the Jacobites in Scotland seemed really to expect great matters from the King of Sweden. But he is madder than to do any such thing that might do him solid service. He will probably throw away thrice as many men at Wismar, which is not of the tenth part, nor, I may say, the thousandth part of the importance of Stonhyve (Stonehaven) to him. But it is well for us that it is not his way of thinking.

And then the Regent has another way of his own too. We are extremely obliged to both. There is a daily talk of Bolingbroke's coming over, true or false, I can say nothing."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 27. Paris.—"I have the honour of your Grace's without any date, and I wish you most heartily a good journey. If I had imagined that your departure would have been so precipitate, I should have used my best endeavours to have seen and taken leave of you.

I cannot indeed tell what will be said by friends, for one cannot be at a loss to know what your enemies will say, concerning the residence you are going to. For my own part I shall say and write nothing. I have said little in answer even to all the vile and groundless calumnies which have been thrown about concerning me. I have lived long enough and acted well enough in

the world not to pass either for a knave or a driveller, and have therefore as little regarded the calumny as I deserved the treatment which encouraged it.

Your Grace may be assured that, when I receive any answer from Spain (I expect none from any other place) to the instances I made in the King's name, you shall have an account thereof."
 . . . *Holograph.*

LA COSTE (SIR JOHN ERSKINE) to [the DUKE OF MAR].

1716, March 27. Paris.—I had your Grace's of the 22nd yesterday, and design to set forward to-morrow by the *coche d'eau*, which parts for Sens at 7 in the morning, and from there to Auxerre, and there either get stage coach or some *voiture* to Dijon, and shall loiter there or thereabouts till I receive your commands. (Then follows his address at Dijon.) Before this comes to your hands you will have more company than, I suppose, you expected. You see there is not one left of the ordinary, and more are ordered to follow, even those who did not incline, as fast as they can come. My going to Dijon was also told publicly, so that I will find company whether I will or not. However, I have told such as spoke to me of their going farther, yea the full length, that for my share I would not. They knew what was fit for them and might do what they pleased, but I did not imagine it right for me to do it, because I had pretty good authority for believing the person you were with designed that none should come to him till he had given farther directions. I am resolved to separate at Dijon at latest, and Mr. P[aterso]n and I shall be by ourselves till we receive your commands. I shall hereafter more explain what I have said above.

[FANNY OGLETHORPE] to the [DUKE OF MAR].

1716, March 28. Paris.—I should not trouble you so soon, but that M. de M[ezières] has ordered me to acquaint you that, since you left this, the *chambre de justice* erected to examine into the accounts of generally all the people that have meddled in the affairs has given an order to oblige all those sort of people upon pain of death to stay in their houses for a fortnight. One would not think that ought to touch you, but the man M. de M[ezières] spoke to you of is in the number, and therefore has desired ten days to give M[ezières] a positive and exact answer to what he has asked him, which I hope you will be pleased with. He is to make a memorandum of what he can do and what he demands, but he must write to his friends to be exact in his answer, because his confinement hinders him from seeing them and that takes up time.

M. de M[ezières] hopes you have spoken in favour of Macdonnell to the King. He has desired the Duke of Ormonde to justify him, who promised him he would, for he knows very well the young man is very much attached to his master, and his only crime is owing to his too great love of pleasure. If the King does not accuse

him of anything else, M. de M[ezières] desires you would send him word freely, if you thought one might not take the pretence of sending him to you with the *memoire* of that man. He'll not know what it is, but it's only to have an opportunity to send him back, for, if he stays here, his enemies and those that have a long time envied him will take their time to finish his ruin, by making every trifle appear as a monster, for he would never have been so intimate with Lord B[olingbroke], but looking upon him as the King's minister, and pressing him every day to give him his orders to go to Scotland, the Queen having told him he must take them from him, but, as M. de M[ezières] will do nothing without your advice, he begs you to give it, for he would not pretend to send back Macdonnell if the King continues angry, or till he is justified.

My brother has answered the Duke of Ormonde's letter. I suppose he'll show it you. He writes at the same time to my sister, that he went to the King of Sicily to give him an account of the situation of things now. The King seemed mightily concerned. Marquis St. Thomas, when they talked together, the tears came into his eyes. He desired him to inform our King of his zeal for his interest. He had prevailed to make the King send him some succours, though not considerable. Had there been powers sent at first, things would not have met with so many difficulties, but now all that was over, yet he desired him to assure our master that, if ever he attempted anything again he should always find him ready to serve him, and that their own affairs must be very bad if they did not assist him.

My sister says a thousand fine things to recommend Macdonnell to you in case he has done nothing more than what we know of. M. de M[ezières] begs you'll believe he'll leave nothing neglected, if ever he's lucky enough to be of use to the common interest. He desires you not to forget that Spain ought to be mightily managed; that Abbé Albergony (*sic*) that is the all powerful at present, being the Queen's only favourite, has a mighty love for our King, which God increase. A civility to him can do wonders. You should know Sir Patrick Lawless is quite out of favour with the Queen, who, you know, governs her wise King.

I wish I can gather any news to amuse you at Avignon. I believe you'll be a little dull, but I hope you'll meet with some sort of diversions. There is a great one in variety. *Endorsed*, "Mrs. Fanny Oglethorpe to Lord Mar."

DR. JAMES WELWOOD TO LORD LOVAT.

1716, March 17[-28].—Now the rebellion is over and your remission gone to Edinburgh to pass the seals, I cannot delay to advise you to make what haste you can hither. Here is the scene now of business, and it may happen in your case as in others, Out of sight, out of mind. I question not but you will have the reception your great services deserve.

GENERAL CADOGAN.

1716, March 17[-28]. Edinburgh.—Protection to the house and estate of Coule, belonging to Lady Mackenzie. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the MARQUIS SALVIATI, Vice-Legate of Avignon.

1716, March 29. Lyons.—You have been already informed by the Nuncio at Paris of my resolution of going to Avignon, and I have also written about it to his Holiness, whose consent I cannot doubt. I believe, however, that I ought to inform you by the bearer, Mr. Strickland, that I am to arrive at the end of this week, and that I wish to be, not only incognito, but, if possible, even unknown at the beginning, having hardly anyone with me. I am glad to know you are still in that country, knowing your friendship for me, and if, on the one hand, I communicate my arrival to you as representing the person of the Pope, and as Governor of the country, on the other I beg you as a friend to have the kindness to enter into my views, and to grant me the facilities which depend on you for my residence in that province. *French. Copy.*

GENERAL GEORGE HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 29. Orleans.—I received your letter yesterday, and, since the person you mention is not yet determined in anything concerning me for the reasons you tell me, I am resolved now, in place of going further southward, to stop at Blois, where, I am informed, one may board very easy, and, there being no British, will give me an opportunity not only to improve my French but save travelling charges. If I should not find this place answer, I will leave directions with Mr. Gordon where I shall settle, that, if it may be judged necessary for my attending his or your Grace's orders, I shall be always ready to obey them.

[T. OGLETHORPE] to MADAME [DE MEZIERES].

1716, March 29.—I have just received yours of the 16th. I am rejoiced to find that you are recovered from your agreeable sickness of giving a son. Since my last of the 14th I have had nothing of consequence to write, and I will own that grief has had so great a share that I have only thought of the King, and hardly thought of any relation, and not hearing from you I feared to finish my griefs by the news that you were dead.

You may remember I wrote to you that the King of Sicily promised me assistance of money for the King, my master. He told me he could not do much, and then asked for powers, but I had no answer, and the first letter I received was from Lord Bolingbroke of 11 Feb., which was not any commission to act nor a power for acting, for, had I had it, I am sure I should have succeeded in part, though not in the whole. If the King thinks fit to employ me all over Italy or here alone, such commission as he thinks fit to send I will obey, and I am assured to have some

assistance for him if I had a full power, for, if he designs to return to England or Scotland, he must ask aid in time, and not act as he did the last time, sending subalterns, and of which he has had a little or rather none of what has been given.

I am of opinion that the King ought to write to the King here to thank him for his good intentions, and that he will acquaint him when he again designs to land in his native country, and then that he will desire his assistance, and that he declares the Queen and the Prince of Piedmont his heirs in want of heirs of his body. I will deliver any letter he writes. He ought also to write in time to all the princes in Italy, for the Duke of Parma, I know, will assist him as much as lies in his power as well as the Grand Duke. As to the expectations of the latter I have wrote formerly; I can even raise contributions of the Genoese. The Spanish ambassador here has told me his master's intentions, and has promised to assist me at Genoa, having lived several years there. The Dorias I am assured of. Let me have a letter for the Duke Doria, and another for Marquis Clemente Doria, one of the richest in Genoa, and to my knowledge a friend, and a kind one to Marquis Balchetchi Doria, who but two days ago assured me that he answered for his whole family to serve King James, so that it was done secretly. I desire that what I advance may be well examined, for I am well acquainted with the Italians who are long executing their promises.

I beg you to believe that I do not write this endeavouring to be employed, but only to acquaint my master how affairs are. I have wrote to you alone, therefore I desire you not to show my letter, for it is not correct enough. My most humble respects to the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar.

[L. INESE] to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 30.—I must begin now to write not only without ceremony but even in cant, such as the present juncture makes necessary. Mr. Nairne has the key. I hope this will find Patrick (James) and Martel (Mar) with all their company safe at their new residence, and that Martel will have received a packet directed to M. Hacket, which I sent the 23rd addressed to M. Russell (Mar) in a cover to Mr. Tourton, whom I desired to keep it till M. Russell called for it. If any more of that kind come to my hands I shall take care to forward them to Martel. But when Martel writes to Evans (England) his letters must come under cover to some person at Paris, or if he thinks fit to me, to be put into the Paris post, for, if they went straight from where he is to Evans, that place would be marked on the back by the post office, which might occasion their being intercepted. By last night's post I received Martel's packet with the enclosed papers, which I have not yet had time to consider thoroughly, they being now in the hands of Andrew (Queen Mary) who desires to be kindly remembered to Martel, and returns him hearty thanks for his deference to his advice in taking so much pains as he has done in that matter. Andrew is

still of opinion that the publishing something of that kind is absolutely necessary for justifying both Patrick and Martel himself, and that it is wanted both amongst friends and enemies, but much more amongst the first, who, we hear, are severe upon Martel for advising Patrick, as they say, to leave them.

I send some prints I had by last post from Abram (Menzie's). What he says in his short line of Boynton (Bolingbroke) is remarkable, and it seems worth considering whether anything of this should be intimated to Edward (the Regent). But I humbly conceive 'tis better not to do it, at least, till we hear more of that matter. To be sure, if there be any real ground for Abram's suspicion, Edward will have it from his own factor Jennings (d'Iberville) and 'tis better he have it from him than from us.

Andrew has ordered Derby (Dicconson) to inform Martel of all that is done about the ships, and to send him several letters and papers relating to that matter.

I have nothing to add but I shall in every point observe Martel's directions about the paper he has sent, and shall send all back before anything is printed. I do not now write to Patrick, but must beg leave he may find here the assurance of my most humble duty, and that you will assure Martel of William's (Inese's) being with all true respect his most obedient and humble servant.

W. DICCONSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 30. St. Germain's.—By the Queen's orders informing him what progress is made towards sending out the ships ordered for Scotland. In the first place Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Flannagan write that the ship called *Vandosme* is ready to part, only there are two English frigates in Havre road, but he believes they will not stay long and she will then go off; she is full fraught with salt, biscuit, brandy, flints, &c., and is to take in the powder and arms when she is fallen down into the road. There being now an armament made at Havre to buy cod at Cape Breton, for which the merchants usually freight their ships with brandy, powder, fusils, flints and bread, this ship goes under the name of being designed for that expedition, so is not suspected. Captain Tullough, who has been at Rouen ever since the 24th, will go in her, to whom full instructions are sent.

I doubt not but your Grace may have heard ere this that Captain Tullough arrived at Dunkirk (I think the 21st); he parted from Havre 17 Jan. with about 30 officers and some of the King's servants. He landed about the middle of February new style in the Isle of Lewis, which belonging to the Marquis of Seaforth, one Mr. Trotter was sent to advertise him, who came to Kenlochen and acquainted Colonel Ratray and Mr. Tullough that he had the King's and your Grace's orders to receive the money on board, which they, not doubting of his being in the King's interest, acquiesced to, and accordingly delivered it to him, only some small part which Colonel Ratray kept for paying the crew and re-victualling the ship. He is not

yet come up, so [I] do not know exactly the particulars, only what my Lord Seaforth's receipt expresses, of which I send your Grace a copy, not daring to venture the original for fear of miscarriage, unless I receive your Grace's orders for it. I do not well understand how the boxes were marked, but there was at first 11,700 *piasters*. Captain Innes and Captain Deleval were sent to acquaint the King as soon as the ship arrived; it is said they were taken prisoners in Murray, at least they are not returned, nor Mr. Trotter and Mr. Waggstaffe. The rest are all come back, and happily got ashore at Dunkirk, though an English frigate lay along their side, but, the captain, being then in the town, gave no opposition, but last night Monsieur Pigault writ that an English man-of-war passed by Calais with a French frigate she had taken in Dunkirk road, which is undoubtedly this ship, for I heard the same from other hands. I have writ to Mr. Arbuthnot to see if he can contrive any way to reclaim her, but, she being the ship which Captain George brought first from Scotland, I fear she cannot be claimed by any French merchant.

Mr. Flannagan writes to me that Mr. Sheridan at St. Malo's gives him hopes that the ship there will soon be equipped; Monsieur Guillemot has already laid out for 10,000 *livres* worth of biscuits, brandy, salt, &c., so that project I hope cannot fail. Captain George has repeated orders sent him to Bourdeaux to do the like, and Mr. Arbuthnot has projected to send away the ship at Dieppe laden with the like merchandise. These four ships therefore being prepared the Queen thought proper to stop that designed from Calais, being Monsieur Pigault writ that it would almost be impossible to go undiscovered out of that port, there being perpetually English frigates in the road, and so many spies about, all would certainly be discovered; besides, the powder and arms which were to be had only at St. Omer could not be conveyed to Calais without an order from Court, which at this time could not be had, and indeed these other ships will amount to so much money, that we shall not have wherewithal to answer a further expense, considering what other disbursements we are forced to make daily, and the Queen hopes these four ships cannot fail of giving relief to the gentlemen who yet remain in arms, and that they and the other two which were sent out upon the King's landing cannot miss bringing back these gentlemen who wait for a convenience to return. One of the seamen, who went in Sir John Erskine's ship and was kept in Scotland as being useful about the artillery, is come back to Calais, and says he landed 25 persons at the Texel with a ship they forced from the Orcaes. Most, if not all, are half-pay officers. Mr. Gordon, who came in her, is already come hither. This seaman says Lord Tynemouth &c. pressed to have a ship sent to fetch them off, so I wrote to Monsr. Pigault to send him to Mr. Arbuthnot, that he may go aboard Mr. Sheridan's ship at St. Malo, because he can tell where these persons are to be found, and Monsr. Pigault writes last night he had sent him accordingly. Enclosed is a copy of the orders or instructions for Mr. Tulloch and the others.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 31. Paris.—Sir J. Erskine and Mr. Paterson parted from this the morning of the 28th by way of the river, and I have nothing from them since, whereat I think strange to send Sir John's letters, which I will send your Grace, if I have no account from him to-morrow. In the meantime I send the enclosed I had yesterday for you. In a letter of the 26th from Antwerp Col. John Hay tells me he designed here by way of Dunkirk, where I am to write to him to-day. He knows no news but from the public prints. He says that when he came to Castle Gordon he found Gen. Echlin and the Master of St. Clair just going the same way he designed, so he followed them with some of the half-pay officers, and got to Caithness, and that they were 15, besides servants, aboard, but says nothing of how many came to Holland, or how or where he left his company or who is now with him. He embarked at the Orkneys, and by his letter I fancy the 15 came with him to Holland, where he says he was almost kidnapped, but if all or any of them came with him to Antwerp he does not advise.

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 31. Paris.—As the Duke of Leeds has charged Mr. McMahon with his letter and instructions to Admiral Baker, I thought my father's letter to Lord Forbes might have, if not some influence, yet at least serve to introduce whatever person may be pitched upon to try the officers of that squadron, on account of the relation and long friendship between his family and ours. Though Lord Forbes is generally reputed a Whig, he has given assurances to some particular friends of his zeal for the King's service. The ship that went from Havre round Ireland and came lately to Dunkirk has been taken and carried off by an English man-of-war. When they landed their former crew, one altogether of French was put on board, and not one Briton was in her when taken. Sure this insult will be resented by France; it is an act of hostility on their side and ought to produce the like from this nation.

A. SETON OF TOUCH to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, March 31. Liège.—I desire to know if I can be further serviceable to his Majesty any manner of way. Were it not from that prospect the very thoughts of living were a burden and altogether undesirable. My circumstances will force me to think on something whereby I may live, and that very soon, because I do not find how I can have any return from home, at least for some time, because of the stopping of my letters. I hope you will honour me with a return, that I may determine myself, that I may not trouble the King, till it please God to do him justice.

Gen. Echlin is here, and has written to the Duke of Ormonde.

The EARL OF STAIR to Mr. ———

1716, March.—Sir, I am obliged to you for believing me incapable of an ill-action. I have one rule that I hope I shall ever follow, never to do anything an honest man should be ashamed of, to advance my own interest or any other man's. I accept with pleasure the meeting you propose. I shall wait on you at the place you name at 12 to-morrow, if the weather is fair. If it rains, you have but to let me know the hour and the place it will be most convenient for you. I shall be very glad to have in my power to show you how sensible I am of the good opinion you have of me.

SIX RECEIPTS.

1716, March 3, 4, 6, 15, 21, 30. (o.s.) Inverness.—By Alexander Fraser, quarter-master to 400 of Lord Lovat's men, for various sums received for their subsistence and clothing, and for the subsistence of 30 officers.

SIR H[UGH] P[ATERSON] to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 2. Rotterdam.—I came here two days ago with two or three others and proposed to have stayed a while in this country, but find it will not be very safe to be here publicly, and therefore ask your advice how I shall dispose of myself, for any of those people that are in this country are threatened every day to be taken up. I stayed with our friends till they had all resolved to disperse, and then went into Braemar, where I stayed some days and got home that way, where I was a few days till I got an opportunity of coming here. I shall not trouble you with anything that passed of late, since you will, no doubt, have accounts from others. I left our country in a very deplorable condition, and the state our friends are in may be easily judged. They are now dispersed everywhere, and God knows what is become of many of them. The Government, I hear, is now out of all apprehension of any further disturbance. I wish they may not have too good reason for being so. If you will write me a line with your opinion what I should do, Mr. Gordon will forward it me. I heard from H. S[trafon] before I came away, who told me he had got one letter from you, just after your arrival. . . .

S. MOLYNEUX to LORD LOVAT.

1716, March 22[–April 2]. St. James'.—By his Royal Highness' commands thanking him for his letter of 25 Jan. and assuring him that his Royal Highness has been very truly informed of his services, and shall be very glad to convince him of the just sense he has of his affection and zeal for the present Government,

The DUKE OF LEEDS to JAMES III.

1716, April 3. Paris.—The enclosed to Admiral Baker is what I proposed above three months ago to your then secretary, to be forwarded to him with such confirmations from him as should induce that Admiral to give credit to the offers made by me. Tho' that were a more probable juncture, yet I cannot be without hopes that it will still have a good effect with him, if well managed. And, if he be persuaded to bring that squadron to your Majesty's obedience, and that, in his way for the English Channel, he might take in the Irish troops from Spain, I would be answerable with my head it would ensure your Majesty's restoration; and I therefore most humbly offer my opinion that the reward I have presumed to offer him, after your Majesty is restored, he will thereby very well merit, and I therefore most humbly hope you will confirm to him the whole reward I have in my letter offered him, since that service will easily enable you to pay it, without the least tax upon your kingdoms. And, if he could be so soon got to comply with this proposal, as to take in five or six thousand Irish troops at Corunna, before you may think of some better way to dispose of yourself, I most humbly presume to offer it as my opinion, that there would be no such happy way for you to get to your own kingdoms, since, having those troops on board, your person would be secure from any tricks the Admiral or his squadron may design, when you are on board, to play you, and you may then go round Ireland to Scotland or Sweden or where you think best for your service, if you do not find the rest of the English fleet join you, when they see you have so good a foundation of shipping manned with your own subjects and their native brethren; and this attempt to obtain this squadron, tho' it miscarry, does not interfere with any other project, nor can consequently hurt any other branch of your affairs.

As for myself, as I have no other view than the service of my country by your happy restoration, I am always ready to observe your commands, and, unless I can promote your service by my endeavours on the sea coast between Calais and Boulogne and any other part those ways (as I believe I might), I am very willing to repair to any place where you shall think I may be most serviceable to you 4 pages. *Enclosed*,

The DUKE OF LEEDS to ADMIRAL [BAKER].

"I persuade myself that you do not forget the time when I had the honour to hoist the red flag at foretopmast head on board the ship under your command. And I then took your behaviour in every respect to be such as induced me to desire a sincere friendship with you, and engaged me to assure you of my affection and friendship whenever it should lie in my power to render you any service. And as you then did (I doubt not with all the sincerity which becomes a man of honour) assure me of your friendship also, as I most readily embraced it at that time, so I think I have now an opportunity to convince you of the

sincerity of mine towards you, and that I have the greatest esteem for you, when I offer you the means to make yourself as considerable as you can desire, both as to honour, fortune, and command in the fleet, and at the same time to perform the most noble service to your country that has ever yet been in the power of any Admiral, and for which the station you are now in, and your own worth, makes you better qualified to perform than any other man now in employment. It is the restoration of our only true and rightful King, James III., to his lawful crowns, and of three enslaved nations to their just rights and liberties, which are now invaded in the most essential articles by the cruel and arbitrary councils of foreigners, who are the descendants of those Saxons who formerly made our country the miserable scene of their depredations, and who now threaten us, and have already begun to bring upon us many of those calamities we formerly endured from their ancestors. The interest and welfare of our country is what every true Englishman ought to have most at heart, this is the end I always proposed to myself in all my public actions, and, if in any instance I have been mistaken, I can take God to witness that I had not a thought when I engaged in it (and I am sure my father neither) that the Prince of Orange's landing would end in deposing the King; but far the contrary, as I can make it appear (were I in England) by letters under that Prince's own hand; and I am very sure that we have no other way left to preserve the true old constitution of England but by the restoration of his son. The Duke of Hanover is a stranger to our religion, our laws, our language and our country, and has shown himself so much an enemy to all these that he has turned the hearts of almost all the people of England against him; and he now takes the method of severity and cruelty to subdue entirely the nation, which he has no right in the least to govern, nor any inclination to govern but as conquered slaves. But I do assure you our only right and lawful sovereign has quite other dispositions towards us, and as he is our natural Prince, (and of the best of good natures) you may depend he loves our country as his own, and grieves for the oppressions under which it now groans. And, as his goodness is so extensive as not to clog his general pardon with any one exception in his gracious declaration, in which there is full security for all our religious and civil rights, so his Majesty is resolved to redress all the grievances of his people, and to make their happiness the object of his care."

His Majesty is well persuaded that the fleet of England is her chief strength and glory, and he accordingly resolves to take the Navy into his immediate protection, and to redress those grievances the poor seamen have long laboured under. And, as we have all things to fear from the Duke of Hanover's foreign counsels, and that the licence to foreign fishermen to supply London with fish plainly intimates their design to bring foreign seamen into our ships, as they have done foreign troops into our

country, so you may depend on it that you have everything to hope from our native King.

For yourself, his Majesty is willing to make you an Earl, and give you 200,000*l.* as a fortune to support that dignity, and will also make you Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of his fleet, and will proportionably reward all the other commission and warrant officers and seamen under your command, according to their respective merits.

It is not merely my zeal for the King's service, which occasions this address to you. I am very well satisfied that the measures laid down for his restoration promise as much certainty as any human affair is capable of, and I have not the least doubt of the success, but, having a true friendship for you, and knowing your courage and honourable resolution, and also that your present command enables you more expeditiously to perform this glorious work for the relief of many thousands of our poor countrymen, who daily groan under this foreign tyranny, and have no other view than their estates given to foreigners and our fleet manned with the same, our true religion and constitution wholly abolished, and consequently our country put into their hands under pretence of serving us, as the Saxons did heretofore, when they robbed us of all.

For these reasons I desire you should come in for the chiefest share in the merit and reward of such a glorious action. I now offer you the principal part in that most honourable achievement, which will otherways be done without you, though perhaps not with that expedition. Therefore it is in your own power to advance your own interest, and not leave the honour of rescuing your country and the benefits which will result from it entirely to others.

Consider that the fleet was the first who declared for King Charles II., and reflect well on the great honour and rewards Gen. Monk deservedly got by the part he acted in the restoration. Do you follow such worthy examples, and enjoy the same recompense. If you think seriously on what I now offer you, you will see clearly how much I interest myself for you.

If it pleases God to give you so great a blessing as (with a courageous firm resolution) to put in execution this most glorious work, I take the liberty herein to offer my opinion (by way of instructions) how the same may be most easily performed; but that, with submission to your consideration to make use of as you see most convenient, none being so capable to judge which way to put their own designs in execution as those who are to execute them. So I only offer my opinion as the way and means I should take to perform this most honourable and valuable service. Paris, 31 March, 1716. 9 pages. Enclosed,

INSTRUCTIONS.

First, I would consider the persons on board my own ship I could best depend on, more especially among the warrant officers, and I would assure them of such advancements in

employments and of such sums of money to be paid them (after the King's restoration), as I found most reasonable and sufficient to induce them to have a share in the performance of this glorious undertaking, which being so well confirmed by the King, as you will perceive by the bearer, if somewhere on shore you'll give him the opportunity (it being well known to you to be impracticable for him to come on board without the utmost hazard on this occasion), you will find him fully instructed by his Majesty, and that he has full power in his name to assure you and all the commission, and warrant officers and seamen, not only of his Majesty's firm resolutions to redress all unjust proceedings and ill managements which have crept into the Navy, but also to ascertain their succession (in their turns) to commands in the fleet, according to the ancient custom and practice in the Navy; and to distinguish by his royal favour and suitable rewards and advancement of pay all those who shall appear (a list of whom shall be most carefully prepared) to be instrumental in serving his Majesty at this juncture.

Secondly, if I was sure of any commanders of the squadron to be my friends, I would capacitate them, by showing these propositions, to do the same with their ship's company; and, if I could trust none, after I had secured my own ship's company, I would make a signal for all the captains to come on board me, and afterwards for all the lieutenants, and, if I found them not to my mind or any of them otherways, I would secure them close, and go on board their ships myself, and acquaint the several ships' companies with the miserable calamities and grievances of their country as before mentioned, and the total ruin that is like to befall it, unless relieved by them, with a glorious resolution to restore our only lawful monarch, King James, as before mentioned. If I should be in any port, I would make the best pretension I could to get as soon out of it as possible, because I think this design cannot be so easily executed in harbour as at sea; and, if any ships of the squadron should be separated from me, when I am sure of the great part, knowing the stations of the others, they are easily secured, if I begin my design at sea, so that no intelligence can be given at the port I come from. I only offer these propositions to shew how easily I think this most noble undertaking may be effected, but at the same time being very well assured, that, if you are blest with the happy resolution to undertake this affair, you will very much improve my proposed instructions. And, if my sincere friendship in this counsel I give you, with the offer I make you, shall obtain any inclination in you so nobly and gloriously to serve yourself, you must appoint the bearer how so to meet him on shore, that he may be in security when he meets you; for you cannot but allow that it is too great a hazard for any man at this time to venture on board any of your ships on such an account, before he knows your resolutions. If, on speaking with the

bearer, you shall comply with this offer, you will have both the King's assurances by him, and also his royal hand to confirm the same, with also instructions how farther to proceed, and join strength enough to support you against all dangers in this most glorious attempt. . . . 5 pages.

COL. JOHN HAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 3. Dunkirk.—“I have at last got hither, where I am glad to rest myself a little after coming through Caithness and the Orkneys, where I took shipping and landed in Holland, where I was threatened to be delivered to Mr. Walpole, George's resident there, though I kept myself as quiet as possible.

After the King went aboard at Montrose the army had orders to march towards Aberdeen. General Gordon, my Lord Marischal, Tynemouth, and in short all of us moved about twelve at night. Some got to Aberdeen the next day, the others the day after, when all the general officers and gentlemen of note were called, to advise what was to be done. It was very melancholy to think that nobody proposed anything, nor thought but of preserving themselves, and making the best terms they could. They all agreed that the best way to get anything that could look like honourable terms was by sticking together and asking in a body. The clans, at least some of them, declined offering any proposals or sketch of a letter to the Duke of Argyle till once they should meet with my Lord Huntly, upon which they resolved to march towards Castle Gordon in their way to the hills. In the meantime I was pitched upon to go to my Lord Huntly, to tell him what had passed, and proposed to him to call his men together and pick out the best from amongst them and put them in a condition to march with the clans and stand out, till they should force terms to themselves, but this my Lord declined, said now all was in vain that the King was gone, so wrote an answer to General Gordon's letter desiring they might not come that way. However, the clans marched on to Castle Gordon, but before they got that length all the horse were dispersed, and a great many of the foot went off in 30 and 40, so soon as they heard the King was gone, and plundered wherever they went, a dismal scene for poor Scotland. When I had got my Lord Huntly's positive answer, who, at the same time, assured me that my Lord Seaforth had already made terms for himself, I immediately determined myself to go through Caithness and into the Orkneys, where I could lurk till I got an opportunity of going to some safer place. As I was going along I met with General Echlin and the Master of Sinclair, who were going the same route. Though their company was not very agreeable, yet I thought it safe to stay with them till I should get at least to the Orkneys, in case of meeting with the partisans of these countries. As we passed the Murray Firth in a little boat we were chased by a man-of-war that was coming up in company with nine others under the command of Jennings, who had, with what was there before, a fleet of fifteen sail.

The night before I left Aberdeen my Lord Tynemouth and all the Irish officers went to Peterhead to carry off two ships that were lying there, but just as they were ready to sail a man-of-war came before the harbour and stopped their going out from thence. I was told they came to Castle Gordon. I heard no more of them after that, so how they have disposed of themselves God knows.

The King's leaving Scotland, your Grace may imagine, was a great surprise upon me. Since that was the way his Majesty was determined to take, I own it was a secret not to be entrusted to any except those who were immediately concerned in it, though I must own it gives me a great deal of uneasiness to think that your Grace should leave one in the situation that I was in to the mercy of a merciless enemy, from whom I could expect nothing but the honour of dying for my King and country's service, which I shall never shun if in a honourable way. Your Grace knows that I had been remarkable in several things more than others, which still, had I come to be judged, would have added to my accusation. When I reflected upon this, I thought I must have done something to have deserved the King's or your displeasure, which still perplexes me very much, and I shan't be easy till you assure me of the contrary. As for what I have suffered upon my sovereign's account I think it more my honour than to regret it one bit, and should have had more uneasiness at this time had I sat at home than I have now, since I have done my duty.

Your Grace will easily believe that the expense I was at when honour and loyalty first appeared at Perth, then afterwards my journeys up and down have not by this time left much money in my pocket, or I had been to receive the King's commands as soon as this can be with your Grace, but I find myself here without money or credit, and know not where to find it. To apply to my father is altogether in vain. You know his humour too well to think that, considering the part I acted with relation to his estate, he won't be extremely piqued at me, which must have some time before he get over it. To apply to my brother, he being in prison, though he inclined to send me some, could not assist me soon; to apply to the King, which is the last thing I would do till he comes to his own dominions, your Grace knows if that can succeed, so I leave it entirely to you." I must stay here till I have the favour of hearing from your Grace 6½ pages.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO L. INESE.

1716, April 3. Avignon.—I had yours of 23 March at Lyons with one enclosed for Mr. Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar), which I much longed for, and when any more comes so directed I know you will forward them me. I wrote to you three days after I left Paris. I long to know if it came safe to your hands, and what you have made of what was enclosed in it. I am the more anxious about this that the Queen

(as his Majesty tells me) thinks it still necessary that something should be published about our coming from Scotland, and I confess, since our friends there have escaped this long, it seems the more necessary. By one Mr. Nairne has from Hary Straton I find the clans, and particularly Glengarry, are a little out of humour with me, he does not tell the reason; but I am sure it can only be upon the account of my not telling them of the King's going off. His Majesty is my witness that it was my opinion he should tell their heads, who were then at Montrose, of it, and I advised him to do so; but General Gordon was absolutely against it, so it was not done. I had thoughts of this when I wrote the paper I sent you, but, since the telling of it might do Gordon hurt with them, I resolved, rather than do that, to bear their blame for some time, so I did not take notice of it in the paper, nor is it fit to do it so long as they are together with Gordon. I had a letter from Hary Straton of 1 March (o.s.) which the King sends this post to the Queen, and I would have wrote him an answer now, were I not waiting till to-morrow in expectation of hearing from Mr. Dicconson, who the Queen says in her letter to the King she had ordered to write to me of the ships which are going for Scotland, and I have not yet heard from him; but that there may be no delay in his knowing what is done in that matter I wish you would give him an account of it by the first post, that he may let our friends know of it. Hary Straton writes that there are several of our friends gone to the Orcades, as Pigault also writes, so the ship that goes from Calais ought to call there to bring them off, and, if they be not there, to proceed on her voyage to the Isle of Skye, as she was formerly ordered. The two ships which Mr. Arbuthnot and Flannagan send the western way to the Isle of Skye, and one, which I believe Arbuthnot has ordered there from Spain, will make up the loss of the one from Calais, though she should go no further than the Orcades; but I wish heartily all those ships were actually gone. Before I left Paris I writ to Arbuthnot and Pigault, and told them of my leaving that place, so that they were not to expect to hear from me any more about those ships they were sending; but, if any new thing occurred about them, that they should write to Mr. Dicconson of it. Hary Straton complains in his letter to me of his want of money. I sent him a bill of credit some days before we came away for 500*l.* which he mentions as not being paid, the reason of which I wrote to him since and told him it should yet be done as soon as he should let me know how to remit it, which indeed the sooner it were done the better, therefore could not you order Mr. Cockley (Colclough) at Lond[on] to remit this 500*l.* to Hary Straton or write to him to draw upon Cockley for it? The King approves of this, and thinks the rest of the money in Mr. Cockley's hands should be ordered to be returned as the Duke of Ormonde did, to whom I spoke of it before I left Paris. The accounts which Straton gives of those poor people in prison at Chester are lamentable, and the King justly thinks it would be great charity to let them have some supply, but how this can be done, were

there money, I know not. When you write to Straton, pray tell him of my receiving his letter, and that I am to write to him in a day or two, though it be not much I have now to say to him. He says in a letter to Nairne of the 6th that young Gold (Huntly) has surrendered himself, and fears his actings will be found black. If his cousin (Lord Seaforth) has given himself up too, what becomes of the money he got from the ship which is now returned?

Pray do me the favour to make my compliments to Lord Nithsdale, whose safety I heartily congratulate, and I hope we shall have the pleasure of his company here soon.

The Duke of Ormonde, Lords Paumure and Drummond are not yet arrived, though we have been expecting them all day.

R. MOLESWORTH to LORD LOVAT.

1716, March 23[–April 3]. London.—I have had two letters from you. The first I would speedily have answered, but was assured by Dr. Welwood there was no direct communication by letter with that country where you were then so happily employed. Your second came to me last week. I hope the doctor has informed you that I have employed all the industry and interest I have to do you real service. The King, the Prince, and the Duke of Marlborough, to whom your letters were speedily delivered, are fully apprised of your great and dangerous services, and seem resolved to requite them in the best manner. It remains only to congratulate you on your success in suppressing this rebellion.

GENERAL CADOGAN to LORD LOVAT.

1716, March 23[–April 3]. Perth.—I received your letter of the 12th by Capt. Robertson and shall discourse with you concerning the contents of it when we meet, which I hope will be very soon, for I intend to encamp with a considerable body of troops at Reven (Ruthven) in Badenoch on Tuesday, 3 April, where I should be extremely glad to see you. As to news and all other matters I refer to Mr. Gordon, who will deliver this.

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 4.—The enclosed proposal I rather chose to send you in the words and writing of the gentleman himself than as from me. I always was of opinion that sufficient sums of money might be raised in London, if proper persons were empowered to make the collection, and at first sight the trading part of mankind promise more in such a contribution than estated men, who often are not able, though they were willing, to get up half a year's rent of their estates, by mortgage or other security in some weeks' or perhaps months' time, and yet that is but the fortieth part of the value of his estate, whereas the trading man can in one day raise, privately without notice, any portion of his fortune

even to the whole, whereas the gentleman's hunting for money to borrow, and mortgages or bonds are visible things and make a great noise, and give a strong jealousy if not a discovery of the design.

The gentleman's name, who writes it, is Willis; he is a trader, well known to all the trading men in London, and confided in by all the honest part of them. I did not know him in England, but Mr. Southcott (whom I know to be an honest man) assures me that he is entirely to be depended on in point of integrity, and by what conversation I have had with him he seems to me a very prudent, rational man in that sort of business, mercantile affairs, and he has as great an appearance of secrecy and a proper reserve and caution as any man, and though he was forced to fly from London, where he was pursued by warrants, and his own and several others' houses searched for him, yet he thinks he can return to England by the means of the woolers which every day carry on a stolen trade between France and England, and, if he can slip into London, he thinks he can easily be disguised and hid there for some weeks, till he has met with such as he is directed to, and so he can return by the same way; and, as his life depends on his own caution and secrecy, there is little doubt but he will keep the secret for his own sake, though he seems to me to have so much prudential reserve and such an attachment for the cause, that I verily believe he may be trusted. He is already pretty much trusted on the other side of the water, and Mr. Crawly, the son of Sir Ambrose (but this ought not to be mentioned), has 20,000*l.* ready and laid apart for the King, whenever he is ready to undertake anything [in] England, and there are some others who have engaged for other sums.

The Duke of Leeds' letters are enclosed too; he would put in several expressions, especially promises of money. I pressed him to leave it in general terms, that his Majesty would make him a nobleman and give him a fortune to support that dignity, but he was positive, and all that can be said is, that, if Baker will not do it, it costs nothing, if he brings in that squadron, he will deserve it for the importance of that service. I am convinced others would follow his example. The Duke of Leeds, you know, thinks that he can be useful in picking up ships on this coast, and really from his great interest in the fleet, if he got one ship, it would probably improve to many more. Therefore he begs your Grace to think of Captain Maine's ship now at Morlaix, if there were proper promises made in the King's name, they would probably induce him, but his Majesty must consent that such promises be made, and any intimation from your Grace, that the King will give leave that such or such terms be offered him, would be sufficient.

As to money at present, the German Princes, at least many of them, the Ecclesiastical Electors, Bavaria, Elector Palatine and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the King of Sicily and Great Duke of Tuscany in Italy, would probably advance or become security for money, I cannot doubt it if they were tried, and, if

they should each raise but a small sum, it would produce two or three millions of *livres*, which at present would probably put Sweden in motion in the King's favour. Spain is well inclined, and would probably part with some money, and thousands in France would advance money on loan to the King, who keep it up from their own Government.

JAMES FORBES (H. STRATON) to M. NETENCOURS (NAIRNE),
at Paris.

1716, March 24[-April 4]. Evens (Edinburgh).—Since the 1st I have troubled you with three letters. In each of the first two was one for Mr. Meffen (Mar). The third of the 13th I write on the same paper with young Mr. Barnes (Lord Tynewmouth) and I wish all may come safe to hand. I would have written again before, but could not well do it, being still much indisposed, daily alarmed, and in no little concern to get young Barnes and his effects safely off, and now, thank God, all is safe on board, and sailed about one or two this morning with a fair wind, and I heartily wish a happy voyage, for I am really charmed with the good behaviour of that modest, sweet, well-tempered youth, and at the same time surprised to find so much judgment, and such application to books and business in one so very young, but indeed I cannot say so much for his friend B[ulke]l[e]y, for many that were serviceable to him complain of his uneasy temper, and I myself found a little of it, and, if a third person that's along with them pleases, he can tell more than I am willing to say.

By the last accounts I had from one in McFarlane's country, who was with young Martel (Middleton), they were then (ten days ago) going to ship off their effects, and, if they got it not quickly done, I should soon know of it, so, not yet having had any further account, I am hopeful all may be safely off. By all hands I am told that young Martel's brother-in-law is with Mr. Crighton (Clanranald), and a ship is already provided to take off his and six other considerable merchants' effects from thence, and this besides what Meffen writes is to be sent from Fox (France). My most humble and sincere respects to Mr. and Mrs. Manning. Young Barnes may be with you as soon as this, perhaps before, and, as he is very capable, I doubt not but he will give you a full and clear account of poor unhappy Stuart (Scotland) and Stirling's (the Scots') circumstances.

[OLIVE TRANT] to [JAMES III.]

1716, April 5.—As M. de Magny should have the honour of explaining the reasons which prevented us from delivering your letter, I shall not weary you by repeating them. You cannot do better than to give news of yourself but rarely to "M. votre cousin" (? the Regent) at least at the beginning. You must be firm and see him come. We beg you to write to the Comte de Toulouse a letter merely of friendship. We shall have it given

him by his confidant "le petit Renauld," who would go to the world's end to serve you. He will explain to the Count wherein he can serve you, without its being necessary for you to speak of it in your letter, which should be solely one of compliments about the good disposition, which, you are informed, he feels towards you. "Le petit Renauld," who knows the heart of that prince, assures us he will be capable of doing more than "M. votre cousin." All that is asked is secrecy, and that you will have the goodness to send us that letter immediately, that an attempt may be made to help you promptly. We have charged M. d'Ormonde to speak to you about it. If you desire the London newspapers I will send you them by post.

"M. votre cousin" has me told continually that he will do wonderful things for me, and bade me yesterday be satisfied with him, but I believe one must arm oneself with patience.

(Recommending Mr. Carel, who is desirous of serving James, and would be content to perform the duties of Mr. Booth's office.)

You will never doubt my tender and respectful veneration. Please God, all Europe shall know as well as my friend (*amie*) and myself how worthy you are of it. *French. 4 pages.*

[M. DE MAGNY] to [JAMES III.]

1716, April 5.—Maréchal Villeroy has just assured me as a secret that it had been settled to give 25,000 *francs* a week. The letter to the Abbé has become useless at present. I have put off delivering it, both because I was informed of what was passing, and for private reasons. You may write him another of pure compliment, if you judge it convenient. As for myself, I have felt as I ought your consideration for me in that letter, but I do not much count on the good offices of that Abbé, because I know he has taken no small part in the annoyances I suffered, and that but few are so honourable as to retract and admit they have been wrong when they spoke ill of someone. If I think it necessary hereafter that you should write to him or his master concerning me, I will take the liberty of frankly asking you to do so. To return to what concerns you, the Maréchal spoke to me about you in a manner which assuredly deserves thanks on your part, as he not only takes a real interest in you, but has contributed not a little to what has been just obtained. I offer myself as the bearer of your letter, if you have no better way. I have told you above of what I was informed, but at the same time ought to observe that it was not by M. Rasli (Queen Mary), nor by the Abbé I[nese] nor by M. Dil[l]on, nor by any of the channels which belong to you. However, it is necessary I should be informed of the proceedings in this country, if I am able to be useful to you in anything, that I may not unwittingly make any blunder. You know me well enough to know that I do not speak thus from a wish to intrude myself. I will give an exact account of everything to Mr. Rasli, and will act in concert with whomever and in whatever manner you wish, but without a close and perfect concert between those who take part in your affairs, they

will never go well, and I am sure the contrary of this has not a little served to spoil them hitherto—(further remarks on the same subject).—I have procured for the person who will have the honour of delivering you my letter honours and distinctions beyond his legitimate pretensions. “Je me suis acquité de vos ordres pour les nimphes, qui sont bien reconnoissantes de l’honneur de votre souvenir.” . . . *French.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF LEEDS.

1716, April 6. Avignon.—Commission appointing him Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet. With note that this commission was delivered back by the Duke to the King at the Baths of Lucca, 18 Aug., 1722. *Entry Book 5, p. 1.*

J. MENZIES to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE), at Paris.

1716, Monday, March [26-April 6].—Since I had yours of the 10th I have writ twice, but having heard nothing yet of their safe arrival can only now send you some prints. Enclosed are The Voice that is predominant; We are extreme fond of Princes; Ane saying of the Pretender. The Jacobites answer, that, tho’ the fact were true, Achilles and Alexander and Æneas cried.

Cadogan is marched. There has been a skirmish above Inverness, wherein, it is said, the Highlanders had the better of the party of the garrison. Some refugee gentlemen have got to Gottenburg as is reported, and have met with great kindness from the King of Sweden. Duffus is said to be one. The suspending the Triennial Act is not yet moved, but much talked of without doors, and war still more and more. Bolingbroke’s affair makes a greater and greater noise, and people discourse mightily, in the dark. Our weather is very cold. Jameson (Bolingbroke) frights Mr. Juxon’s family (the Jacobites) sadly, and no doubt he can ruin them, if he comes to town, or deals with our Factor (Lord Stair) where he is. The *Freeholder* is writ by Mr. Addison, the Under Secretary of State, as is generally believed. *Torn.*

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 6.—I have but to enclose and direct these letters. Mr. Hamilton brought them. He is just alighted, and by to-morrow’s post you will receive his whole cargo. M. Rotier, the Graver General, came in just now with an account that the Regent was raised out of his bed last night by a courier from Holland, that a placart was published there forbidding all trade with France, and that a war was looked on as inevitable. He said this fact of the placart was certainly true. He had it at the Palais Royal from the minister of Cologne.

THOMAS SOUTHCOTT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 6.—There are a great many here (Paris) that have pretty good correspondence with England, who by reason of

acting severally must create confusion and nothing else. Now I would suppose that all these should have orders to meet at such a place as Mr. Leslie's, and bring in their several accounts, and that old Mr. Leslie, with two or more, in the nature of a junto, with one for a secretary, should make abstracts of the whole with their own thoughts upon accidents as they arise, to be transmitted to you to be laid before his Majesty. This would throw business into a channel, and set things in the greatest forwardness, with discernment between trifles and well-grounded matters, and only such things as are worth his Majesty's attention would come before him and return back with or without his approbation, as he thinks fit. Amongst us are proper instruments to transact with the French Court, others that would act in small sea affairs or dispatching proper persons by the owlers (woolers) into England, &c., on occasions, and these might be branched out to act in their several provinces as business or emergencies require, allowing a little latitude to such as act by his Majesty's orders here for the choice of proper instruments on the spot. You are best judge whether this thought be worth laying before his Majesty.

Postscript.—I lately received a letter from the Duke of Norfolk, the aim of which was the getting his brother, who is at Rome, to succeed in the place of Vice-Legate at Avignon, Signor Salviati being shortly to be removed. If there be any view in this for his Majesty's interest, he will do in it what he thinks proper.

LA COSTE [SIR JOHN ERSKINE] to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 6. Beaune.—I wrote before leaving the capital and told you that, by what had happened in your neighbour's, my story of going to Dijon was become perfectly known, and that three who told me they had orders to come with all expedition to the place where I suppose you are, were resolved of coming alongst. But they did not come, promising to be sure to see us at Dijon as they passed. So last Saturday we parted by the water coach, where we passed one night most cursedly with a pack of nasty jades. Our cabin in a few hours stunk like the devil. To be quit of that we took at Montereau the very next worst *voiture* in the world, a *cariole*, or in broad Scots, a covered cart, in which we came to Sens and from that to Auxerre. From that we came alongst on hired horses with a gentleman of this place, and have here pitched our tents, where I hardly believe our acquaintances will find us out, which was no small motive of my choosing it, and not going to Dijon. It is neither in the way of the diligence nor ordinary post road. I have missed one post since our arrival on Thursday by not timeously inquiring the post days, but would not lose another lest you might have any commands for me. But the post from Dijon (from which I have taken care to have the letters addressed to me here sent) parts immediately for Lyons, so I cannot write after I get my letters till next post. Our master, I know, loves Burgundy for his ordinary drink; here is the place to have it both very good and as cheap as anywhere, for the

Pomar, and what is particularly called Vin de Beaune, grow both within half a league of this, and the gentleman who came with us can and will assist us in procuring it. (Directions how letters to the writer are to be addressed.)

We never fail once a day at least to drink our Master's and your health in Vin de Pomar or Beaune, but never exceed half a bottle at a meal, save last night, being Saturday, we took each a whole to drink to our wives and mistresses, &c. J. Paterson, you know is not very good at the French, and therefore would [not] adventure to say a word, but he was most heartily caught by a young Parisien, who, taking a fancy to his phiz, attacked him in Latin, which he thought shame to disown his understanding, but he soon repented his modesty, for the young fellow, whose conversation in his own language was not very charming, and could not speak three words in Latin according to grammar, had such a horrible rage of speaking that for three days he so pelted John with his Latin and *Audisne, Domine*, when he pretended not to hear him, that he was weary of his life, and grew so cursedly ill-natured that he wouldn't speak a word English to me, except it was to curse St. Giles, the fellow I have mentioned. We are now about the middle of France, and full 7 degrees further south than the place we left, and yet I am sure it is not colder there than it is, and has been, here, ever since we came, so I begin to have a better even comparative notion of our climate than ever, but I'm afraid you'll say that is heightened by the wishes of being there. You may remember at school we were taught, and I believe 'tis not wrong :—

Nitimur in vetitum semper, cupimusque negata.

St. Giles' Latin put me in mind of this

THE DUKE OF MAR TO SIR PATRICK LAWLESS.

1716, April 6. Avignon.—“The King, our Master, having been pleased to make me succeed the Earl of Bolingbroke in the office of Secretary of State, I have his orders to acquaint you of it, that you may correspond with me in relation to what may concern his Majesty's affairs at the Court of Spain where you are. Upon the King's coming to France he ordered Lord Bolingbroke to write to you of some things concerning him, which his Lordship told me he had done, and that he expected an answer from you soon, which he would send me as soon as it came to his hands. He did not tell me of the particulars he had wrote; but I know the principal part was about money, which the King hoped his cousin of Spain would supply him with now when he is in so great want of it. The King knows your zeal for his service, and therefore relies upon your pressing this point as far as you can. The King of Spain is one of the nearest relations the King has, and there's few others in a condition to supply him. Besides, he has always showed so favourable a disposition towards the King that his Majesty has great hopes now in his generosity towards him, and, should he be disappointed there, as I hope he shall not, he would be very hard put to it. I

hope what Spain does this way may one day come to be of good account to them; for, though it did not please God to favour the King's late attempt for recovering his kingdoms with success, yet the game is not lost, and, without relying upon miracles, a more lucky time is not out of view. The present Government of Britain stands upon so rotten a foundation, are so jumbled and divided amongst themselves, the people so exasperated, and the governing party being now reduced to so narrow a bottom by people's leaving of them daily, and their being forced to turn out others upon suspicion, makes it impossible almost to continue long as it is; and, were it not for the present standing force of troops which they have got, they could not hold it now, but the people of England will never bear that force long. It was the same army that beat and defeated the Duke of Monmouth that three years after put King James II. from his throne, and George is far from having so good a hold any manner of way as that King had. The Spanish minister in England can, and I suppose does, let his Court know how disagreeable George is to the English, even to contempt, but I need say no more of this, Spain, I hope, will see their own interest in being generous to our King, and you know the right way of enforcing it with them which I am sure you will do with all that skill and knowledge of that Court you have so thoroughly acquired. It is very likely that you would be surprised to hear of the King's coming here, but what could he do? Some places he could not be in, others were not fit, and he was obliged to wait the returns from others somewhere, being unwilling to impose himself on anybody without their consent, so he had no choice; but I hope his residence here shall not be long, and, until there be a fit opportunity for his going again to his own kingdoms, it were a handsome thing in the King of Spain to give an azil (asylum) in his kingdom if he pleased to make use of it. The King expects an answer as to this soon upon what was formerly wrote. The King has here with him the Duke of Ormonde and several other people of quality, and more are a coming, so that I believe he might easily make it as like the English Court as that at St. James's, but his Majesty intends to be in a private way. I shall in a few posts send you a short account of the King's expedition, which will let you into more of that affair than you yet know, and you will see where the failures were, and that his Majesty had no other party to take but to leave Scotland and return to France at the time he did, all which, as it is necessary you should, so I suppose you will be glad to know.

You will send me an address to write by, and if you address for me by the name of Mr. Russel à Avignon it will come fully as safe as by my own name." *Copy.*

MAJOR-GENERAL WIGHTMAN to the LORD LIEUTENANT and
DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS OF NAIRN.

1716, March 26[–April 6]. Inverness.—Order to cause the inhabitants of the shire to bring into Inverness next Sunday

100 horses with crook saddles and sacks, and one man to every three horses, for his Majesty's service.

THE EARL OF ISLAY TO LORD LOVAT.

1716, March 27[-April 7]. London.—I waited till I could answer that part of your letter about your coming to London. I was apprehensive, if you came before you had a direct leave, some of your and my enemies might have been ready to pass censures on it, as they never miss doing, when they have an opportunity. I spoke to Lord Townshend to-day, and he told me you might come when you pleased. I find all the Court very well disposed to take care of you and to find out such a reward as I foresaw you would, and now they are all convinced you do, deserve. Our enemies have of late been very busy, but it's very possible their plots may turn upon themselves.

JAMES III. TO DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1716, April 7. Avignon.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Dr. John Blair into the place of one of his physicians in ordinary. *Entry Book 5, p. 11.*

BARBARA, COUNTESS OF JERSEY, TO THE DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 7.—I am very much obliged for your letter. I should have been, had such an occasion not hindered you, very glad to have had the honour of seeing you before you left Paris, but shall always wish you with your Master for his service. I hear but little news from my children. They say they dare not write. I am uneasy about my daughter, who is not well, for her health and for her Lord's. Other ways they and myself are much obliged for your friendship, which I hope you will continue. *Postscript.*—Requesting him to tell Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde) she has written to him, and hoping he has received it, for it informed him she had obeyed his commands for the commissions, and in three weeks she will give him an account how they will be done.

WILLIAM GORDON TO THE DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 7. Paris.—I have yours of the 30th from Vienne with the enclosed, which shall be forwarded the first post, and send herewith the encloseds, which came to my hands this day. Sir George Sinclair, David Nairne and the two brothers Freebairn are come here. They came with Col. Hay. I have not yet one word from Sir J. Erskine nor Mr. Paterson. I sent your receipt for 100*l.* sterling to your chamberlain, and the post thereafter wrote according to your orders to my correspondent about it, but I doubt much if it go right.

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 7.—“Your Grace has a particular account in Mr. Hamilton’s of every man’s opinion who was consulted. I cannot help thinking Mr. Webb’s opinion most rational, as well as most generous, because ten or twelve thousand are not to be expected when it is so difficult, if not impracticable, to get five or six. Besides, Mr. Hans Hamilton proposing to divide these into two bodies of five or six thousand near London, and as many in the West, supposing the King to be with that body near London, the usurpers would neglect all other places, and bend all their forces against the King’s person, and also to defend their own, and maintain the seat of empire, and the fund of credit, so that, if it would certainly carry the cause to land in two places with five or six thousand men in each, it seems almost as likely that 6,000 near London would do the work, for the defence of which the enemy would abandon all other parts. Mr. Hans Hamilton owns that the present new raised forces in England are the worst troops in the world, and there being so few within 40 miles of London, 6,000 men, with 15,000 arms, would be 120,000 men before they could draw their armies from the West and the North.”

EZEKIEL HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 7. Paris.—I arrived here yesterday as the post was going, and had only time to forward the letters I brought. Two were for the King and one for your Grace. One directed to Mr. Hope was given me by Lady Hales, and the other, addressed to Mr. Wells (Duke of Ormonde) was given me by Mr. Coccleugh (Coleclough) from Mrs. Bagnal. I mention this, because I suppose they have not subscribed their own names. The letter to you I received from my Lady Duchess’ hands, who told she had nothing to say, but what was contained in it.

“I will endeavour to give your Grace an exact account of the steps which have been taken at London with respect to the memorial which Mr. Gare brought over. As soon as Sir Redman Everard received it, he carried it to the Bishop of R[ochester] and sent an express to bring Lord Arran to London. At the same time an express was sent to Sir Henry Goring in Sussex, this occasioned a delay of three days, for the bishop judged it proper to make the first application to Mr. Web[b], and Lord Arran was of the same opinion, that, though Mr. Web[b] does not need a spur, such a compliment would be well taken, and Sir Harry, who is his intimate friend, was employed to communicate the memorial to him. They were further induced to take this method because a few days before the receipt of the memorial Mr. Web[b] had declared his opinion to Sir Constantine Phipps that, if he had 6,000 regular troops, he would undertake to beat all the forces which could on a sudden be brought together in England.

Sir Harry at first sight of the memorial engaged to join those troops as soon as they land, but Mr. Web[b] on the first proposal thought 6,000 too few. After three days’ reflection he agreed to Sir Harry’s sentiments, and said that by the blessing of God he would

meet them. He desired timely notice when and where the descent will be made, that he might draw his money out of the funds and bring a good purse with him to the field. He said that the Duke of Ormonde could do great things in England and that he might without vanity say that he could do somewhat. That the King's presence would give a surprising life to the undertaking and raise that spirit which lies dormant at present for want of an opportunity to exert it. He took it for granted by the query where the forces should land, that ships of war would be provided to secure the King's person from any danger at sea, and it is his opinion that his Majesty should land as near London as possible, on the north side of the Thames, in Essex or Suffolk, that the forces might be more easily joined by numbers of well affected men from London than if they landed at a greater distance, that a descent near London would in twelve hours blow up the credit of George and his Parliament, that the City of London would be in an uproar, and that the aversion in the people to the usurper, which daily increases and has been heightened into rage by the late cruelties, would break out with violence upon the prospect of a deliverance.

He said that your Grace was the best judge what part you would act, whether to come with the King and Duke of Ormonde to England or return to Scotland to make a diversion there.

That no computation could be made of what numbers would join at landing, that, if supernumerary arms were brought, in every part of England there were common people and farmers who would cheerfully take them up. He thought it of little consequence whether the country gentlemen came readily in or not. Though they might increase the number, they would add no great strength to the army. They would expect posts which they would not be able to discharge, and their places might be better supplied by half-pay officers who are in and about London. Besides, the country gentlemen in England have very little influence upon their tenants in matters of less importance than the making of war.

The memorial was also communicated to Hans Hamilton. He was of opinion that the number of 6,000 was too small, that, if ten or twelve thousand could be obtained, the success in all human probability would be undoubted, that, if 12,000 could be had, the best method of employing them would be to send half to Essex and half to the west as near Exeter as they can land, that the western counties are unanimous in the King's interest, and abound in good horse, that the land and malt tax, which in the six western counties amount to 900,000*l.* a year, would be an immediate fund for the payment of a greater army than would be necessary besides the contributions of money from friends, and, if it were necessary, it might be exacted from the disaffected without any prejudice to the King's interest.

That if it were resolved to make the attempt with the number proposed in the memorial, he judged Essex the fittest place and as near the City of London as is possible to land. He was confident that the Bank would immediately sink, that, if Mr.

Fo[r]ster's march into England gradually lowered their stocks as he came nearer to London, that, if he with so small a body had held out one week longer, the Exchequer would have been shut up (which is an undoubted truth and acknowledged even by the Whigs), an invasion near London must strike them like a clap of thunder and at once ruin their credit, that, if no horse are of the number proposed, at least some men who have served on horse back should be brought with their proper accoutrements. As to Mr. Hamilton himself he will certainly embark in the cause and join them wherever they come.

Lord Portmore has at several times declared his resolution to Captain Urq[u]hart that, if any attempt be made in England, he will cheerfully come into it and bring a considerable sum into the field with him, and he mentioned his having 30,000*l.* ready for that purpose. The memorial at large was not imparted to his Lordship, his opinion was obtained without it by Captain Urq[u]hart. He was of the same judgment as to the place with Web[b] and Hamilton, that, if a considerable body of troops could be had, a descent in two different places would probably be more successful than in one.

As to the query what money can be raised in England and how soon, no determinate answer can be given to this question at present. There's money enough in England and there are persons willing to part with it upon a prospect of a practicable attempt, as matters stand now in England. They have so little hope there of any foreign assistance that every gentleman to whom application is now made for money would expect to be informed of the uses to which it is to be applied, that, if they were not let into the whole secret, they would at least know that some design was now upon the anvil, and that the men, who have the most money, though honest, are not always the most discreet. For these reasons it was judged proper not to apply for money at present. That money is to be had when there is an appearance of success, your Grace may judge from the success of an application made for money to send powder to Scotland. A Scottish gentleman, master of a New England ship, had powder on board to the value of 2,000*l.* sterling. He had a pass from George to carry it to New England, but offered to carry the powder straight to Scotland if he could be secured of that sum. Captain Moody communicated this to Mr. Murray, and he got 500*l.* a piece from four gentlemen who came to see him in Newgate. The same persons and many others will give much greater sums when the hopes of success increase, and Dr. Friend, who has the honour to be known to your Grace, told me that two private persons offered a thousand pounds a piece when there was a prospect of applying it to purpose.

I forgot to acquaint your Grace that Lord Portmore's opinion was that 10,000 men in England would effectually do the work. Thus I have to the best of my memory given your Grace the opinion of those of the King's friends who were consulted upon this occasion. The Bishop will do his part in animating the

clergy and warming the City of London from the pulpit the Sunday before the invasion is expected. Dr. Sacheverel, whose interest with the mob is as great as ever, has faithfully promised to obey orders and to lift up his voice like a trumpet when the word of command is given him. If upon recollection anything has escaped me, I will by to-morrow's post do myself the honour to write to your Grace.

I have enclosed a list of the quarters in Scotland which was sent to Captain Urquhart by his brother. It has been since printed. Neither he nor I had leisure to compare them, but I thought that manuscript from that hand would be more depended upon by your Grace. I am afraid of losing the post and I have not quite finished the list of the English quarters, I lodged it in my memory for fear of being taken in my passage from England and I will send it without fail to-morrow to your Grace. As near as I can compute there are but five thousand and some odd hundred men within forty miles of London. . . ."

DR. PATRICK ABERCROMBY to M. RUSSEL (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, April 7. St. Germain.—Thanking him for his most obliging letter, received last night.—By my former letter I expressed my inclination to be near your Grace, if you were of opinion that so I could be in any degree useful to the King, and, now I understand you have mentioned me to him, and that you have some inclination to see me and to be informed by me of some particulars not altogether fit to be committed to paper, I am resolved to wait on you unless your orders forbid me, before I leave Paris, which I cannot do till about the middle of next week. Any other view I yet have, besides being useful to the King, and near to you, depends on the success of the court I have made to the Duke of Berwick and Lord Tynemouth. The first, by his command in Guienne, will be certainly able, if willing, to do good offices, and the second assures me of all the favours in his own or his father's power. I have some letters, the French tongue, and a piece of an employment. My religion does not hinder my getting in, for example, to be physician to an hospital, and I'll do anything rather than be troublesome to the King or to your Grace, though at the same time I had rather be in a condition to serve him, especially under your eye, than enjoy the most plentiful livelihood from the patronage of any other. However, my having the honour to kiss his Majesty's hands and to wait on you does [not?] hinder my applying to the Duke of Berwick, if that be the measure I must follow, nay, by going to Avignon, I shall be so far on the road to Guienne. The Queen has showed herself very gracious to me, and I think I may depend on the advice and goodwill of Mr. Ines. I also believe that all the family of Perth wish me well, but the honest Duke is at present in great danger of his life. Were he in Scotland no physician would advise, nor chirurgeon venture, to perform the operation upon him, but, to say the truth, the French chirurgeons are much nimbler at operations than ours, and I hope he will recover. The gentleman

H. S[traton] complains of, is indeed a little humoursome, and disobliged H. S. and more his wife. So would he me, if I had not resolved I would not be disobliged at any rate. Mr. Harry Maule lurked long in the Braes of Angus, with Sir James Kinloch, Balnamoon and others, but I understood when at Edinburgh that he had thoughts of coming thither. Balnamoon gave himself up, but I could never learn what came of Boisick. Sir Harry Crawford designed to go in a ship freighted by himself to Norway, and thence in a Danish ship to France, where, I assure you, he does not design to be troublesome, but will probably kiss the King's hands and see you. He invited me to a share of his ship and purse, but I declined, being resolved to make my way to Edinburgh for the reasons in my last. Bannockburn and Keir set sail from Leith ten days before us, and I hear they are safe to France. I wish Mr. Will. Erskine be well, but could get no accounts of him. I saw Col. Clephan, who was designing to get off in a ship from Montrose, as were Lord Ogilvie, Mr. Ch. Middleton, and others. My brother was lurking in the North, where he is very well acquainted, and will, I believe, be safe. Hundreds of others were in Edinburgh, and in the Brae countries, resolved, as he, to lurk as long as possible, till they see whether the rage of the Government will relent, and they be overlooked, in which case they will be very loth to be troublesome here. If the usurper was not as mad as he is cruel, he would have issued forth an indemnity long ago without clogging it with any oath but that of allegiance, which most men would have taken, and, I believe, kept, but the Abjuration will as yet go very ill down, and, if pressed upon our people, much contribute to augment their numbers in this country, whither none incline to come, but such as are half-pay officers or men of great estates, and on that account not to be pardoned, or men who were in offices as sheriffs, provosts, &c., and active in the King's service, or younger brothers such as Thomas Forbes, &c., who resolve to follow the sword, so that I hope our numbers shall not be excessive, but take care of counterfeits; I fear you will be plagued by several, but the devil's in it, if they are not found out, now men have been so clearly unmasked.

CAPT. DAVID GEORGE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 7. Bordeaux.—In obedience to your letter everything shall be got that will be allowed to be shipped. All these things, the cleaning, &c., will take some time, but not a moment shall be lost. I got here last Friday with much difficulty. Two men-of-war were in St. Martin's Road a few days ago. I am at this time extremely weak. I hope this country will recover me. If possible I'll go the voyage myself notwithstanding.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 8. Avignon.—Bestowing upon him the Order of the Garter, and dispensing for the present with his being elected and installed. *Entry Book 5, p. 3.*

JAMES III. to the KNIGHTS OF THE THISTLE.

1716, April 8. Avignon.—Being resolved to wear on our own person the ribbon and medal of the Order of the Thistle as well as that of the Order of the Garter in the same way as the Knights Brethren of the Order wear the same, and being resolved out of greater regard for the said Order, that the ribbon and medal shall be worn in the manner they anciently were round the neck with the medal or jewel hanging on the breast, and that the colour of the ribbon shall be green, we hereby order all the Knights Brethren of the said Order to wear the said ribbon and medal in the manner above expressed, and that the circle of the Star of the said Order shall be green with the letters of the device gold, the field in the middle of the star gold, and the thistle upon it of its own natural colour, green, heightened with some gold, and the flower of the said thistle purple, heightened with silver, all the rest of the badges and ensigns to be as formerly. *Ibid.* p. 4.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1716, April 8. Avignon.—Bestowing on him the Order of the Thistle, and dispensing for the present with his being elected and installed. *Ibid.* p. 5.

JAMES III. to JAMES, EARL OF PANMURE.

1716, April 8. Avignon.—In consideration of his services to his late father and to himself, and particularly of his levying a regiment, and behaving so gallantly at Sheriffmuir to the great danger of his life, bestowing on him the Order of the Thistle, with a similar dispensation to the last. *Ibid.* p. 6.

The DUKE OF MAR to the DUKE OF PERTH.

1716, April 8. Avignon.—Enclosing the above regulations concerning the Order of the Thistle and hoping that his Grace and all their countrymen will be convinced that due regard has been had to the Order, and that it rather gains than loses by what has been done, and the more that one formerly and at present K.G. has now got and actually wears the ribbon and medal of the Thistle as well as that of the Garter, the King having this day conferred the said Order on the Duke of Ormonde, the first K.G. who ever had the other Order given him. His Majesty has also given the Order of the Thistle to the Earl of Panmure and that of the Garter to myself, so the King, the Duke of Ormonde, and I wear the ribbons and medals of both Orders. *Copy.*

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 8.—Enclosed is the list of the forces in England, which I thought to have been much more numerous, and I cannot think it possible for the Government in ten days to draw together a body able to make head against five or six thousand

men, and in that time it is hardly to be questioned, that whatever number of arms his Majesty or the Duke of Ormonde carried with them, would be so many effective men, enraged to the last degree against the most tyrannical Court, and warned by Preston capitulation to place their only safety in victory. The four Lords are reprieved for three weeks.

EZEKIEL HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 8. Paris.—By last post I sent an account of the memorial which was sent over and the answers to the several queries in it. I now enclose “a list of the forces in England and where they are quartered. It was not possible to get a more particular state of the deficiency or fullness of each regiment. I was assured that the new raised dragoons are not above 200 each regiment, and Mr. Hans Hamilton told me that the new raised foot are the most despicable troops he had ever seen. Before I left London, I settled a method of writing with Mr. Mennis (Menzies) by which he may easily inform your Grace of the several changes in the quarters.

As to the fleet, though I had no commands in the memorial to enquire about it, I was advised on the other side to consult Captain Kirton on that point. He is a man of good sense and unquestionable loyalty, and I believe that he is personally known to the Duke of Ormonde. He says that a squadron of men-of-war is now fitting out, that they are certainly designed for the Baltic, that their number will be about twenty from fifty to seventy guns, and that they will be ready to sail from the Downs by the latter end of May. Though the Lords of the Admiralty conceal the place the squadron is designed for, Mr. Kirton is confident that they are intended for the Baltic because some of the captains have provided such things as are usually prepared for that service.

These ships are fitting out at Portsmouth, Plymouth and other places, and are to rendezvous in the Downs, and Mr. Kirton says that, when they are once got to the Downs, they can't return for three or four months to the western ports to guard them, because during June, July and August and the beginning of September there's generally a strong western wind which is almost as regular as the trade winds in the East Indies, and that during the continuance of those winds troops may be sent with ease and without danger from Bretagne to the west of England.

There was another query in the memorial which I forgot to mention to your Grace by yesterday's post, viz., what additions or alterations would be necessary in the King's declaration. The Bishop of R[ochester] was doubtful whether the King would think it proper to make use of a paper penned by Lord Bolingbroke when his Majesty had dismissed him, or whether a short declaration, referring to former ones, would not rather be better, and that you could determine that point on this side of the water better than he could at London. That in his opinion the

declaration must begin with an account of his Majesty's attempt in Scotland and the invincible necessity he was under of leaving it, and that two new points must be mentioned viz., the cruelty of the usurper to all prisoners and his inhumanity in compelling persons under the severest penalties to take oaths to him. The bishop heartily congratulated your Grace on the occasion of the King's employing you in the room of Lord Bolingbroke. The bishop has suspected him for some months past, and he desired me to put your Grace in mind that a little before you left London, when you did him the honour of a visit, he spoke to your Grace concerning Bolingbroke and was doubtful of him. It was the general opinion when I left London that the condemned Lords would not suffer."

ROBERT FLANNAGAN to DAVID NAIRNE.

1716, April 8. Rouen.—I wrote to Mr. Kennedy yesterday of what passed relating to our expedition at Havre. For fear it should have miscarried, or he should not be arrived there, "I address myself to you to advise the King and the Dukes of Ormonde and Mar that the *Vendosme* parted from Havre Road yesterday with a fair wind. My brother-in-law, Mr. Dermott, being not suspect, was the person charged with the execution of it. He went with her a league to sea, and saw her clear out of sight. He concerted matters so well at Havre with the Intendant and Commandant, and afterwards at Honfleur, where the wines, brandy, and biscuit were provided, that all got on board at once. The cargo was composed of 50 caisses making 1,600 arms with bayonets, 3,000 weight of powder, some ball and flints, 20,000 weight of biscuit, about 20 pieces wines, brandy, and a deal of salt. My next will advise you of the *Mary Therese's* departure from Morlaix with the like cargo. She was to part the 4th or 5th from l'Isle de Bas, which place you ought to remember, I mean Mr. Kennedy. If this had been done, as it could have been some months ago, our poor friends would not suffer as they do. Our news to-day from England is that there's no such thing as an amnesty, and that they are in great confusions still. The Lords are reprieved for some time. Cadogan was ordered to march into the Highlands with 2,000 foot and some dragoons, to reduce the clans, that all kept in a body and resolved to defend their lives and liberties. It's assured Lord Seaforth has not surrendered, as Huntly did. Doubtless the English resident, who parted post for Paris, will make all the complaints he can, but he can prove nothing, and has but a bare suspicion of what passed. I informed the Marquis de Magny of everything, so as to make the necessary use ont."

The DUKE OF MAR to M. ROTTIER.

1716, April 8. Avignon.—The King has ordered me to write to you concerning two seals he wants made. One is the Signet for Scotland, which is to be the Arms of Britain, the Scots arms being in the first place, the English quartered with the French

in the second, the Irish in the third, and the Scots again in the fourth, with the collar of the Order of the Thistle and the St. Andrew hanging at it round the arms and the Garter round them, the words round the seal to be "Jacobus VIII., D.G. Mag. Brit., Fran. et Hib. Rex, Fi. Def. Let the shield be on a plain leather work compartment, and under the arches of the crown the flower de luce ought to be with the crosses betwixt, which is just the reverse of that of the English, tho' commonly this is not minded as it ought by those who cut the seals for Scotland. The other is a pocket one for sealing his own letters. In it the English and French arms must be 1st and 4th, the Scots 2nd, and the Irish 3rd, both Orders of the Garter and Thistle round them, and the English crown over all. The shield or escutcheon, when there are orders about it, shows not well when it is oval, and in the pocket seal there ought to be no border, that taking up room to crowd it, and the rising of the wax in sealing makes border enough. Seals cut in silver, though they appear well at first, soon wear out, therefore let these be on steel, and the pocket one set in gold, with cases to both. To prevent mistakes you had better send me a design of each on paper. *Draft.*

LIST.

1716, April 8.—Of the body linen of some one.

THOMAS SOUTHCOTT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, April 9. Paris.—Offering his assistance if he can be serviceable in anything, hoping he will use him with a little more generosity than a diminutive Whig poet, and suggesting the erection of something like a junto there to digest all intelligence and transmit only what is worth consideration:—"There are prodigious discontents even among the Whigs themselves, the Lord increase 'em, say I, and the effects already appear as I have acquainted the Duke of Ormonde, which I suppose to be same as acquainting his Grace of Mar, and some views I have, that don't make me think it impossible for you and me to meet on Richmond Green again. . . . I have a great many engines in the fire about money, and I know what tools to employ to good purpose."

GENERAL CADOGAN to LORD LOVAT.

1716, March 30[-April 10]. The Camp at Blair Athol.—I just now received yours of the 28th, and am very much obliged for your account of the advices you had from Glengarry's country. If you have any further information of his designs and the other chiefs of the clans I desire you would let me know it as soon as possible by express. I design to march from this on Sunday morning towards Reven (Ruthven) in Badenoch, where I hope to be on Wednesday, and flatter me with the pleasure of seeing you then, though I have directed Major-General Wightman to remain at Inverness with his corps.

MONSIEUR PAJOT DE VILLERS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 11. Paris.—According to the King's orders received to-day by Mr. Nairne, addressing to him under the name of M. Rousselle the Queen's dispatches for the King. *French.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF LEEDS.

1716, April 12. Avignon.—The Duke of Mar gave me to-day yours of the 3rd, which I have perused with the accompanying papers. The whole shows your great skill and a zeal for my service, which I am the more sensible of, as I see it is entirely disinterested. As to the project itself and your writing as proposed, it could not in general but have the best effects, but, as I am not sure of having any of my own Irish troops, on which supposition your whole plan is laid, I think it not advisable to make any steps in it till there is appearance that they may be granted me, and on such occasion only can be the proper time for such an attempt in relation to the fleet, and 'tis to be hoped that time is not so far off as the world may think. In the meantime I think you will be more at hand for my service somewhere about Paris than anywhere else, especially considering the unsettled circumstances I am in myself as to my own abode. Your advice and opinion shall always be most welcome to me, and the commission lately sent you ought to be an earnest of the desire I shall ever have of doing what lies in me to show you all the favour and distinction you justly deserve. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to ROBERT LESLIE.

1716, April 12. Avignon.—To-day I had yours of the 4th, which I read to his Majesty. "He writes to the Duke of Leeds himself, so I need say the less of that matter. His Grace's letters are really extremely well wrote and the project very well laid, but, till we hear from England what our friends there propose, I see not how anything of that kind is to be undertaken. Such a project cannot do the work of itself, and it were hard drawing in people to declare, and really not for the interest, till other machines were ready to work at the same time. The project for the money is very well, but liable to the same objection, and I am afraid there is but little of that kind to be expected just now from foreign princes. We have not yet had any return from Sweden, though we daily expect it, and, till we know what can be done that way and by our friends at home, we on this side of the water must have patience. There are dangers in delays, but much more in making a second attempt without a very great probability at least of success, which in my opinion there is little appearance of just now. . . . At present the King knows not almost how to subsist himself and those with him, so any project to be undertaken can go but slowly without a visible view of his restoration, which seems absolutely necessary to be shown at home, before any money can be expected thence. The King is

very sensible of your zeal and that of other people, who wish his service, in laying before him all that occurs to you from time to time, and, when he finds he cannot get other necessary instruments brought to work, he will not neglect giving his commands and putting such of those projects in execution, as shall appear most practicable.

I think it needless to return the Duke's letter or the instructions to Admiral B[aker] till we hear from England, and I hope we shall soon have your friend (you expect) here. . . . I hope we shall have the satisfaction of your father's company here soon, since his Majesty has wrote for him some time ago. He will be here in absolute safety, exercising his function in the house privately, and there is to be no other of his coat of the other side in the family, which, by the by, it is not amiss should be known in England. I will be very glad to hear from you, though you should not have much of business to say, and could you get me, to buy or lend, Clarendon's *History*, in English, . . . and find a way of sending it? Our situation makes it a necessary study for us, and I hope we may profit by it. I wrote to the Duke of Leeds some time ago and enclosed him a paper."

Postscript.—I hear Lord B[olingbroke] is busy about a justification of himself, which, as I sent him word, I think were better let alone, even for himself. Could you send us some Scots snuff, it would be very acceptable. *Copy.*

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 12. Rouen.—I gave Mr. Kennedy an account of the departure of the *Vendosme*. I pray she may have a safe voyage, and that those honest gentlemen may find some relief by her, for there is little appearance that the Government will have any mercy on them. As to the ship that should part from Bordeaux I refer you to the enclosed from Capt. George. I ordered him to load 6 tun claret, 4 tun brandy, 30,000 *lbs.* biscuit at least, two or three ton of salt, all the powder he could get stole on board, and some flints and bullets or lead to make them. I humbly conceive you may write said George under cover to Mr. Robert Gordon in Bordeaux directly from where you are. Your pressing him will accelerate all. Mr. Forbes, Skeletor's son, arrived here yesternight from England through many difficulties. He does not know what to do or where to go. He escaped out of the Marshalsea alone by great good luck.

JAMES III. to Mr. DICCONSON.

1716, April 13. Avignon.—“Whereas I have kept no copies of the letters I writ to the Earl of Bolingbroke since 28 Oct., 1715, and that in those letters there are several accounts and details which may be useful to me, you are hereby directed and empowered to demand the said letters of him in my name, and to give him your receipt of them, and then to send them to me by a safe conveyance.” *Holograph.*

W. DICCONSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 13.—I had your letter of the 6th last night, “and am glad you approve of what has been hitherto done about the ships. The *Vendosme* went off from Havre the 17th, very well provided with wine, brandy, flints, 3,000 weight of powder, 20,000 weight of biscuit, and 50 ca[i]sses of arms, making 1,500, but this last article gave great trouble, not only to put them aboard privately, but by reason of rough weather at that time, which made it exceeding difficult to take the ca[i]sses out of the hoy and put them aboard the ship, and which, though in the night, could not escape the watchfulness of many disaffected persons there, one of which gave notice to a man my Lord Stairs keeps there in nature of a resident, as they call him, who put himself into a seaman’s habit and waited all night, would have visited the hoy, which being denied him he went post next day to Paris and as he passed by Rouen, threatened to have Mr. Arbuthnot taken up in a few days, and though he has not, nor I hope will not be able to effect that, yet they write from thence, that the master of the hoy is prosecuted by the Procureur du Roy of Havre, and actually put up to force him to declare what he carried. Mr. Arbuthnot intends to take the blame upon himself, and, if possible, to throw it upon Mr. Tullough, who being gone is out of their reach; for which end I have last night writ Mr. Arbuthnot a letter to tell him that the Queen hearing that Mr. Tullough (by the name of George Gardiner), was returned from his voyage, her Majesty designed to trust him with the ship called *Vendosme*, and had given him instructions accordingly; that he knew better than anybody what was wanted, so desired Mr. Arbuthnot to leave that matter to him. This letter Mr. Arbuthnot will produce, if needful, to show Mr. Tullock provided the things that are gone, and the letter being so turned, as if it were writ a fortnight ago, I hope it may elude his being further questioned about it.

Sir Nicholas Geraldin was the other day sent to also, by the Comte de Toulouse, to tell him he heard he was sending out arms, &c., to Scotland, that hitherto they had looked through their fingers at such things, but that now the matter was serious, and that if any one went about such practices they would certainly be punished. Sir Nicholas replied that, if anything of that kind was a doing, it was only to fetch off gentlemen who were in danger of their lives, which common humanity required. Nevertheless I hear that orders are sent to all ports not to suffer the shipping off of any arms, powder, &c., but I hope Mr. Sheridan was gone before that could reach St. Malo’s or Morlaix, for he wrote that the ship was in the road of St. Malo’s the 30th of last month, only waited a wind to go to the Ile de Bas, where he was to take in the arms and powder, having made his other provisions before, so that I am confident that ship is got clear too, as well as the *Vendosme*. Whether David George will be able to do the like from Bordeaux I cannot say, from whence he writes of the 7th that he would

provide what they would suffer him to load, and make all the expedition he could pursuant to his order. Thus I have troubled your Grace with a long account of what has been hitherto done, in order to succour our friends in the Highlands. As to the ship your Grace mentions, she has been laid up for some time at Morlaix, she is called the *Mary Magdalene*. They write from thence, she will not sell for half what she cost, but I shall write again to have her disposed of the best one can. There is another small ship at Dieppe which brought Mr. Tullough over first. Mr. Mackintosh is its master who has been this voyage round the islands and landed with Colonel Rattray, &c., at Dunkirk. Mr. Arbuthnot writes me to-night that he has prevailed with him to take back the said ship and endeavour to get home to Montrose with the rest of his crew. Mr. Arbuthnot will fit out the bark for them, it is the least that can be done in their circumstances.

He tells me also that Major Forbes, who was taken at Preston and had made his escape out of the Marshalsea, was just arrived at Rouen. Here comes daily people of an inferior rank who fly to save their lives, God knows which way they will find to live, or the King to subsist them.

Mr. Arbuthnot gives me hopes to-night that the Procureur du Roy of Havre is appeased, and that he will cease any further prosecution, about putting the arms, &c., on board the *Vendosme*.

I send your Grace a letter by the Queen's order from Sir Thomas Higgons's correspondent. His brother, who is here, has deciphered what names he knows, which is sufficient to explain the intent of it, and, being in pain what answer to make, her Majesty thought best to send it your Grace, who will please at your leisure to let me know what an one the King desires should be given."

Enclosed,

FR. R. to MONSIEUR CORBEILLE.

I am desired to know from you if the clerk (Lord Bolingbroke) that Mr. Atkines (the King) has put out of the business has dealt unfaithfully, for the merchants are alarmed at it, and are loth to consign their goods, till they know if it was as it is said it was. Mrs. Rachel Jones (the Queen), was the occasion, and Mr. Phillips (Ormonde) and Mr. Clube (? Mar) that disliked his low conduct, but it is wished that, as he understands that way of trade so perfectly that he should be continued in the factory, if not as he was, yet so as he may be satisfied in the whole, for there are so many that have an opinion of his being wholly apprised of all the trade and manner of dealing that it would be a satisfaction to them that he were easy and dealt in the warehouse. Pray let me know what I shall tell Mr. Laur (Sir Constantine Phipps) and Mr. Burill, who will acquaint the other merchants with what reasons you are pleased to give. 14[-25] March.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 13. Paris.—Concerning the receipt and dispatch of several letters therein mentioned and enclosing a copy of the following note, viz., receipt by James Ogilvie of Boyn, dated 6 Feb. 1715, to Alexander Middleton, merchant in Aberdeen, for 18½ doz. bottles of wine at 24s. a dozen, amounting to 22l. 4s. for the use of the Earl of Mar, with a promise that the same should be punctually paid, with order at foot by Middleton that the contents be paid to William Gordon or order.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Monday, April 13. St. Germain.—“I now find by experience the truth of what Martel (Mar) wrote to me, that it is easier to spoil a paper than to amend it, and now by attempting in pursuance of his orders to do the last in reference to the paper he sent me, I wish I may not have done the first. To avoid that as far as I was capable, I have exactly followed the sense everywhere, and as near as I could the very words of the original. There was indeed a necessity of making some alterations in the order of ranging the materials, and at the latter end he will find some addition. But I believe Martel will not disapprove of that, it being necessary for Patrick’s (James’) justification, which is the main intent of the whole. Andrew (Queen Mary) thinks it now wants only to be in some manner authorized, for, if it have no name, it will be considered as a mere pamphlet, and be of no weight. To obviate this difficulty, it is proposed that Martel would, at least indirectly and by the by, let his name be prefixed to it, in writing such a letter as is herewith sent, by way of sending this relation to a friend, and this will give it credit with the public. I here send the whole that Martel may dispose of it as he shall think fit; I send also his own original and Leslie’s paper with the few observations I made in haste at first.

After I had writ what is on the other side I received Martel’s letters of 3rd and 5th instant both together. I shall forward that to Hary Str[aton] by first post, and give him an account of the ships, two of which are actually parted some days ago, and I hope the third soon will from Bordeaux. There is in each of them a certain quantity of arms, powder, flints, biscuit, brandy, wine and salt. We have yet no certain news of our friends. The last letter I had from M. Hall, which was of 13 March, o.s., says Lord Huntly had given himself up prisoner, and was then upon his parole going up to London. That Lord Seaforth was gone with his men to the Lewis. That the Lords Marshall, Southesk, Lithgow, Lord Ed. Drummond and many of the officers were gone with Sir Donald Macdonald to the Isle of Skye. That the Lords Kintore and Rollo had given themselves up prisoners at Inverness. That Lord Kilsyth was lying sick in some private place. That Lord Ogilby, Charles Middleton and some others were gone off in some ship. That Lord Tinmouth and M.

Bulkley were privately at Edinburgh waiting an occasion to come off. That Sir John Maclean was dead, and some letters say also M. Keith, brother to Lord Marshall, but M. Hall saith nothing of it.

I am not surprised to hear that Martel is censured by some people. One in the station he was in, having such a people and so many of them to manage, were he an angel from heaven, could not escape bad tongues, especially from people in such a miserable situation as they are now. But I believe most of that clamour comes from those who are themselves notoriously in the fault, I mean the two Marquesses (Huntly and Seaforth) and their associates. Meantime I cannot but say that Martel acted like himself in suffering himself to be blamed rather than name General Gordon, who, if he were known to have advised Patrick not to give notice of his resolution, would certainly lose his credit with these people, which might be of great prejudice to the service.

In a post or two, when I have a little more time, I shall send such a cipher as Martel desires.

I find that orders were sent some time ago to Farnam (Colclough) to send hither what little money he had in his hands, and it is daily expected. On the other hand I find Darby (Dicconson) so much straitened for want of money that he knows not how to answer the occasions that daily call upon him. However I have prevailed upon him to pay in 100*l.* sterling to William Gordon, banker here, to be remitted by his correspondent at Edinburgh to the order of Hary Straton, and I shall now give him notice of it."

[M. DE MAGNY] to [JAMES III.]

1716, April 13.—Good news does not last long in this country. That I sent in my last was only a mistake of the good Marshal, and the 20,000 *francs* I wrote of are only an arrangement made to pay the eight months' arrears of the pension of Mr. Rasli (Queen Mary) without any increase either for him or for you. This bad news was confirmed to me yesterday by one of our two nymphs, who had formerly remonstrated with him on that subject, if you remember, when you were here. She did so again yesterday on the same subject with the same zeal and with the same person, who told her that the present state of his affairs did not allow him to do anything, and that he had told Mr. Di[llon] so, who had previously spoken to him on the subject. "How is he to live then, for I see no other resource for him but you?" replied our zealous advocate. He answered, "How did he manage chez M. de Laubanie (when in Lorraine)?" "He was far from having the same calls on him," said our friend. The upshot of the conversation was, that if affairs should take a better turn, these considerations would be taken into account. The business now is to see what is to be done in the present situation, that one may be unable to reproach oneself for having omitted anything that might have contributed to the success of the affair.

On the positive assurance of this bad news I burnt the letter you had sent me for the Abbé, believing it to be useless. I had put off delivering it with the consent or rather by the order of Mr. Rasli for the reasons I shall explain below. If you judge it convenient to write him another, I shall venture to enclose a sketch of a new letter, which you can shorten or add to as you think proper.

Here are shortly our reflections on your letter, since being on the spot we have a nearer view of things, we study people's characters, and hear the circumstances which change from one instant to another and often compel us to change with them. We would first observe that, from all we see and understand, your retreat to the place, where you are at present, cannot too much appear to the eyes of everyone and even to those of "M. vostre cousin" (? the Regent) to be a step absolutely forced upon you, and the greatest care should be taken to avoid giving the least ground for believing that any considerations of policy and of regard for M. de Laubanie (Duke of Lorraine) influenced it. In the next place it is useless for you to justify yourself about the necessity you were in of passing through our territory, for there is no complaint about it. The more adverse fortune is to you, the more your true servants and those who desire your glory would advise you to preserve in your adversity the dignity which is natural to you, and which is inseparable from your person. For these reasons it seems to us you are not in a position "de paroistre penetré de sensibilité et de reconnoissance. C'est assez de ne se plaindre pas, sans se louer de la sincerité et de la franchise, qu'on a eue." These sentiments would certainly be suspected as being either insincere or improper. You ought to appear vexed rather than otherwise, and, if there is a way of arriving at anything, it is that. Had I felt sure of the person to whom your letter was addressed, I would have delivered it as it was, and satisfied myself with making these reflections to him, without troubling you to write another, but I would have apprehended his making a bad use both of your letter and my reflections. We must put into his hands only such arms as he can do no mischief with, supposing he takes it into his head to do so. I perceive he is losing his credit every day or rather his rights of access, and by a just turn of fortune, after having done ill offices to others, he now has them done to himself. This however is not the principal reason which makes me place but little reliance on his negotiation about the subject in question, but rather the troubled state of affairs which makes me feel "qui l'on se determinera moins par les sollicitations et par les differents degrés de consideration des personnes qui en parleront, que par la facilité des moyens," which makes me think that the time is not fit at present, but that it may become so a few months hence by the measures which I see are being taken, in which case the person who spoke yesterday is not only competent but more capable than another for obtaining the object of our pursuit. I know well it may be said in answer that importunity, as you have well observed, often obtains more than right, and that there is no

inconvenience or risk in knocking at every door, since the worst that can happen is finding oneself as one was. Perhaps you will also reflect that it is improper to give people the habit of refusing us, and that it is sometimes more useful to await more favourable moments, than to let them get into a dangerous habit. You will decide what you wish to be done, and in any case I enclose a sketch of a letter for the Abbé.

You were asked for a letter to the Comte de T[oulouse]. I am requested to remind you it is expected.

A first discussion which I had naturally some days ago with Mr. Tully's (? de Torcy's) successor put me in a position to speak to him of your affairs. The first conversation would be tedious and useless to relate here. I have just had a second with him since beginning my letter, in which my object was to engage him to speak on your behalf. He quite agreed with me both as regarded duty and interest, but notwithstanding I have not been able to induce him to promise he would speak in your favour. All I could obtain was that, if he were spoken to about it, he would do his duty. Besides general reasons caused by present circumstances he has a private one of his own and one that would not make him favourable to us, namely, the necessity he is in of providing for the wants of many persons who depend on him, for whom he thinks himself bound to solicit. Not to break entirely with him and to leave myself always an open door, I have asked his permission to speak again to him about it some time or other, in the hope that affairs may soon change and give more scope for his goodwill. He willingly seized the opening I gave him to get out of the business.

(News of the probable war between the Emperor and the Turks and of the ships going from Havre and Morlaix for Scotland.) "L'affaire d'entre les Ducs et le Parlement de Paris s'aigrir de plus en plus a l'occasion de leur ceremonial. Les premiers sont aussi sur le point de se brouiller avec la noblesse a l'occasion de quelques pretensions que la noblesse traite de chimere, comme d'avoir le droit d'entrer, l'épée au costé, quand ils vont voir des prisonniers a la Bastille, et autres choses de cette nature. La Noblesse s'est assemblée, et a obtenu ce mesme droit que les Ducs pretendoient avoir a son exclusion. La chambre de justice établie pour la recherche des gens d'affaires les poursuit, l'épée dans les rhems. On se flatte de l'esperance de retirer d'eux plus de quatre cent millions." *French.* 11 pages.

[J. MENZIES] to M. MICHEL FRIBOURG (INESE).

1716, Monday, April 2[-13].—The manner of the remarks in the enclosed (for the news part has nothing of uncommon) will shew you how free and severe some papers still are, after all our whippings, pillories, and fetters. Searches are still made for the authors and printer. In this vacation of Parliament we have little of domestic news that is remarkable, only that the greatest Parliament man and statesman on the Court side, Mr. Walpole,

has been at the point of death, and, though he was a little better for a day or two, he is worse again to-day. If he should die, it is a loss irreparable to them at this juncture. And, if he should recover, he cannot have strength to exert himself at the meeting of Parliament, where a mighty tug is expected about suspending the Triennial Bill, and other bills to be altered. There will be a very full assembly, for both Court and country parties have writ earnestly for their friends to come up. This distinction is new in this reign, yet it begins to be warm, some old Whigs having joined the Tories on this occasion, as we are confidently told, for there has been no trial in the House, the motion not being yet made there, but it certainly will be. The condemned Lords will not die, some of them having made discoveries. Lord Nairn is much assisted by his cousin Derby, who has great interest, and Winton generally thought *non compos*. Lady Kenmure has got a pension, and Lady Nairn goes to Court. A gentleman arrived yesterday from Denmark, calling for help, which we shall be sure to give him without trifling. Your Regent surprises us again by his new instances of complaisance. Bolingbroke's affair makes still great noise, and is strongly disputed. A bill is come from Ireland for assent, to take off the Test Act.

HUGH THOMAS to JEÁN JOHNSON (DAVID NAIRNE) at Paris.

1716, Easter Monday, April 2[-13]. London.—The Duke of Argyle every day gains ground of Marlborough amongst both Whigs and Tories by his generosity to the prisoners, whom he has very zealously espoused, so that Lord Carnwarth is to be pardoned and sent into Scotland, but in custody of a keeper; Lord Nairn is to be banished to the Isle of Man, Lord Widdrington was to be banished to Carolina, but has obtained to be sent to Maryland, but is to have only 300*l. per annum* for the maintenance of himself and five children; Lord Winton to be imprisoned for life in the Tower. All the Preston prisoners in London have had orders to prepare for trial, and in order thereto are admitted to have whom they please to see them, but they know not when nor where. The bill for seizing two thirds of the Roman Catholics' estates is also like to sink. All this goodness, it's thought, proceeds entirely from Argyle, who met Lord Derwentwater's body on the road, and both heard and saw the great murmurs of the people, what honours they paid his dead body, and what vast concourses went to meet it in all the towns it was carried through, and what wonders they reported of him. It's mightily talked that his Majesty intends a journey into Hanover, as soon as he can obtain leave of the Parliament, which, it's confidently talked, will not be refused, Argyle using all his interest therein in hopes to shove out Marlborough, and that for the better security of the Government the Triennial Bill will be suspended for 10 years, if his Majesty shall think fit, or dissolved. Yet all this does not satisfy the people; they have nothing but the Pretender in their brains, and their common cry is, they shall never forgive them Lord Derwentwater's death. We are told abundance

of stories about the Highlanders, but of no credit. *Unsigned, but endorsed*, "Mr. Thomas to Mr. Nairne."

THE DUKE OF MAR TO COL. JOHN HAY.

1716, April 13. Avignon.—Yours of the 3rd, which I had this morning gives me no small pleasure in knowing you are safe, and our master expressed a very great satisfaction at it. Gordon wrote to me of your being at Antwerp, and designing to go to Dunkirk, but I was very uneasy, till I knew you were in the French territories, for I was afraid of some accident to you in Flanders. You may easily believe I never had so uneasy a time in my life as that night we parted, and your being left behind was one of the things which very much heightened it, and our master regretted it extremely, but it was impossible to be helped, as I shall explain at meeting; and also how some came with us of whom we knew nothing. I bless God you are now safe, and you need have no uneasiness on account of our master's good opinion of you or kindness to you. I hope you know me better than to doubt of my friendship on many accounts, and that of brother is not the greatest, though that is as it ought to be. As I wrote you some days ago, the K[ing] no sooner heard of your being come on this side the water than he wrote to the Q[ueen] to have you sent here as soon as you arrived there. I showed him yours which I had to-day, and he has ordered credit to be sent you to bring you there and then here as soon as you can. The D[uke] of Or[mon]d, Lord D[rummon]d, and Lord P[anmu]re are with us, and Lord N[ithsda]le a coming, who so wonderfully made his escape in the nick of time. I have a letter to-day from Sir Hugh P[aterso]n from Holland, and have wrote to him to get out of that and come into France as soon as he can. I send you his address, in case you should have anything to say to him. Sir Jo[h]n E[rski]ne is about Dijon and by this time coming here. We have very little certain from the other side, and your letter informs us of several particulars we knew nothing of before. One is now come from our friends in England, but is not yet come here, so I can tell you nothing of what he brings. You will have heard of Lord B[olingbro]k's being out, which indeed could not be otherwise, not only from the odd and negligent part he had acted, but things were so 'twixt D. O[rmon]d and him that they could have no longer confidence in one another, so they could not be both employed, and there was no choice hard to be made betwixt them. For want of a better I am now in the post he was, but all this only to yourself, and, if you come by Paris, as I suppose you will, keep your mind to yourself, see who you will. The King was forced to come here and not by choice, but he found difficulties in being received anywhere else, and he must be somewhere, which must justify his coming here to the impartial world, though his enemies will make a handle of it against him. They make it impossible for him to go anywhere else, and then will turn his going to the only place left him as a crime. I cannot think that Divine Providence will continue to

let iniquity prevail, so we should live in good hopes. We have a just cause and have acted the part men of honour and lovers of their country ought to do. I have had two letters from my w[i]fe, who has been in a sad way for some time, but bears it with spirit. She tells me poor Tommy has been out of order, but is better, and hopes he will be quite well with the country air, where she is going to send him for some time. I have heard twice or thrice from Edinburgh, but their accounts are very lame. Since the K[ing] came, at least five things are sent to S[cotland], with arms, ammunition and provision for the relief of our friends, for whom we are in mighty pain. I wish the like care had been taken of us when there. The ships will at least bring them off. Money is a scarce commodity, and absolutely necessary, though very hard to be got. 3 pages. *Copy.*

ALEXANDER FRASER to LORD LOVAT.

1716, April 2[-13]. Bewfort.—Receipt for 40*l.* 10*s.* sterling for the subsistence of 30 officers for 9 days at 3*s.* a day.

JAMES III. to the DUC DE ROQUELAURE.

1716, April 14. Avignon.—Thanking him for the offer of his services contained in his letter of the 9th. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 167.*

M. PAJOT DE VILLERS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 14. Paris.—Enclosing a dispatch from the Queen to the King, and two other dispatches. *French.*

GENERAL GEORGE HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 14. Blois.—I received yours late yesternight. When I parted from St. Germain I was resolved to have travelled southward, but, when I came here, I judged it best to get into a *pension* for a month, till I knew how my master either settled himself or disposed of me. Since both are in some measure determined I hope to join his Majesty and yourself by the beginning of May. I believe I shall take Paris in my way for convenience of travelling. If you have forgot anything there I shall be glad to receive your commands. The news from Scotland of 20 March, o.s., say that Seaforth had joined General Gordon with four battalions of his own men, and two of the Mackenzies with two squadrons of Huntly's men. If so, the four ships you have sent will come very seasonable. It's said also that, after General Cadogan had given a ball to the ladies of Edinburgh, he set out for Perth, to join 4,000 foot and three regiments of dragoons, 19 March, and was to march in pursuit of the rebels, whom he hoped to reduce in a month's time. His commission is nothing less than fire and sword to all that will not surrender at discretion. If our party be as strong as is reported and the ships

arrive in time, I hope George's people may meet with a warm reception.

I had letters from England of 2 April o.s. They told there was a great struggle between the Duke of Argyle and Lord Stair for the Master of Horse's place, the latter being supported by the Duke of Marlborough's interest, yet it was believed Argyle would carry it, notwithstanding all the efforts of the other.

DR. JAMES WELWOOD to LORD LOVAT.

1716, April 3[-14].—I delivered yours to Secretary Stanhope, who is entirely your friend. He will write to you next post, and in the meantime let me assure you of his friendship and zeal to serve you. He and I could not read your concern for your brother without crying.

THE DUKE OF PERTH to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 15. St. Germain's.—The honour your Grace does me to let me have an account from your own hand of the new mark of distinction his Majesty has bestowed on you is very sensible to me. . . . You are not the first of your illustrious family that has carried the order . . . and I hope will not be the last. I have many reasons to be sorry not to follow my Royal Master, and one is that I had not the honour to put the Garter about your leg, as it belonged to me to have done, as the last of those who have had that mark of my master's favour. I'm sure I would have performed that ceremony with a joyful heart. Meanwhile I wish you much joy of what you have now received, and I pray God you may live long to enjoy it. I have received the orders about the wearing of the Order of the Thistle, which shall be obeyed. I confess that the colour of the ribbon would not have been my choice, both for the dislike I had of the villainous Green Ribbon Club, and that the colour was chosen by an usurper of my master's right; but there's nothing to be said after the King has determined what's to be done. *Vert et bleu* sounds so in French that I should be sorry it were applied to the orders worn together.

M. Le Franc has sent to me to propose to the King his having a mark of his favour. He would fain have letters of *noblesse* from him, but the King has a shorter way and one more conform to the customs of our country, which is to make him a knight, which will answer all the ends he proposes to himself, and the King has but to direct a commission to the Queen or to anyone else he pleases to confer the honour in his name, because it were too great a journey for a poor man to undertake. I have already consulted a French lawyer about what he would be the more considered for it, and it comes up to all he desires, for one difficulty he has is, that they will not let him wear a sword, and by being a knight he has that privilege without dispute. I send you his letter here. *Enclosed*,

CAPT. LE FRANC to the DUKE OF PERTH.

Requesting him to use his influence with the Queen to procure from the King that he may be ennobled, or may have on the first opportunity some employment in their Majesties' service. His reason for the application is that there they oblige those who have no character to give up wearing a sword, and, though he has commanded with distinction several privateers for the King of France throughout the war, and his father has commanded the townspeople there for 25 years, he does not see himself in a position to wear one. The Duke of Ormonde has ordered him to remain there to receive orders for the King's service. Dunkirk. 3 April, 1716. French. Probably enclosed,

OPINION

On the rights acquired by a French subject by a knighthood conferred by a foreign sovereign. French.

[FANNY OGLETHORPE] to [the DUKE OF MAR].

1716, April 15.—M. de M[ezières] is extremely mortified he has not yet sent your Grace the account he promised, but the man that is to give it has writ to-day to excuse himself not sending it him all this while. He has been obliged to give an exact declaration of all the affairs that has passed through his hands and of all the money, which is immense, to the chamber of justice. All the people he has to deal with has been with him, fearing their money is in danger. The vexation he is under has made him sick, besides he is still employed by the Court in their affairs. These are the reasons he gives for not having executed what M[ezières] desired him, because he must have answers from his correspondents to make his answers just, and he was afraid during the eight days they were all confined in their houses to venture to write to them upon any such subject, for fear his letters should be stopped and the chamber of justice enquire what he was meddling about. But he has given his word M[ezières] shall have a positive answer in a few days; I wish it may be a satisfactory one. Never anything came so cross as this unlucky chamber of justice at this juncture, but since it has been erected we talk of nothing but millions at Paris, but I am afraid the're invisible ones.

Some time ago we received the enclosed letters and did not send them before, because there was a report that you would not stay at Avignon but go farther. My sister bids me tell you that she sends you that that my brother writes to her, because, were you here, she would show it you, that you might judge if there were any of his notions that you approve of. She desires you will let nobody see it, for perhaps he would be blamed for pretending to give his advice, which he would not have done so freely, if he thought his letters would have been seen. I have sent by this post a letter from him to the Duke of Ormonde in answer to one of his about the old subject.

We have no scandal in this country. You forget Lent is but just over and we must have time to breathe. The Dukes and the nobility are fallen together by the ears, the wives meddle in the quarrel about their ranks, so I hope we shall have battles without bloodshed. They say the Whigs have got such a taste of Government the're tired of their new King, but do not know how to get rid of him.

I suppose you know the bill against the Catholics is thrown out as well as that to make the Parliament perpetual. Lord Stair pretends to have you removed from Avignon, it depending upon Provence. They say discontents are higher than ever in England; would I had the apple of discord.

M[ezieres] begs you will receive his thanks on M[acdonne]'s account, who is very discreet hitherto and submits himself with patience to his fate. I don't wonder that he is more sensibly touched than another at his being absent from his master, for he was always bred up with him from a child and loves him naturally.

M[ezieres] charges me to say all the civil things to you he ought. He should be overjoyed to have it in his power to be of any use to you to show you the true regard he has for you, for, though your acquaintance has not been of a long date, yet you have fixed in him the good opinion of you that you deserve, and in short answered his expectations, which were not small. He hopes in time you will give him a share in your friendship. He will endeavour to convince the King he does him justice to think him as much attached to his service as if he was his subject. I say no more from him for he will have the honour to write soon to you himself. I never thought to see letters dated from you from Avignon; time does strange things that keeps me in hopes that we shall all meet at good London town. I am afraid you don't improve yourself much in your French gibberish. Since you will give yourself the trouble to read my dull epistles, you shall have of them as often as the public will furnish me a subject.

Postscript.—I have been this half-hour searching for a proper term to tell you, that I beg you'll not speak of our writing to you, but when it's absolutely necessary. In short there is but our master that I'm willing shall be trusted in our correspondence. I don't know whether you comprehend my reasons, but I hope you do. My sister says she's sure you'll guess at them. Direct for Monsr. de Belile, Rue St. Jacques, proche de la Val de Grace, and put a great F. somewhere in the direction and it will come safe.

MR. MORAY, of Abercarny, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 4 [-15].—His poor wife and children being brought to great hardships and his family being like to be extinguished presuming his Grace will not reckon it immodest, if he lays the case before him and earnestly begs him to acquaint the King with it. If his losing an estate of 1,500*l.* sterling a year, his raising a troop of the best horse in the army for his Majesty's

service, standing by his cause to the last, his family never being out of their duty to his Majesty and his ancestors can merit a share of his Majesty's favour, it could never come more opportunely, whereof he hopes his Grace will acquaint his Majesty and deliver the return to his brother, his Grace's aide-de-camp. This he designed to have represented himself, but is prevented by the condition of his health. He hopes his Grace will excuse the longness and other defects of his letter, which he would not doubt of if he knew from what kind of place he writes, and from what indisposition he is under. *Endorsed*, "Received 21 July from Maurice Murray."

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 16.—As you told me that the King of Sweden was applied to for his consent that the King might reside at Deux Ponts, I suppose that more is desired from him than a bare permission to live there, nor is it probable he will grant that, unless he be also willing to do more. To receive the King is a breach with Hanover, who is already at war with Sweden, and has deserved the utmost resentment from a Prince, one part of whose dominions he has begun to usurp, as he has those of our master. The approaching summer will draw out the English fleet, a strong squadron of which is designed for the Baltic, to act offensively against Sweden. Several officers are broke for not having acted so last summer, so I conceive the King of Sweden will not scruple to receive any ships into his harbours, which may be brought over from the enemy, and will be an advantage to him as well as our King. His Majesty's generous offer to the fleet and seamen of England may be so calculated, as to induce many of them to consult their own and their country's interest in the service of their Prince, and I conceive the Duke of Leeds may be usefully employed without any loss of time in trying his interest and skill for his Majesty's service. As the people of England are now under the deepest dejection and despair of deliverance from their great oppressions, it would give them new life and hopes to see Sweden engaged in their rescue, and they would probably remit money there, whence they looked for relief. This I say, in case Sweden be not either at leisure or inclined to throw an army into England at this instant. And, should the King become possessed of part of his fleet, beside the reputation it would give to his affairs in Europe, there is a way opened either to support Scotland or to carry off the men into a place of safety. I have already troubled his Grace of Ormonde with such a tedious letter on this subject, that I have not time to commit the same fault against your patience. . . .

BARBARA, LADY JERSEY, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 16.—I received yours of 30 March, and wonder my most humble thanks are not come to your hands. I have now received a second of 7 April with the great marks of the goodness the King is pleased to honour my son and myself. I have sent

you back the warrant according to your commands with the names, which I cannot tell if I have put right. As for the title of Jersey, 'tis of the island, therefore I don't know if it is in any county.

CAPT. ALEXANDER McDONALD to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, April 16. Lyons.—Informing him he had made shift to get as far as that place, in order to come to Avignon to apply to the Duke of Mar for some employment or subsistence from his Majesty, seeing he cannot return to Britain again unless his Majesty comes to the throne, and requesting him to let him know whether he thinks he may expect anything there or not.

J. MENZIES to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, April 5 [-16].—Yours of your 10th came very safe. I am very glad that cousin John (James) and Patrick (Queen Mary) are in good health. The enclosed is the public voice. In this dark vacation of Parliament there is little else. Only the great man, Walpole, is no better, and consequently he is much worse. He is to the Duke of Marlborough in the Treasury and the Parliament what Godolphin was before, and makes army and all things easy to him. Cadogan goes on, and destroys all in Scotland. He has power and orders to spare no expense, nor does he. In the *Courant* you see our opinion of the Regent. Stair writes to one Major Skeen that he knows not if he shall continue there, and hopes not. So does every true friend of the Court. And yet the Jacobites seem also to wish it, though they had already 26 years' war without any good to them from France.

As to our particular friends, Louis Nigaud (King George) talks still very positively of going home for his health, but the real design, *c'est pour noïer les choses* for young Mistress Wolsey (? a new war). Sir Patrick Johnson (Queen Mary) has been much blamed as to Stapleton (St. John, i.e. Bolingbroke). All that I could and did say was that it was not his character, and he was always for moderate and prudent measures, and that I did not believe this came from him, far less from him only, as was said. If there was no help but that Stapleton or O'Neal (Ormonde) must go, there was no comparison and the sacrifice was just. Since it was once made, that should satisfy. And, if Stapleton has not been treacherous, wise men here of our relations wish that there were a reconciliation ; so that it be a sincere one. Otherwise it will be still but a gangrene. By a uniform and wise management, solid measures might be laid yet for Sir Joseph's (James') interest. But whilst the lawers and guardians are disjointed, nothing can prosper. Cowley (the Church) is worse than a snail, and one would not think he had horns. Yet, if he saw a bottom, he might become an elephant, for his gall is great. Mr. Arnot (the army) too in a great measure might be gained, especially since his guardian, Mildmay (Marlborough), droops extremely, and seems to be falling into the grave. He either believes it himself or strangely affects it, and most part of

others truly believe it. Pray ask your cousin Philip (Queen Mary) if a letter followed Mr. Morris (Lord Mar) to whose hands I sent it for Mistress Jean (James) and from Mr. Melvill (Marlborough), that is, my short abstract of what Freeman (Floyd) had from him, in answer to Mistress Jean's letter which I gave to Freeman with my best advice. Freeman saw Melvill again after that, and he saw him of new the other day. The substance was, crying, swearing, protesting, promising by all that's sacred. But Freeman knows not what to make of all that, no more than formerly, yet still thinks fit to ply him and caress him. The shepherd's hour may come. But I shall not enter into plans at present, for that requires much thought, much inquiry and good advice, and turning over a new leaf. Your friend Will. (Menzies) has hitherto by the best steering he was capable of avoided the fury of the storm, but has been often on the brink, and the bailies hourly expected, so that many of his friends have thought him a madman to walk the Exchange so long, especially since so many of his partners are bankrupt and in sponging houses, &c. He has been often advised to get into some privileged place.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO JAMES GIBBS.

1716, April 16. A [vigno]n.—“It was certainly Signor Gibbi's performances making the others of the profession ashamed of theirs, that was the cause of his being dismissed, and Toryism only given for the reason, being ashamed to own the true one. However I condole you upon the loss, but let us hope still that there are more polite days a coming when arts will thrive and good performances be cherished by those who have a right taste and then I am sure Signor Gibbi will not only be encouraged but courted. In the mean time I know his good humour will continue in spite of W[hi]gs and W[hi]gism. His fair daughter in the Strand (the Church of St. Mary le Strand) I hope still goes on under his own direction, and I doubt not of her proving the most complete little damsel in town and doing honour to the parent.

Do you ever now correspond with any of the old merry gimcrack men in the north? The convener (Mar) still hopes to be merry with you and them after the old manner in the wonted place, and he wishes that Alexander—not the coppersmith—may visit that place sometimes, be in it who will, and perhaps some of the old underlings may yet take a little of his advice to keep things as well as the bad season will allow, particularly the plantations which will grow under a cloud if looked after, and that what he was employed in there lately may not go to ruin by neglect and not being finished.

The convener hopes you will take all his drawings into your custody and be careful of them; they may be of use some time or other. He would be glad of a dozen of the prints of the garden sheet, when there is any occasion of sending them, which his landlady (? Lady Mar) will let you know when there is and you will take the trouble to get them cast off, the plate being amongst the drawings, but he believes there are several cast off already.

He supposes that you have work enough upon your hands in Piccadilly, Her[t]fordshire and at Richmond, but, if you had not, and had a mind to visit your old southern habitation again, the place where he is now, is in the road to it and not above eight days from it, wind and weather serving, where he would endeavour to make you welcome, and who knows but he might be tempted to make the journey with you, though I wish he may not have time for it by going more northerly.

If you will venture a correspondence with him, he will be glad of it, but he fears you will think it may draw trouble upon you by many letters and some commissions he may have to give you to execute. If you write, his landlady knows the address by which it will come safe, and he would be glad to know yours.

He fancies his old brothers of the brush will not care for receiving compliments from one so much out of fashion as he, else he would trouble you with some to them. There is one though he thinks you may adventure on and that is Benjamin Bing (? Bromley) in Westminster who now ought to build the lodge for himself or somebody else, and it may serve for a pattern some time hence when it may yet come to be built upon the bank where it was designed. I know he must be doing something in that way, and ere now I suppose his canals are finished and that he is thinking of improving some other place if he likes the climate where he now is, and if not, that he will think of going to a warmer one for some time, to improve his knowledge in architecture, which I fancy would be as agreeable to him, if he have no hopes of arts being more encouraged in that country. If he has any commissions or commands where the convener is, he will execute them with pleasure. There is a brother-in-law of his (? Lord Stawel), whose humble servant the convener is, and he may tell him that the world may now be pretty well convinced that he was in the right in his sentiments of his quondam co-partner (Bolingbroke), who has been to demonstration the chief occasion of spoiling that building he was entrusted with. The convener longs to know that the old master of the workhouse where Bing used to work as foreman (? Lord Oxford) were master of his own time again, it not being impossible for one of his knowledge in architecture yet to repair the faults of that building, and he would gain more credit by it, as well as its being more for his interest, than any work he can be employed in. That master knows the convener is his humble servant and will be glad to hear of his welfare and his young apprentice who is engaged in the present work with him.

There is one other who the convener wishes you could find a way of making his compliments acceptable to, that is your acquaintance of last year for whom the convener made you a sketch with a round room in the middle and that I believe you are executing since with some improvements of your own. You may, if you find it convenient, tell him that the convener had always a respect for him, believing their gusto's in building, &c., to be very much alike, but that now he has it more than ever, and that he shall never want a relation where he is, and let him

not think that any ill will a great friend of his may have (though even wrongfully) at the convener, can make him have in the least different sentiments, and, if that great friend of his have really a mind to have a part in the building of the palace he is now engaged in, he shall be welcome, nay more than that, if his friend likes not to be in co-partnership with the convener, he shall have the direction of it himself for him. According to the answer you have to this, there shall be more said in time.

The convener desires that these two messages may be delivered in his own words and you had best appear ignorant of what they mean when you deliver them—as it is not impossible but you really may—and the two people must know nothing of the compliments to each other, therefore you had best make a copy of each of their parts for themselves and the preamble transcribed to each of them will serve for both." . . . Who knows but if your Richmond friend (? Duke of Argyle) be in bad humour with others, he may not be in so bad with the convener as you may think. You perhaps may smoke this, and, if you do, your trying to mention to him something of the convener might do no hurt, and might in time produce something, at least messages, which might turn to account in our way in time. You can best judge of this on the place, and, when you find him in good humour, do accordingly. The convener wrote him an obliging letter some time ago, which, I am sure, he could not take amiss, but is not sure if he got it. There's danger in your owing to him your knowledge of this, but you may assure him that to your knowledge the convener had always a particular respect for him, and, if he be in the humour I mention above and think you have a way of corresponding with the convener (as you may have by me), perhaps he might open further to you than he would to another in a more serious way. There's some plans of Hampton Court and Kensington amongst the drawings, which you would send over with the prints mentioned above. *Draft.*

ALEXANDER FRASER to BAILLIE DAVID FRASER.

1716, April 5[-16]. Inverness.—Receipt for 100*l.* sterling received for the subsistence of the 400 men to whom he is quarter-master for 15 days at 4*d.* a day.

THE DUKE OF MAR to A. SETON, OF TOUCH.

1716, April 17. Avignon.—It was this morning before I had yours of 31 March, or knew anything of your being on this side the water. I read it to our Master, who showed a sensible pleasure at your being got safe, and it gives me a great deal of satisfaction. The King was surprised at your modesty in your present circumstances. I am sure he is of such a temper that none will ever want who have suffered for him as long as he has anything to himself, but he is in a very indifferent way just now, and cannot supply his friends as he wishes. I think therefore

you are very much in the right to think of some way of supporting yourself, till he be more in a condition to assist you. . . . He has ordered a small supply to be sent you, but it is such as his circumstances would allow. It is to be given to Mr. Southcott at Paris, who sent me your letter, who, I hope, will get it remitted to you. I shall be very glad to hear from you what way you intend to follow, and how I may address you.

Since we came on this side, all has been done by the King's orders that was possible in the way he is in to supply our poor friends in Scotland. He first sent two ships, as soon as he arrived, to bring off some of those at least who wanted to come over, and three at least are since sent with provisions, arms and ammunition to the places which are most likely for them to come by them. I wish they may come in time to enable them to make such a resistance as may get them some capitulation, if it can do no more. Had those entrusted with it been as careful to send supplies to us, when the King was there with us, though they neglected it that long, we nor the cause had not now been in the condition we are in, and that it was in their power to have done so without the help of any foreign potentate is evident by what is sent since we came on this side. God forgive those guilty of it, but I much doubt if He will. We have but imperfect accounts of our friends; most of them are dispersed, but some were together still in different places, when the last accounts came away. There seems to be no mercy for them, so I am afraid those who have given themselves up may come to repent it. Sir Hugh Paterson is got to Holland, out of which I wish he may get soon, for he is not safe there. There's two with him, but he does not tell me who they are. I have heard nothing of Keir, for whom I am in pain. I suppose by your being with Mr. Echlin you came over with him and Mr. Hay. I had a letter from the last from Dunkirk, so I suppose he is by this time at Paris. I am told your friend Lord Winton is not to suffer, notwithstanding his being condemned, nor any of the other condemned lords. Perhaps you would be surprised with the King's coming to this place; it was force, not choice, which must justify it to all the world, for after trial he had no other place left to go to. *Copy. With note that 200 livres were ordered to be sent him and the like sum to Mr. Nairne at Paris.*

THE DUKE OF MAR to H. S[TRATON].

1716, April 17. A[vigno]n.—I wrote to you the 5th n.s., and had yours of 8 March o.s. since, and saw one of the 6th, I think to Mr. Nairne. I am exceeding glad honest Cl[epha]n has escaped so long, and I hope he is still safe but come away ere now, for there he can do no good, I fear, and runs great danger, which you would let him know from me, as soon as you can, if he be not yet come away. His letter gave not only pleasure to me, but likewise to Keith (James) who expressed himself very kindly on his score, and said he would be always welcome where where he was, and wished to see him soon. I pray heavens he

may come safe, and, though I cannot promise him great things here, there's always life for a living man, as the saying is, especially such a man as he is. His Master has a very good opinion of and regard to him. I wrote to you some time ago of some ships going about the trade our friends are concerned in. I had letters yesterday of two of them being sailed the 7th, of which I enclose a note, and another is parted before this with a cargo much of the same kind from Bordeaux. They are bound for Strickland (a spy) with putting a K in place of P (i.e., Sky[e]) which was thought the safest port for them, and I wish they may come in time to make a good market for those concerned. The sending of these now shows to demonstration what foul play was played by the factor (Bolingbroke) formerly, for he might have done it then as well as it has been done now, no foreign merchants being now concerned in it or given any assistance. I wish you may have an opportunity of letting those concerned know of what's sent. It may enable them to compound with their creditors, which is all I expect they can do, for I find there nothing to be expected of Mr. Eden (England) at this time without Fox (France) and the others joining, of which I see little appearance, but I am persuaded the time will come when Eden will bestir himself, and do it without other help, and perhaps that time is not at so great a distance as some believe. He is prodigiously chafed, which will rouse his sleepy soul at last when he sees nobody will set him free without his getting out of his easy chair. My two brothers-in-law I was in pain about are got safe to this side, though not yet come here, and a neighbour of Sir H's [Paterson], westward from him and on the south side of the river, S[et]on of T[ou]ch, from whom I heard to-day. I think young Burton (Berwick, i.e., Lord Tynemouth) and his friend B[ulkeley] are very stout to be with you, but I hope they are got safe ere now. Who the other was with them we cannot find out. God send us a good account of the rest of our friends. I thought to have had the paper I mentioned in my last ready to send you ere now, but Mr. Jackson (Inese), to whom I sent it, has not yet returned it or finished it. I am afraid he make it too elaborate, so less natural, besides losing time by his keeping it so long, but I expect it soon and then you shall have it. When you write next, pray let me know what is become of Mr. Mordaunt (H. Maule). *Copy. Enclosed,*

List of the cargoes of the Vendosme and the Marie Therese, in which arms and powder are designated as anchories and dark brown apples, and bullets as lead coloured apples.

ROBERT FLANNAGAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 17. Rouen.—Not knowing till of late where to direct to you, and not even sure if you were arrived at Avignon, I took the liberty to direct to Mr. Nairne and Kennedy, whom I believed near the K[ing], to let you all know what passed on the subject of the expeditions you charged me, which was exactly executed as I concerted with you at Paris. It could not be better contrived

than it was, both at Havre and Morlaix, and nothing else could have done the work. The wind continued as fair as could be for six or seven days, so I am persuaded both ships, especially that of Morlaix, are arrived by this. In my last I gave an account of all that was laden in them. That of Morlaix could hold no more and was even obliged to leave behind 15 hogsheads of bread for want of place. He still took with him about 1,100 fu[sils] with their bayonets, near 5,000 weight of p[owder], ball, fl[ints], a good deal of wine, brandy, biscuit and salt. The *Vendosme*, being bigger, had a great deal more. Should you have occasion for the saddle that is come back to Paris I'll send it you, or keep it till further orders. As for the lace, &c., I'll dispose of it as you ordered.

Our news from England yesterday says our poor friends keep together in the mountains to the number of 6,000, and that Cadogan has orders to go and reduce them with 3,000 foot and 600 dragoons. They say they have sent three men-of-war towards the Western Islands. God send our succours arrive before them. It's still lucky we got done what was neglected before, and could have been as easily done and more to the purpose. Two of the condemned lords as Nairn and Widdrington are to be banished or transported, poor Winton executed, and the other saved, several captains of ships and others turned out, and a general dissatisfaction among them, which God increase. Lord Tyne-mouth and Col. Bulkeley are arrived at the Texel by a Scotch ship come there from that country.

M. DE MAGNY to M. ROBERT (JAMES III.)

1716, April 17.—I have received yours of the 6th informing me that you find where you are all the facilities you can desire. Please God that your own Jerusalem had for you the same feelings you know how to inspire in strangers who have the advantage of knowing you. You will have received a letter from me which will have given you a joyful moment and a ray of hope, but you will have received a later one, in which I was obliged to make a recantation. M. de Bellemont (Berwick) is going to occupy the commission, which you know has long been spoken of. We are assured even that it may be further extended. You understand thereby people believe themselves secure here, and see at a glance all the particular circumstances. I have reason to believe that by his canal close connections are formed with M. Marshal (Marlborough). I am much afraid they may be his dupes, as all who have trusted him have always been. I cannot tell you positively the object of those connections. I believe however the motive on this side in this as in everything and the principal point of view is strengthen himself beforehand against M. Renaud (King of Spain) in case it should be necessary some day to commence an action against him. Mr. D[illon] has spoken to me of the letter you have addressed to him for the person with whom you have so much business, and of the obliging terms in it with respect to myself, to cause him to act in concert with me, and I have also

given him an account of what I have done on my side and he has promised me to speak as is proper and as he thinks without going beyond proper limits when delivering your letter. “Je ne puis croire que cela ait effet, et ne puis croire que cela ne l’ait pas, les raisons de bienveillance et de simple honnêteté étant aussi fortes que celles de notre misère.” A mark of remembrance on your part to the foreigner I spoke of to you would only increase and strengthen his goodwill. People pretend that M. Guiry (King George) does what he can to prolong M. Prevost’s (the Parliament) life and that he loves him so much that he would make him immortal if he could, and further that M. Marshal is, without seeming to be so, the soul and adviser of M. Guiry. It is further said there is much division in M. Cherier’s family and even in that of M. Calender. People also speak of a journey which their friend is to make to his own house, under pretext of taking the waters, which I can hardly believe. *French.*

POPE CLEMENT XI. to JAMES III.

1716, April 18. S. Maria Maggiore, Rome.—Expressing his satisfaction at hearing by his letter of the 4th of his safe arrival at his city of Avignon. The Vice-Legate, Alamanni Salviati, will merit the Pope’s peculiar favour by not failing to discharge his duties to his Majesty. *Latin. On parchment.*

M. DE MAGNY to [JAMES III.]

1716, April 18.—Though I do not doubt that he who has written me the enclosed has taken the precaution of informing you of the same things, I send you the letter for greater security. I hope to-morrow to have a letter of exchange for 2,000 Spanish *pistoles* to send you. *French.*

COL. JOHN HAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 18. Dunkirk.—I am mighty proud that you, and much more my Master, should take such notice of me. He can’t have a more sincere and faithful servant. As I told you, my purse turned so light, before I got hither, the nearest place of safety for me, that I was not able to come any further, and have lived upon credit ever since, else I had pursued my journey straight till I had the honour of kissing my Master’s hands. I have written to Scotland and England several times, but have not yet had an answer, and can’t stir till then. I hope, when it comes, I shall be soon with you, though you know what sort of a man I have to deal with when money comes in the play. Perhaps he may not answer my first summons, but a little time will soon discover that. I am mighty glad you are all so well in a very fine country. Mr. Abercrombie is still here, though he and I have no manner of correspondence together. I saw a sort of a merchant here, that came lately from England, where he told me he saw Tommie very well. He is turned the bully of Westminster.

Pray let me know if the packet you left with my mother-in-law or the heavy box my Master ordered me to give her be to be disposed of any manner of way, for I know a very honest man going to Scotland by sea in a fortnight or so that would carry a letter very safe there. As for any news from the other side you must have them better than I, for this is the dullest hole in the world.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO L. INESE.

1716, April 20. Avignon.—“I desired Mr. Nairne last night to tell you of my having received yours of the 13th. I have read over your paper more than once, and with some few alterations I very much approve of the alterations and transpositions you have made in it. It is now copying over fair, and, I hope, shall be ready to send you by to-morrow's post. I very willingly shall write the letter, which you call to authorize it, and the sooner all be printed, dispersed amongst the King's subjects in France, and sent into both parts of Britain the better, and I shall be glad of some copies of it here. I know I need not recommend to you the sending of some (as soon as it is printed) to Abraham (Menzies) at London and Mr. Seougal (Straton) at Edinburgh, but I must beg you may do me the favour to send one at least in a cover to my wife at London, marked on the outside of the cover Lady M. and enclosed in another to Lieutenant Alexander Rait at London which Mr. Gordon at Paris will get conveyed under a cover of his. I told Mr. Lawless at Madrid that I would send him one or two of them, and, to save time, I wish you may do it from where you are.

I have by this night's post wrote to the Duke of Berwick by the King's order, which I give you the trouble to deliver, and you will explain to him the enclosed names of which I had occasion to write, and perhaps he would not have liked my writing them plain. There is a copy of what I have wrote to him sent to Andrew (Queen Mary). I have mentioned to him this paper which is to be published, so, when it is printed, I desire you will be at the trouble to give him one of them.

In our opinion here it were not amiss that it should be turned into French and also published, but it is not, I fear, an easy matter to do that well and it is better let alone than not be well done. We fancy Mr. Hooke is as capable of doing it as well as any body, so perhaps I may write to him about it, and if I do, I will send my letter for him open to you, that you may put a printed copy in it, and cause deliver it. Pray let a copy of it be given to William Gordon from me to himself and another for Mr. Robert Lesley, and, if they be given to him by any hand so that he does not know to whom the body who gives them belongs, so much the better.

I will long for an answer from his Grace of Berwick, and, if this paper do not open his eyes as to some people, he has no mind to see and be undeceived. I shall be very glad if he let Mark (Marlborough) know what I have wrote, though I much doubt

of his—Mark's—acting an honester part than he has hitherto done. I wish I may be deceived in this, but we hear that he is breaking in his health a pace, so, if he has a mind to blot out former offences, he has need to make haste.

Since my writing of what's above the King himself has again read over your paper and struck out a good deal of what was said personally of himself, thinking it makes the paper too like a thing wrote designedly for a justification, which ought to be avoided. His Majesty sends my letter for the Duke of Berwick to Andrew, who, I suppose, will give it you to deliver.

Pray do me the favour to give my humble service to Mr. Dicconson, and tell him that I had the favour of his of the 13th, but, since I have so little to say in answer, and writing to you however, I hope he will excuse my not writing to himself directly. We are exceeding glad the ships he writes of are gone for Scotland, it is all that could be done by our Master and more than could be expected in the circumstances he is in. I wish they may go safe there and in time, but I am afraid they may be forced to do as the last ship did, sail round the island and come back.

As to the letter he sent me by Andrew's orders from Sir Thomas's [Higgon] correspondent, the King knows from whom it is and says all the answer that is necessary to be given to it is that there is already care taken to inform friends with them fully of what they write, and there may be one or two of the copies of your paper sent that person when printed.

Sir John Erskine being just come in, whom we have long looked for, I can say no more at this time." *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO THE DUKE OF BERWICK.

1716, April 20. Avignon.—“ Having had lately a letter from my correspondent at Edinburgh with one enclosed from the Doctor (Menzies) at London, who was entrusted with the King's letter to Mark (Marlborough) at least the giving of it to Davie Fl[oyd] to deliver to him, his Majesty has thought fit to order me to transmit the original letter to your Grace, being a good deal at a loss to know what to make of Mark's answer, and you seeming to be the only person that can explain it, which he hopes your Grace will do with your first conveniency and return the Doctor's letter.

Allow me upon this to repeat to you what I had the honour to say to you at Paris, that if Mark really means to serve the King and will give such demonstrations of it to his Majesty as may make him think he is sincere in the matter, there are none who have now the honour to be in his service but would be glad to enter into measures with him about it as they were ever willing to do. And for my own share, if he likes not to trust or be in any concert with me, as is likely enough may be the case, since he complains of me as I hear upon the letter the King writ to him (though I cannot imagine the reason he has to do so upon that) I declare to your Grace, as I did formerly, I will retire from his Majesty, being desirous he should be served by any who is

in a condition to do it, though with an exclusion of myself, and in my opinion the King in the case above ought in a great measure to be governed by Mark's advice.

I did all in my power to serve his Majesty as my honour and duty obliged me, and, though the success has not answered my intentions nor of those concerned in the affair with me, yet I may say it was none of our fault, nor was it a chimerical project we began it upon, for, had people everywhere acted the parts we had reason to expect they would, when I had his Majesty's orders to go to Scotland, our success and the King's restoration would have been in a manner morally certain. But, since it did not please God to crown our endeavours with the success so good a cause and his Majesty's merits justly deserve, I hope, and do not at all despair, that the time will yet come when both will be more lucky, and I shall be very glad Mark or any other have the honour of being the instrument by which so great, so good, and so necessary a work is done even without my having the pleasure to share in it, though that has been and still is the thing in the world I have all my life placed my ambition in, and I shall be far from being sorry that Mark know of my having said and writ so. I am persuaded it is in his power to do it if he has a mind, and sure he cannot but be desirous to grace all his other actions and make his country happy by this great one before he die, and he is not now young, so has not much time to lose.

It was thought necessary by some of the King's friends that something should be published on the affair in Scotland, and the reasons that induced the King to leave that country at the time he did. I confess I did not think this so necessary as others, because I thought the reasons were plain and evident to all the impartial world and must justify what was done by his Majesty, but, since others thought this in any manner requisite, I easily yielded, and your Grace will soon see how things are set in a true light by matters of fact being told, which I think was all that was fit to be done, which to one who must wish the King well upon many accounts, cannot fail of giving pleasure.

I was very glad to hear lately from Edinburgh that Lord Tinmouth and Mr. Bulkeley were safe there and coming soon over. I wish them a safe voyage with all my heart, having a very great value for them both, I hope we shall soon hear of their being safely arrived in France.

I have desired Mr. Inese to deliver this to your Grace and to explain some of the names in it, he having the cipher." *Copy.*

COL. JOHN HAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 20. Dunkirk.—This morning I was told three gentlemen were landed from England, supposed to be amongst the number of us malefactors. After a great deal of inquiry, supposing them perhaps to be three condemned lords or some of us, I found out your friend, Mr. Barclay, who, I don't doubt but you will be glad to see, since he brings you some accounts of my Lady and Tommie. Being a person of distinction amongst the

footman (*sic*) and those of a higher degree of his own core (*corps*) he was obliged to keep himself private at London, so has seen none of our friends, but I suppose he has something for you in *cachet*. I have desired he may go to Paris, and have addressed him there to Mr. Gordon, and that he may see nobody else there in case of mistakes. . . .

THE DUKE OF MAR to CAPTAIN GEORGE.

1716, April 21. Avignon.—I acquainted the King of your zeal in proposing to go yourself with the ship for Scotland notwithstanding your indisposition, and he has a very just sense of it. I wish you may be able to go, for I know you will be more careful and diligent in that matter than anybody else, besides your being most capable of that service. The King, as we all are, is in pain for our friends in Scotland being in want, or, if they be sore pressed, and can get no capitulation, for their being without any opportunity of getting off, so is mighty earnest to have your ship gone as well as the other two. . . . *Copy*.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 21. Paris.—I have yours of the 13th and 14th and have carefully delivered and forwarded all the enclosed. Mr. Dicconson's letter came in time to go with that for Col. Hay, at least I wrote him what he ordered and sent him credit on Dunkirk. I hope Sir Hugh won't stay after getting your Grace's letter which I forwarded yesterday, and delivered that to Capt. Nairne. That for Gen. Hamilton was sent him in due course. The receipt you gave me as having received so much from the Chamberlain, I think, was only for 100*l*. sterling, and my letter that covered it makes it no more, but, if I should have mistaken, my correspondent will correct me.

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 21.—I have yours of the 12th with one enclosed from his Majesty to the Duke of Leeds to whom I delivered it. The Duke had received your letter and the enclosed paper long before. I wrote to you by Brigadier Corbet, who left this Saturday morning, and, as no packets with any news are since come in, I have no fresh matter to trouble you with. Yesterday Mr. Innes gave my father the letter his Majesty wrote to him from Lyons of 22 March. I was still surprised when you, and one I had from his Grace of Ormonde mentioned that his Majesty had commanded my father to attend him, for we heard not of those orders from St. Germain's till yesterday. He is resolved to obey the King's pleasure and to set out as soon as he can. As to myself I propose to go to some place of retreat, I mean of leisure and opportunities of reading. If I know anything of my own mind, leisure is the greatest pleasure, and a desire of quiet the strongest appetite I have, tho' it has happened, very contrary to

my inclinations, that my whole life has been spent in hurry and avocation. I should be glad indeed to enter immediately into a scene of bustle for a little while, that is, that his Majesty's affairs were well on the stage, but, if circumstances make an intermission necessary for some time, I will, with the King's leave, pursue the scheme which brought me first into France, and amuse myself at Montpellier as well as I can with a few books, and leisure enough to make use of them, for it was purely in obedience to his Majesty's commands I came at all to Paris, therefore I would not now leave it without his permission. The Duke of Perth has Lord Clarendon's *History*. I take it for granted he will not refuse to lend it, so I hope you will receive it by my father as also a pound of Scots snuff.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STANHOPE to LORD LOVAT.

1716, April 10[-21]. Whitehall.—I received from Dr. Welwood yours of the 20th from Inverness, which I have laid before the King and have his orders to repeat the assurances I have formerly given of his being entirely satisfied with your services, and of his resolution of bestowing on you suitable marks of his favour, and, as he does not doubt of your continuing to act with the same application and zeal for his service which seems to require your staying still for some time in that country, so you may be sure all his servants here will think themselves under an obligation to take such care of your concerns that you may not suffer by your absence. I cannot conclude without doing justice to your friend, the Earl of Sutherland, who both by his letters from Scotland and his representations since his arrival has espoused your interests with such a hearty zeal as shews that your honour and concerns are no less dear to him than his own. *Original and 3 copies with a French translation on the same papers as those of Stanhope's letter of 10[-21] March calendared ante, p. 36.*

MONSIEUR MONNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 22. St. Germain en Laye.—Forwarding him an enclosure. *French.*

EZEKIEL HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 22. Paris.—Last night I had your letter of the 15th. If I had imagined that my going to Avignon would have been in the least acceptable to the King I would not have stopped one hour in Paris, though I was fatigued when I came to it. I thought a letter would come sooner by post to your hands, and I endeavoured to give a particular answer to every question in the memorial. I hope his Majesty wont impute my staying here to laziness or want of duty. If I know my own heart I shall never decline any danger in the King's service, and, tho' I am not a good courier, I will always make haste to pay my duty to him. As soon as Monsr. d'Argenson will give me leave to go, I will set out for Avignon.

CAPT. DAVID NAIRNE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 22. Paris.—I had yours last night expressing your friendship in a more extraordinary manner than ever I can pretend to merit. I wish for nothing with greater earnestness than an opportunity of being useful to his Majesty. I came from Scotland with Brigadier Hay, and several others more capable than I to give you an account how his Majesty's affairs went there when we left it. I am here very idle, and not in a capacity of doing anything for myself, and, as I have had all the inclination to serve his Majesty, I hope you will think a little for me, and Mr. Gordon knows where to find me. Last night came here Mr. Fraser, a half-pay officer, who was taken at Preston, but not discovered for some time, but at last was sent to London to have [under]gone the same fate with those that suffered. He's a very pretty fellow, and being unknown to you has made me take the liberty of mentioning him.

LIEUT.-COL. NATHANIEL FORBES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 22. Paris.—I was ordered in that detachment under Brigadier McIntosh, and was made prisoner at Preston, and being carried up to London was with several others put into the Marshalsea, out of which with great difficulty I made my escape, and with as much peril got out of England into France. I travelled here as fast as I could, expecting to have had the happiness to have seen the King and your Grace at St. Germain's, of which I was assured in England, but my hard fortune would not allow it, and the expense I was at in getting out of England and in hiring a barque to bring me over, being all alone, almost consumed the little money I got credit for in London, so that I can scarcely come the length of Avignon, and, moreover, seeing I can be of no use to the King, it's entirely contrary to my inclination to be burdensome to him. Therefore I beg you would advise and direct me what course to take. There is great talk here of an indemnity to be passed in England, which if so happen, it would be desirable to me, seeing I can be of no use to the King here, to return home, having left a wife and eight young children, who, I fear, are in an ill condition, for I am informed my house is plundered and my substance destroyed by Cadogan's soldiers. But, if no indemnity should pass, I beg you would think what I must do, for I can do nothing but serve in the wars, so I want to know where, and, if you think fit I should shortly take some service, I hope you will be so kind as to procure the King's recommendation, which is great presumption in me to ask, being altogether unworthy of, save that I was always faithful and willing to die in his service. I hope you will also be pleased to recommend me to whom you think fitting. I had the honour to kiss the Queen's hands, and waited on the Duke of Berwick, and presumed to tell him a little of my circumstances. He desired me to write to you, and was pleased to say I should be taken care of.

I intend to retire to some country town, being all things are so dear here and my money near done, and there to wait your answer. Mr. Gordon here will send any accounts to me. I was at Rouen as I came here, where Mr. Arbuthnot was very kind to me and said he would give you an account of my escape. He told me Black John was taken prisoner. I have never heard any accounts of Lachlan since I came over the Frith, and know not if he be dead or alive. All your country is in a bad condition, for there are garrisons in Invercauld and Abergeldy, and in Glenbucket, and Glenkindy, whom you had prisoner, is now loose, plaguing the country there, as Capt. Forbes does on Dee side.

MAJOR JOHN HEPBURN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 22. Paris.—My present necessities oblige me to lay before you the condition I am in for want of money to supply the necessities of nature, for at present I have not so much as buys the paper I write upon. What was due to me by the regiment I served in they utterly refused to send me, so I am obliged to have recourse to you for some supply, either to bring me to Avignon, or anywhere else his Majesty shall think fit, for I was, and am, always resolved never to serve any king without my rightful sovereign's approbation, so I beg you would let me know his Majesty's pleasure hereanent, and procure me his recommendation where he orders me, and I will never go anywhere but with a resolution to embrace the first occasion whatever I find his service requires me to do, or his commands enjoin me. I need not acquaint you with my former station, since the favours you have bestowed on me leave me no reason to doubt of the continuation of the same.

W. DICCONSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 22. Paris.—When I was yesterday with Lord Bolingbroke to demand the King's letters pursuant to his orders, he answered me immediately upon reading the note that he would do it out of hand, that is, so soon as he could gather them together, for, having shifted lodging so frequently, he said they were in different places, and indeed the house where I found him yesterday he had newly taken, and had lodged in it only that night, but he said several of the King's letters, when he had answered them, he had burnt, for fear of accidents in regard he had no settled abode. This, I suppose, was before he came to St. Germain's, so that in two or three days I shall wait on him again, he telling me that by that time he would have them ready.

But on this occasion he told me that he could not but think it hard that your Grace had not returned him your own letters and memorials, which he said you desired only to take copies of, for that it was a little unequal that you should have both his letters and your own at a time that he was accused, when therefore they might be needful for his justification, not that he apprehended anything could be laid to his charge but what he could evidently disprove. He said indeed a memorial was sent against him

into England, of which he had a copy returned him the next post, that nothing could be more virulent nor false and even contradictory, but that he was in no pain about vindicating himself in all particulars, that he was sorry for the King who would suffer by these misunderstandings, but not for himself, retirement and quiet being what he thirsted after. In fine he said the King would find it hard to lay hold of the Tory party in England, whom he would soon perceive to be broke and disjointed, and not easy to be pieced again, considering how they are oppressed there, and begin to be divided here.

I thought it my duty to give your Grace, as near as I could remember, his Lordship's words, and, when I go again for the letters, if anything of moment occur, I shall not fail to do the like.

Since my last letter David George from Bordeaux has drawn upon me for 18,000 *livres*, which is a great sum, considering how little remains of the King's money, and the daily disbursements we are forced to make on many accounts, for which reason the Queen ordered me to write to him to moderate that expense, that she hoped half that would do, considering two ships were just gone out so well provided, and therefore it seemed not so necessary to send so much more of the same sort of provisions, till one had an account whether what is gone could be landed, so as to be of use to his Majesty's friends there.

Sir William [?Ellis] parts to-morrow morning for Avignon in his chair post. We hope to send away the berlin and the King's equipage on Monday. I have sent 500 *livres* to Col. Hay at Dunkirk, and got Mr. Gordon to acquaint him that, if he could be here by Monday, he might go in the berlin.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO L. INESE.

1716, April 22. Avignon.—Enclosed is the paper wrote out fair as the King approves it, and my letter concerning it, all which you will take care to have printed and dispersed where it is fit as soon as possible. There is also my letter to Mr. Hooke, of all which having wrote to you fully two nights ago I need say no more now. Pray let a copy of the printed paper be sent to Mr. Arbuthnot at Rouen. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO ROBERT ARBUTHNOT.

1716, April 22. Avignon.—I had yours of the 13th some days ago, but had not time to answer it till now. The King is very well satisfied with the diligence you have so effectually shown in getting those ships sent to Scotland so well provided. I wish they may come in town (time) to the relief of our poor friends, which I am this day in hopes they may by Mr. Flanagan's to Mr. Nairne of the 14th, tho' I cannot help still fearing that they may have the fate of the last, sailing round the island and returning without doing much good. However it is all was possible for the King to do, and, had the like care been taken by

some who might have done it, to supply us when there, things now would not have been brought to this pass. I have wrote to Capt. George to hasten him, tho' I wish my letter may come too late.

There's a short account of our affair in Scotland, which I have ordered to be sent you as soon as printed, which will be soon. It is only setting things in a true light by telling matters of fact, a great deal of which could not have been otherwise known, and it will show the world that the attempt was neither chimerical, nor that the failure was neither owing to anything on the King's part or your countrymen, so I thought you would be glad to see it.

I am very glad honest Forbes is got safe to this side, he is a very pretty fellow and may one day yet be of use. I have wrote the enclosed to him, which you will deliver. It is a very great mortification to his Majesty that he is not in a condition to supply such as him, who have suffered on his account after their having the good luck to get off, as he inclines and they deserve, which makes the miscarriage of his affairs so much the more cruel. Forbes is a vigorous, active young fellow, so I hope he may fall on some way to employ and support himself, till the King's affairs be in a better way. In the meantime the King desires that you may be kind to him, and not to let him be in want, for which he will order you to be satisfied, but at the same time pray think of some way for him to employ himself, and, if he wants to be recommended anywhere to go into service, let me know it and it shall be forthwith done.

If you have any way of writing to your brother, the Doctor, pray make him my compliments, if you can do it in such a manner as may not do him hurt, should the letter fall into wrong hands, and tell him that I hear my son at London has been ill, and that I trust not only his health but in a great measure his education to him, of which I have wrote more at large to my wife, and I hope the Doctor, upon old acquaintance, will take care of his health, and give himself the trouble a little to oversee his education, for which I will be mightily obliged to him. . . .

Postscript.—The King and we all hope that you will be in no danger by your zeal in dispatching the ships and in particular I wish it with all my heart. *Copy. Enclosed,*

THE DUKE OF MAR to LIEUT.-COL. FORBES.

Informing him of the satisfaction felt by himself and the King at the news of his escape and the regret of the latter that his circumstances do not allow him to do for him and others who have suffered for him what is suitable to their merits and advising him to apply to Mr. Arbuthnot. 22 April. Avignon. Copy.

CLANRANALD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 11 [-22]. Ormaclade (Ormaclett) in South Uist.—It has pleased God to send Mr. Sheridan with what he had in charge safe to this place. It was not with small pleasure I received your

letter, which not only occasioned joy to me, but to several others of the nobility and gentry I accompanied to this place, "who are now on board the *Maria Therese*, to follow the fortune of their royal master, since the unhappy fate of our country renders them at present incapable of rendering his Majesty any other service than to keep themselves for better times, and save their persons from the butcheries that are daily committed upon such as are so unhappy to fall in the hands of our merciless enemies, there being now no other terms to be expected by any of us, so that our only safety under God depends upon what resistance we shall be able to make, if Providence does not give a happy turn to our sovereign's affairs, on which alone depends our safety or ruin.

The seasonable supply [which] has been so graciously transmitted to us by his Majesty at this time, deserves our most humble and grateful acknowledgments for so gracious and bountiful a favour, we have therefore, such of us as are here present, presumed to lay our humble thanks at the feet of our sovereign (whom we pray God long to preserve) in a letter enclosed to your Grace, which we doubt not your Grace will second, with those talents the divine bounty has endued you with, and that have been already displayed with so much lustre in the service of your King and country, though the cowardice of some, and the villainies of others have rendered for a time your great designs abortive.

It is no small contentment to us in general that in the midst of our hardships we have the happiness to find your Grace so near our sovereign's person as to be able to assist him with your wise counsels, not in what only concerns his immediate service where he is, but in what may regard the safety and relief of his distressed subjects in this his unhappy though ancient kingdom. We have an instance in the marks of the royal bounty at present given us, that your Grace is not unmindful of your oppressed country, since we attribute in a great measure to your care of us the promptness with which we have been supplied in our necessities, which is sufficient motive for us to return your Grace our humble and grateful thanks though we had not been formerly honoured upon many occasions with the marks of your regard for us. As for my own particular I shall always have a grateful sense of the favours your Grace has been pleased more than once to honour me with.

I am sorry to find his Majesty's affairs have been neglected by those who had the direction of them abroad, at a time that arms and warlike stores were so necessary for his service as they were during his short abode with us. In this as well as other things we find the difference of the ministers, and [it] makes us hope that your Grace's diligence and safe conduct will make you yet an happy instrument in restoring our King, and make your country happy.

The ship that was to come by the Orcades we have had no accounts of yet, which makes me apprehensive about her, and the two others your Grace mentions was ordered to Fraserburgh and Peterhead, were happy if they could return *Re infecta*, for all

the ports and harbours upon that coast were blocked up by ships of war in less than forty-eight hours after his Majesty's departure. Captain Tulloch, whom I believe your Grace means, sailed by the west of Ireland, arrived at Stornoway in the Lewis, about the end of January, and went from thence to Pollew (Poolewe) a place upon Seaforth's mainland, where he had occasion to see my Lord Seaforth, and put his charge in his hands, where I believe it now remains. This is what I suppose your Grace means would be useful to us, and wishes therefore it were in our possession, though till yesterday we heard (I mean anybody here) not so much as any mention of it. I wish those who take upon them at present amongst us to manage the King's affairs, may do according to his Majesty's intentions in matters of that kind, but most, if not all, amongst us think they have not been fairly dealt with in the distribution of what was left by his Majesty at his departure. If such measures be taken about this affair of Tulloch's, I hope we shall have occasion to give your Grace an impartial account of it. I shall beg pardon for this impertinent digression, and proceed to give your Grace an account of the affairs of this vessel.

Mr. Sheridan arrived here upon Thursday, the 6th instant, and after delivering me your Grace's letter to General Gordon, and another for myself from Mr. Paterson, which contained the copy of that your Grace designed to honour me with by the ship from Calais, the nobility and gentry that were here at the time seeming to have an inclination to know what might be in them that concerned the King's service, I thought that things of that kind was not to be kept a secret from them who had already suffered so much for it. Therefore I thought fit to communicate to those of the first rank what my letter imported, and, though I would not take upon me to break open General Gordon's letter, there was amongst them who did, and accordingly it was broke up and the contents read in presence only of a few of the nobility and myself. The contents agreeing in the main with what your Grace had suggested in mine, and Mr. Sheridan's instructions from your Grace being of a piece with both as to what concerned the ship and cargo, I proposed to conform myself in all things to your Grace's commands, which was to secure the ship and cargo, and without delay to forward General Gordon's letter to himself. This was first agreed to by the most part that were present, but it was afterwards thought dangerous to lose much time here, lest the news of a ship's being some where upon the coast might come to the enemy and by that means [she] be hindered from going away, if not taken or destroyed. This new suggestion took so well with the most part, especially G[eneral] Cook and his party, and even some of our own country, that, though I objected that it appeared plainly from what your Grace had writ in your letters that a return from General [Gordon] would be absolutely necessary before the ship should depart, I added besides, it was but just that the clans, who were the only body of men now in the nation that made any appearance for the King (though all that was left them to do was to defend themselves till either they could obtain

terms or forced to succumb), might be allowed some reasonable time, that they might lay the state of their condition before his Majesty. Notwithstanding of this objection, it was resolved next morning to call a council of the lords and general officers, to vote which was most for the King's service, the ship to wait or be immediately unloaded and dispatched. All the votes excepting a few was for the latter. I thought it was fit for my vindication, to have their opinions signed by them, which I got and have transmitted a copy of it under cover to your Grace.

This resolution being taken, there was no time to be lost in unloading the ship, which immediately was ordered, and the next day performed.

I have received the goods from Mr. Sheridan by inventory, and have given him my receipt for what was delivered, though he had neither inventory or invoice from whence he came for them, which I think is a fault, though I believe the gentleman deserves to be trusted, and in my opinion [is] qualified for brisk undertakings. Some of the arms and ammunition I have already sent to our friends on the continent lest they may have sudden occasion to use them, the rest are secured here, to be disposed of as occasion shall require.

Glendaruan, who was here at the time I was honoured with your Grace's commands, and who is very grateful for the mention you was pleased to make of him, took it upon him to carry General Gordon's letter to him, though he was at first resolved to go with the ship, had it been thought fit she should wait the return of that express, but rather than not carry the account of the state of affairs in this kingdom with him, he chose to run the risk of losing the opportunity this ship afforded him, to transport himself beyond seas, trusting to Providence for another, but, since that may be a work of time, and it being very uncertain when such an other occasion may offer, I think it my duty and interest, both as it concerns his Majesty's service, and our safety, to lay the true state of affairs before your Grace, in as particular a manner as I am able, from the time his Majesty departed from Montrose till the 29th last month which was the last I received from General Gordon.

The army marched from Montrose betwixt nine and ten o'clock at night the 4th of February, and arrived at Bervy at peep of day next morning, where the foot took a little refreshment, but most of the horse went that night to Aberdeen. They began their march again about eleven o'clock and came to Stonehyve (Stonehaven) that evening betimes. Monday the 6th we marched from thence very early and came to Aberdeen about 12 o'clock. At two o'clock a meeting of the noblemen, general officers and chiefs of clans was appointed to be kept at Marishall's Hall, which was punctually observed. The house was very full, and General Gordon produced the King's letter and commission, which, being audibly read, discovered the King's departure, which till then had been a secret not only to most of the assembly, but to most of the whole army. There was a visible alteration appeared immediately in men's minds as well as countenances, and I was both sorry and

vexed to see the effects it produced in some, contrary to what I could believe or expect. For my own part I was the less surprised, that, though I have but little penetration, I had long foreseen things must have ended in this or a more fatal point, which made me now bless the happy genius that saved our King, though he could not save the country.

It was surprising to see the extravagancies of speech and spleen to which the first transports of discontent or what you please to call it carried some people to, which I might name, but, as it is a thing of no great moment and deviates from my present purpose, I shall pass it to give your Grace the account I promise, yet ere I fully quit this subject I think the favours I have had from your Grace obliges me in gratitude to let you know that I am sorry to find (in appearance to me) a settled grudge against you in breasts you would not expect, but since my design in this is to serve your Grace, I beg you do not make me appear in it, since I am convinced what I mean will soon discover itself to your Grace's penetration.

Upon reading his Majesty's letter General Gordon produced another from my Lord Huntly, addressed to the General himself, thinking it should find him at Perth. This letter being full of loyal protestations, and I think insinuating that he had already got some of his men together in order to attack Inverness, it was thought advisable to put a delay to a letter that was to be sent the Duke of Argyle for a general indemnity, till it should be known whether his Lordship should join us to attack Inverness to enable us by taking it, to make the better capitulation, or go into such other measures as should be thought conducing thereto, upon which Colonel Hay was sent with the letter to know his mind, with instructions to meet us the 2nd day following at Huntly with the Marquis's answer.

Upon certain information of our reconnoitring party commanded by Captain Cavenach, that the enemy was at Stonhyve, we began our march from Aberdeen about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, being the fifth (*sic*) day. The foot quartered that night at Inverury, and the horses at Old Meldrum, and late that same night the Duke of Argyle, with most of his cavalry, came into Aberdeen. Wednesday, being the eighth day, we marched about ten in the morning from Old Meldrum and Inverury, and came that night to Strabougry (Strathbogy), where Colonel Hay met us with Huntly's answer, which was in substance that, since he saw no way of keeping the army together, he would not engage in any thing that would make his condition worse, but that he would endeavour to get the best terms he could for himself and vassals. On Thursday the 9th we marched from Strabogy to Keith, from whence again the Earl Marishall was sent to the Marquis, but the effect of his Lordship's embassy produced no other effect than that of Colonel Hay's. One circumstance I must not forget to tell your Grace to the Marquis's eternal glory, which is, that upon the certainty of our marching northward to his countries, he caused immediately dismount the cannon he had got from Aberdeen for

the expedition of Inverness, and caused to bury them and burn the carriages, on pretence the enemy might not get them, but in reality lest we should attack Inverness with them.

At Keith we left poor Sir John McLean, who was so spent ere we came that length it was not possible to carry him further. He died that same day month at Gordon Castle and was buried, as I am informed, at Elgin. The tenth in the morning we marched from thence to Glenriness (Rhynie), where Generals Cook and Gaydons came up to us with about sixty officers that had gone from Aberdeen to Peterhead and Frasersbrough to get shipping in those places to go abroad, but a man-of-war came before the harbour that very night and blocked it up. That night also the Marquis received Colonel Grant and a garrison of his men into Gordon Castle. There was like to happen an unlucky accident that night at Glenriness. I happened to have the rear guard that night, and, just as the regiment was going into their quarters and the guard set, a considerable body of horse appeared on an eminence just in our rear the way we came. I being acquainted of it, came out with Brigadier Campbell who did me the favour to stay with me that night in my quarters, to view them, and being well assured that all our army had passed a good while before, we concluded them to be the enemy. Immediately the men were called to their arms and placed upon an advantageous ground, and having some dozen of horse with us we ordered out Major McPherson and some others to view them, who met one that they had sent off supposing us to be some of the Grants, and told McPherson they were officers. It was now almost night, and had not been for this seasonable and lucky discovery, the mistake might be of bad consequence to both parties.

Upon the 11th we marched from Glenriness to Stradoun (Strathdon) and from thence to Kincairn in Strathspey and some to Badenoch upon Sunday the 12th.

The bad weather that took us there kept us in that country from the 12th till the 16th of that month. Upon the 14th the noblemen, General Gordon and the clans had a meeting at Rivin (Ruthven) in Badenoch, where it was agreed to send a letter to Argyle about a general indemnity as was resolved before at Aberdeen. After the letter was signed it was left with General Gordon, who stayed behind at Cluny McPherson's house, to be forwarded. All the Athole and Breadalbine men having left us, some at Aberdeen some at Inverury, the clans who till now kept in a body together, from hence went by different routes to their respective countries.

Argyle returned at Aberdeen and took post for London. Cardigan (Cadogan), who has taken upon him the command of the forces, stayed behind, and General Weightman sent to Inverness with 3,000 regular forces. The Marquis of Huntly, my Lord Rollo with several others delivered themselves up to him in that town and is sent from thence under guard to Edinburgh, and it's believed will be sent from thence to London. We had no return as yet to our letter to Argyle nor do we expect it,

for it's now past doubt that no other terms is to be expected, but to give up our arms and our persons at discretion, which some have already done that are now upon their repentance. Frazerdeall and Powry, how (who) rendered themselves among the first, are advised by their friends in the Government, if possible, to make their escapes, otherwise they will be sure to meet with Preston mercy. Some hundreds of the common sort taken at that place are sent to America, which they give out will be the fate of the clans when they can be taken.

By my last from General Gordon of the 29th ultimo from Glengary, and some other papers sent alongst, General Weightman was marched from Inverness, and Cardugan from the south, in order to join their forces at Rivan in Badenoch, the 5th instant, and to march directly from thence to Lochaber with their whole body consisting of 3,000 foot and 500 horse in order to exterminate all the clans that will not give up their arms, which I am told most of Appin's men have done already to Colonel Clypton (Clayton), who with 400 men is sent against Appin and Glenco.

My Lord Seaforth, who is resolved to act an honourable part in concert with his neighbours, will join Glengary, Lochcarron (Lochiel) my men upon the main land, and I believe Keppoch, with General Gordon at their head, to give what opposition they are able to the enemy in case of their nearer approach. 600 men with some frigates and small boats from Clyde and Argyshire are ordered to attack the Isles. If there comes no more, I hope we shall be able to give a good account of that number, though at the same time they are sufficient to hinder our joining our friends upon the continent.

This is the situation of our affairs, which your Grace may see is desperate enough, but a little time may yet, God willing, put all things right. If some lucky change doth suddenly happen, which, we are made believe by some that pretends to know it, will be, though what your Grace writ doth not give us much grounds for such hopes, I do not see by all that appears to me, that by our own force alone (especially being by necessity divided betwixt the Isles and the continent) we can make any considerable resistance against such a power as is brought against us. Besides, I am afraid, instead of any addition to our strength, some one or other will be daily falling off, as some in all appearance have done already, who have made great professions, for I am told Apine is absconding in his own country and most of his people already disarmed. Keppoch is suspected to follow Huntly's measures whose vassal he is, so that I am afraid a little time will oblige us to follow the examples of those whous gone to foreign parts before us. For my own part I rather shift for my bread anywhere in the world than truckle under tyranny and oppression in my country, though I could have a tolerable security for my life and fortune. Therefore, in case this may be the last refuge, and our hard fate reduce us to abandon our country, we shall have recourse to the royal clemency of our master and your Grace's goodness, who has always shown a tender regard for our safety, to assist us with ships for our transportation in case of

such an event, else it will be hard for us otherwise to procure them, and, since the time may be uncertain when such misfortunes may fall out as will oblige any of us to take such measures; with submission to your Grace's judgment, I am of opinion, that ships should be sent frequently from time to time, with such supplies as may be judged necessary for our support, in case we shall be able to make any resistance, and in case of the worst we may have by the means of such ships or ship, an opportunity, such as shall be inclined, to retire from slavery and oppression, if not from the butcheries of our implacable enemies.

Here I shall lay before your Grace (though I do not see whou it can be done, by the situation that matters seem to me to be in at present) that if his Majesty could procure two or three ships of good force to cruise among our Islands they would be of great use to his service, for by these means our Islands would not only be preserved but the inhabitants at liberty to join our friends on any occasion."

Postscript.—Sir Donald McDonald gives your Grace his humble thanks for your goodness in asking after him. He is much better in his health. Poor Glendaruan is grateful for your Grace's kind remembrance of him. I may say, without vanity, he deserves of your Grace what favours you have shown him, which time will discover. Though I don't pretend to give characters of people, yet being witness to many little passages that happened amongst us, since your Grace left us, I think myself obliged both on your Grace's account, and to do others justice to let you know the Earl of Southesk is a person to whose merit and modesty your Grace is much obliged. *Endorsed as the next letter.*

CLAN RANNALD, SIR D. MACKDONALD, and J. MACDOUGALL
to JAMES III.

[1716, April 11-22.]—The most gracious singular regard your Majesty has shown this your ancient kingdom in coming with apparent danger to your sacred person twice to its relief, joined to the many particular favours you have conferred on us in the most gracious manner, while we were blessed with your presence, has added to the sense of our most humble duty the tenderest sentiments of gratitude.

We indeed acknowledge with no little grief that some of our countrymen, whose families lay under the strictest ties to the Royal, and who were great professors of loyalty, have shamefully failed in the performances which duty, honour, and even interest required, but we are confident none of us either did or ever will entertain a thought inconsistent with the allegiance due to our most dread and dearest sovereign.

When the necessity of affairs obliged your Majesty to withdraw, we had sunk under the apprehensions of our misery, if your most gracious letter, for which we render our humblest and hearty thanks, had not revived and comforted us, as much as we can be in the absence of our King, whom we know from experience

to approach nearest in goodness and bounty to that Majesty whose Vicegerent he is.

The condescensions you are pleased to make are expressed in such a manner that we think all we have or can do too little for so good a master. God forbid we should presume to examine into the grounds of your actions further than you are pleased to communicate them. We are fully convinced of the great perfections God has bestowed on you, and we trust He will always influence you in a special manner with His directions. We are also persuaded that as to human assistance you have made the best choice in having the Duke of Mar near to your sacred person. We doubt not of his being consummate in the knowledge of affairs from the great things of his doing, whereof we have been eye witnesses, and, though we could heartily wish our general among us, and we were at first under a very great surprise and at present under unspeakable losses for want of him, yet, upon more mature consideration, we are entirely satisfied in such a minister's being amongst with your Majesty. We hope he will yet be instrumental in rendering the nation happy.

We give the most unfeigned thanks to Almighty God, who has preserved your sacred person from the hazards of the sea, and congratulate your safe arrival, making our most sincere vows for restoring you to the possession of these crowns, which by the most undoubted right belong to you.

We are most sensible of your fatherly care and providence in having sent us, at so seasonable a juncture, arms and ammunition; and most humbly thank you for that new proof of your bountiful goodness, and promise to use it to the best advantages, as much as lies in our utmost power. We also most humbly lay before you the ordering us to be hereafter supplied, as you shall in your royal prudence see necessary.

Though Providence for the punishment of our sins seems to smile on usurpation and rebellion, we are hopeful and shall always implore God that He will restore our natural, lawful and good King to rule over us. *Endorsed, as brought by Capt. Sheridan to Paris and received at Avignon 19 May.*

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Thursday, April 23. Paris.—I doubt not but by this time Martel (Mar) will have put his paper which I sent him in such order that it may be ready for the press. But I find there is no possibility of printing anything of that kind at this place. Selby (Lord Stair) hath got a printer put in a dungeon merely for not giving his master all his pretended titles in an almanack, which hath so frightened the printers that they will undertake nothing without a licence, which is not to be expected, so the paper must be printed where you are.

The two enclosed contain all I have of late from Britain, only M. Hall in a letter of 27 March, o.s., says that Lord Huntly was to be prisoner in Edinburgh Castle and that he and some others were endeavouring to throw the blame of all

miscarriages upon Martel; that Glengarry had burnt most of his own country to prevent the enemies subsisting in it, and that he and the rest of the clans were to assemble upon Cadogan's approaching; that it was not doubted but Seaforth would join the clans upon that occasion, and that Cadogan was on his march towards Badenoch. I fear the ships sent to our people will have difficulty to join them because of seven or eight English frigates sent about the Western Islands. Mr. Freebairn and some others of the most sensible men lately come over think it would be a great and necessary encouragement to them if some person were sent to them with letters from Patrick (James) and Martel, especially to Seaforth, Glengarry and Gen. Gordon, and that the sooner the better, that they may not think themselves neglected as Martel was when there, and this may be now the more necessary that they have now no Martel with them to give everything the best turn. But of this Patrick and Martel can best judge.

I have been here some days by Andrew's (Queen Mary's) order, endeavouring to gain some people who were not thought favourable to Patrick's interest. I hope there is no ground for Selby's prevailing with Edward (the Regent) to remove Patrick. I was told by a good hand that, upon Selby's insisting upon that, Edward had answered that he was himself in a kind of war with Pritchard (the Pope), and that until their differences were first adjusted (which is not like to be in haste) it could not be expected that Pritchard would have any regard to any proposal he might make for removing of Patrick, and that therefore he would not meddle with that matter. I wish this were true and I hope it will.

I have not yet made my compliments to Martel upon the justice lately done to his merit by Patrick, who upon this occasion hath confirmed the good opinion all who have the honour to know him have of his being a good judge of men, which I take to be one of the most essential parts of kingcraft.

ROBERT FREEBAIRN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 23. Paris.—Declaring that he bears without the least grudge or grain of repentance what he now suffers or the thoughts of future hardships, since it is in defence of those principles of duty and affection he has ever maintained towards his only rightful and lawful sovereign, adding that he had paid the 400 *pistoles* of public money entrusted to him by his Grace, when the army left Perth, to Gen. Gordon, whose receipt he has, but he is afraid except Mr. Will. Areskine, Glendarule, and his own brother none of the rest have been so just.

N. ROETTERS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 23. Paris.—Sending the drafts of the two seals ordered by the letter of 8 April calendared *ante*, p. 74, adding that he would make the King's pocket seal as little as possible, but that, if there was but one order round it, it would make it much less.

F. BULKELEY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 23. St. Germain.—I flatter myself that you will not be sorry to hear that Lord Tinmouth and I are got safe to France, and I hope you do me the justice to be persuaded that, had I or anybody else thought me of any use to his Majesty's service in Scotland, I had still continued to follow the remnants of the army which retired to the hills, but both General Gordon and my Lord Marischal, to whom I offered my service, advised me, I may say ordered me, to make the best of my way hither, so after many disappointments on the Northern Coast Lord Tinmouth and I resolved to run the risk of going to Edinburgh, where at the last after many accidents Mr. Harry Stratton procured us a ship, which landed us in Holland. I must observe that, wherever we passed, the whole country expressed as much zeal and affection for the King's person as ever it did, before our unhappy retreat. Dr. Abereromby, who is here, can give you a much better account of that matter than I am able to do. I must only take the liberty to tell you how much we are obliged to a fair lady's care and concern for us, while we remained in or about Edinburgh. I am sure it will not surprise you, when I let you know it was Mrs. Betty Sinclair, who would undoubtedly assist in the same manner any other in the same circumstances. Her unalterable loyalty and regard for all those who have the honour to serve the King deserves that you should be put in mind of her.

Let me now beg the honour of your protection near the King, and some small share in your own favour. I daresay I deserve both by the inviolable attachment I always had and ever shall have for his Majesty's service and the sincere respect I have for your Grace. . . . *Postscript.*—Not knowing whether your Grace be yet informed of it, I think it my duty to tell you, that, two days after we sailed, Mr. Stratton was to send a ship to my Lords Marischal and Edward Drummond, who were in the Islands.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 24. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter of the 17th with the encloseds, which were forwarded as directed and that for Mr. Southcott delivered him yesternight, adding that Lord Nithsdale parts to-morrow, but that he has had no answer yet from Col. Hay.

BRIGADIER COLIN CAMPBELL of Ormdale to the DUKE OF MAR.

April 13[-24]. Ormagled (Ormaclett) in South Uist.—The accounts your Grace is to have from the Earl Marischal and other noblemen of what has passed since the army left Montrose will doubtless be so perfect that any relation I can make will seem superfluous. I know several have also written, and, if any difference happen in the reports, Mr. Erskine will best of any

show you the reason of it. On reading your orders to General Gordon and Clan Ronald, I could not but determine to return to the mainland and stay there as long as any resistance shall be made. There will, in all appearance, be no tolerable terms granted to the clans, so that perhaps they'll out of necessity be virtuous and defend themselves bravely. The supplies lately arrived must encourage them. I shall inform you by every occasion of whatever matters of consequence fall out among them. My Lord Marischal, finding I inclined not to cross the sea, left with me 50 *pistoles* of the King's money, which I shall employ for his service.

M. DE MAGNY to M. ROBERT (JAMES III.)

1716, April 25. Paris.—“ J'ay remis a M. L'Abbé I[nese] deux lettres de change qui m'avoient esté données par la personne que vous scavés, l'une de 1,100 pistoles du cru, l'autre de 900, toutes deux payables dans la ville principale d'Epernay (Espagne). On est persuadé qu'a Lyon vous trouverez des banquiers qui vous donneront l'argent de ces lettres de change. On vous supplie de prendre quelques precautions pour qu'on ne demesle point ny de qui vient cet argent, ny pour qui il est destiné. Un mot de remerciement de vostre main, s'il vous plaist, pour engager la personne en question a continuer, et une forte persuasion de mon devouement entier et de mon profond respect sont les seuls graces qui j'ay l'honneur de vous demander.”

The DUKE OF MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, April 26. Avignon.—“ We have been so long of hearing from you, that we are afraid you have forgot us. I hope you got two letters of mine some time ago. I hope the good accounts we shall soon have from you, both as to the person to whom you was employed where you are, and your Northern friend and fellow soldier will make up the want of the pleasure of hearing from you since we parted.

I have now my Master's orders to write to you to speak to the last of some people who are lately come over and may be daily coming, to see if his Master will take them into his service. They are good officers, a great many of them, and those, who have not served much, pretty fellows notwithstanding, so might be of use to him, and take a great charge off us. The sooner you have an answer to this the better, and I hope it shall be sooner than what we asked of him formerly. I hope you will press this all you can, for I see no other way how they can be provided for, and 'tis hard and neither for my Master's interest nor honour they should starve, which the circumstances he is in makes [him], I'm afraid, not otherways able to prevent.

There are three of them at Paris just now that I know of, and of whom I have wrote to Mr. Dicconson by order who will give you their characters, and I hope you'll advise him about them. They will wait on you themselves to inform you particularly of their

services. Two of them have served long and well, and the other is a very pretty honest fellow, and pray encourage them all you can, for they are really to be pitied." . . . *Copy.*

SIR MARK FORSTER to JOHN PATTERSON.

1716, April 27. Paris.—Your papers are in my chest at St. Malo. As soon as I come there I shall put them in sure hands that will deliver them. I am in very bad condition, my effects are stopped in England, only for that I would have been with you ere now.

SIR MARK FORSTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 27. Paris.—I remained at Calais till I dispatched the two ships, and came to Rouen to be adjacent to your commands. I received your letter of 11 March but 20 March, and would have gone in the ship had Capt. Flanagan found it necessary. I understood the small vessel was given me for which mistake I beg pardon. There are orders in all ports in Ireland and England, in case I went into any of them, to stop me. I came here in order to draw my little effects from England, which I left in Mr. Stephen Godin's hands to the value of 580*l*. Now he refuses payment, and says I must go there myself to settle with him. I had interest in two ships there and cannot hear from the captains or merchants. I cannot go to sea, unless it's in his Majesty's service; no merchant would give me a ship. All this I leave to your consideration.

THOMAS ERSKYNE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 16[-27]. Pittodry.—Begging his Grace to receive the bearer, his good friend and comrade, under his protection, to whom he refers his Grace for news.

SIR PATRICK LAWLESS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 27. Madrid.—I received your dispatch of the 6th from Avignon, acquainting me of the King's arrival there and of your Grace's succeeding the Earl of Bolingbroke in the office of Secretary of State. "As I have always had a very sincere respect and attachment for your Grace since I had the honour of being known to you in England, I receive as a very particular one his Majesty's commands for me to correspond with you for the future, as to what relates to his service in this Court.

The Earl of Bolingbroke's dispatch to me after the King's return from Scotland was reduced to two points, first to desire a retreat for his Majesty in Spain, and secondly that some provision may be made for his subsistence. As soon as I received his Lordship's letter, I immediately repaired to the Escuriell, where the Court then was, and represented his Majesty's circumstances, and

what I had orders to solicit, to the persons who determine all here, in the most feeling manner possible. The Abbot Alberoni, without whose concurrence nothing is done here, seemed amazed at the proposal of an asile for the King in this country and told me that such a thing would, if assented unto, put this Court in an impossibility of ever being useful to his Majesty hereafter, and ruin at the same time the present system of their own affairs. I insisted however upon it, in hopes that it may serve to facilitate the other point of his subsistence, to which end I desired that his Catholic Majesty would be pleased to advance the King part of the remainder of the 400,000 *crowns* intended by this Court for the King's use, which had not been paid, to supply his present urgencies, and that a 100,000 *crowns* a year may be allowed his Majesty for his maintenance whilst he remains abroad.

I also represented that such an action would be equally generous, and wise of his Catholic Majesty to do, and that nothing would be more easy than to concert the remittance, and payment of such sums as may be allowed the King, so as to secure the secret from getting the least wind. I made at the same time the King's compliments to the Abbot, who had the honour of being known to his Majesty in Flanders, and told him that the King depended personally upon him, and counted upon his good offices to effectuate what he demanded. I likewise endeavoured to show him how great a glory it would be to his Catholic Majesty and to himself in particular, to contribute to support so great a prince, as our master is, in his misfortunes, and so many persons of the highest quality, who have chosen to run his fortune and are in exile with him. I also made this Court sensible, as far as in me lay, that, if it be prudent for them to keep measures with the Whigs, who are now in power in England and who at the bottom are, and always have been, enemies to his Catholic Majesty, because of the strength of that nation, and the consequence it is of in the affairs of Europe, it would be at least as prudent to support those by whose means their enemies will be always weakened, always kept in awe, and probably one time or other, thrown out of the saddle, especially when this can be done without the least appearance of departing from the measures which this Court openly pursues.

The Abbot thereupon told me that his Catholic Majesty would answer the King's letter to him, on the two aforementioned heads, to which I must refer myself, but upon my pressing him with further arguments and insinuations about them, he gave me to understand that the low condition of the King of Spain's finances did not allow him a means to gratify his inclinations in complying with what was expected from him, and that it was impossible for him to send any present supplies to the King. I gave this account to the Earl of Bolingbroke, who, I believe, has laid it before the King ere now.

I have since informed myself of the state of the King's revenues, and am assured, by persons employed in the direction of them, that those of this year are already consumed almost, and 400,000 *pistoles* ordered to be paid out of those of the year

1717. If what I am told on this head be true, as I fear it is, the situation of this Government is monstrous. That shall not hinder me from making new instances for a supply for the King, and pressing that matter as home as possible. Our Court is at present at Aranjuez whither I could not repair hitherto, having been very much out of order of late, but that shall not hinder me from going thither in a day or two, to solicit anew what your Grace orders me.

My Lord Duke of Ormonde, before his departure from Paris, did me the honour to recommend unto me a pretension of Sir Nicolas Geraldine's by the Queen's orders, which, if granted, may be of some advantage to the King. I immediately spoke to the Abbot, and to our chief Secretary of State, to whom the memoir given on this head to the Prince de Chelamare, was remitted. They both assured me that said memoir had been laid before his Catholic Majesty, whose answer was that no passports of that kind had been, nor could be granted to any ships whatsoever, without an apparent infraction of what had been stipulated on that head by the treaties of peace at Utrecht, which rendered what was demanded impracticable, of which I gave his Grace an account by my answer which I sent under Mr. Dicconson's cover.

What your Grace is pleased to communicate unto me of the present state of affairs in England is evident. The late proceedings of the Whigs seem to banish the least appearance of clemency, or even of humanity in that monstrous government. My Lord Nottingham's case, and that of so many other violent assertors of that cause, who have been removed for no other crimes but that of voting in favour of an application for mercy, is a sufficient demonstration that the foundation of their government is built only upon force, and cemented with blood. It's apparent that they will rather enslave, than not govern the kingdom, and that the constitution must be changed rather than the council. Various scenes of confusion will undoubtedly succeed one another, and, as severe as the King's present circumstances are, I look upon the agitations in England to be only the beginning of the troubles of that unhappy nation. It is not therefore hard to foresee in general that such disorders as are likely to ensue must by necessary consequence produce very favourable opportunities for the King, and I do not doubt but a better concert will be fallen upon by his friends, than the former proved to be. This I endeavour to inculcate into people's heads here, who may give a helping hand towards it in a proper time. I was much more afflicted, then surprised, at the King's residing in Avignon, for I was informed that it would be so by some of our ministers here fifteen days before I received your Grace's letter. I do not question but that the Whigs will do their utmost endeavours, by all means, to reduce his Majesty to the necessity of retiring to Rome, but I hope they will not succeed.

There is one Colonel Dennis O'Brien, an Irish gentleman, who insinuated to me during the King's being in Scotland, that he intended to make the King an offer of six or eight thousand

crowns, that he had saved by his industry in this service, but his Majesty's returning from thence soon after hindered him from endeavouring to sell his effects, and make up the sum he intended to carry with him to make a tender of it to his Majesty. He has a wife and several children to maintain, which hindered me from pressing him about what he writ to me, though I still keep him in suspense. I know him to be so zealous a subject that he will comply with his word to me, if the King thinks fit that I should insinuate it to him. I beg that your Grace will be pleased to inform me of his Majesty's will in this matter. There is also one Mr. Redmonds, an Irish negotiant in Lisbon, that is so good a man, that he was resolved to employ all his fortune in the King's service, and to go personally to Scotland to employ it, and the strength of his credit in all parts to supply his Majesty's troops with provisions, clothing, &c., which he understands as well as most men in Europe. It's convenient that his Majesty should be acquainted with these persons' abilities and zeal, that he may make what use he thinks convenient of them in due time." With request for a cipher, and that letters to him may be addressed to Mr. Nicholas Clotaud, a supposed name. $6\frac{1}{2}$ pages.

ABRAM (J. MENZIES) to L. INESE.

1716, Monday, April 16 [-27].—"On Saturday came on the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords for taking away Triennial Parliaments. The debate was long and it would be tedious to tell you all that was said. The most remarkable thing was that the Tories talked like Old Whigs and Republicans, against monarchy and ministers, &c., and the Whigs magnified the advantages of unlimited absolute power, and prerogative, vilified the mob, ridiculed the people, and exalted the Crown. But, since both Whigs and Tories had made this Triennial Act, in King William's time, the reasons that were then given being repeated, and many more new ones added, and adapted to the present times, the Whigs had very little to say but to press the question and to turn to the Book of Numbers, so the division was, 77 for the Court, and 43 against it. In which shaking of the bag, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Burlington and some other Whigs left the Court, and the Earls of Yarmouth, Clarendon, and Jersey voted for the Court. A new strange jumble.

The Duke of Newcastle built his long speech on a pretty odd maxim, that, since the King had lost the affections of the people, he must rule by the sword. This the Earl of Nottingham took to task, as a doctrine new in England and not openly owned at Constantinople itself.

The sharpest personal heats were between Nottingham and his brother on one side, and Argyle and his brother on the other. Argyle had said with a sneer that some men were very clever at changing of sides; against the abjuration one day, and taking it the next, &c. Nottingham said that since he doubted not that this was meant of him he must take the liberty to observe that

he knew some younger men than he, every bit as clever, as any man, in changing of sides; that as to the abjuration he not only owned he was against it, but gloried in that opposition, and were it to do again, he would be as heartily against it, as being an utter enemy to all State oaths, which he thinks serve only to debauch the conscience and to extirpate all public faith; but, since it had pleased the legislature to pass it into a law, he was then obliged to take it, though much against his will, &c.

Peterborough came in a little, in aid to the Finches, for Hlay having said that what was urged for keeping this Triennial Act was a matter of jest, and one might be very witty upon it, Peterborough said he must beg leave to differ from that noble Lord, and could not think that a matter which so much concerned the foundation of the Government and the liberties of England was a proper subject of jest, and as to being witty, it is not every man can be witty when he would.

The Duke of Shrewsbury spoke mighty well on several points of the debate, and, it having been urged by the Whigs that since now Parliaments were made by bribery, the taking away the Triennial Act would save money to the nation, he said he was very glad to hear some people own what was so shamefully true, but as to the saving of money, he could not see that, for he believed everybody knew that an annuity of seven years costs dearer than an annuity of three.

All the Scotch peers, to a man, went with the Court.

The Bishop of London's part was pretty odd. He said, that since he knew the taking away this Triennial Bill would breed very ill blood in the nation, and alienate what little remained of the affections of the people to the King, he could not be for it. But since it would be acceptable to his Majesty, he could not be against it, and therefore he would withdraw and have nothing to do with it, one way or another, and accordingly he went away.

At the distance you are in from this country, you may think some of these things pretty extraordinary, but, if you lived in it, you would wonder at nothing.

The bill was committed for to-morrow. When it comes into the House of Commons the debates will be warmer and more vigorous, but it will pass by a greater majority.

The Tories could not for shame but oppose it, yet they seem glad they are overcome in the struggle, and that it passes, since it will be so odious to the people.

It is expected that in the next place the limitations of the Crown will be taken off, or conveniently explained, as Dr. Burnet did the Thirty-nine Articles.

Then the Schism Act to be repealed; the Test Act explained; and a commission of visitation appointed of Church and universities.

Still his Majesty seems bent on returning home, to walk in his own wood, or to form greater matters for obtaining a better peace than the late scandalous one has been thought to be.

New branches fall of the Marlborough family. Lady Sunderland is dropped, in the flower of her age, and in the possession of being one of the first and celebrated toasts."

HUGH THOMAS to JEAN JOHNSON (INESE), at Paris.

1716, April 16[-27]. London.—“I doubt not but long before this you have had the particulars of Mr. Fo[r]ster’s escape. It has wonderfully pleased the people in general, though some talk as if it had been by connivance of the Government but all wise men know the contrary. The press yard is extraordinary full. Bills of high treason being found against nineteen of the Preston gentlemen that were prisoners in the Fleet, they were immediately removed to the press yard in Newgate and they talk of bringing in eleven more. Last Saturday, nine of them were ordered to appear at the King’s Bench in Westminster Hall where Mackintosh and four more were indicted of high treason. The first of these being commanded to hold up his hand to the bar, refused it, yet acknowledged himself the man they meant, but pleaded not guilty, that he was ignorant of our laws and unprovided, and therefore demanded a longer time, which was granted (them all) for three weeks, and added withal that there never was never heard of a rebel of his family, but they had been twice instrumental to the restoration of the royal family, his ancestor Macduff having killed the rebellious tyrant Macbeth, and much more, till he was ordered to hold his tongue, and commanded back to Newgate. All the time the prisoners were at the bar they made a dismal noise with their irons which gave great offence to the court.

The same day was a very hot debate in the House of Lords upon the bill for repealing the Triennial Act. My Lord Anglesey said he brought in the Triennial Bill, and the repealing of it would mightily inflame the people against his Majesty, to which the Duke of Newcastle replied that they did not care a pin for them, that if they would not love him they would make them fear him. Another Lord, viz., Lord Parker, said that it was not fit they should trust the choice of the House to such brute beasts and drunken country esquires. My Lord Chancellor said his Majesty had a better title than any that ever reigned before him, having a hereditary and an elective title. My Lords Nottingham, Abingdon, Shrewsbury and Buckingham with many others of the prime nobility argued strongly against it, but to no purpose, the Court carried it by a majority of twenty-six voices. The first time the Duke of Buckingham spoke, he was so ill that he was forced to leave off and the second time so bad that he was forced to be carried out of the House. As soon as this bill passes, it’s talked his Majesty designs for Hanover. What sort of Government we shall then have, God knows. Argyle every day gains ground of the good Duke of Marlborough, nor are there wanting traitors every day to foment mischiefs as you may see by the enclosed paper, of which no less than 4,500 were sold in the streets last Saturday, nor do the people yet give over their lampoons even against the King himself and cry out mightily for the Lord Derwentwater, a noted Papist, and never once speak of Kenmure; your friend is pretty well in health but still in his own lodging.” *Endorsed*, “Mr. Thomas to Mr. Inese.”

The DUKE OF MAR to L. INESE.

1716, April 28. Avignon.—Acknowledging his of the 23rd and thanking him for his favours and compliments in it. “I wrote to you two days ago and the paper I then wrote of is now a printing, and after thinking again and again I am still of opinion that it is better to publish nothing else at this time concerning B[olingbroke], for, should there be anything done particularly with respect to that, it could not fail of drawing on a paper war, which would be far from being of any use, and might be of prejudice beside the trouble it would give. This paper when it is seen by friends in E[nglan]d shows the whole thing enough, and there is nothing further wanting, but to tell by private letters since the K[ing’s] coming into France, what has been sent, which puts the thing out of dispute, and shows to demonstration where the fault lay before. There is already care taken to show our friends that the Queen had no hand in what has happened to B[olingbroke], and it is fit that that should be known both out of justice to that person, and for the interest of the K[ing].

I see I am obliged to Lord H[untl]y, but I may say I do not deserve that usage from him, as the K[ing] knows, and by a letter he lately wrote to Lady P[er]th, or to be communicated to her on H[untl]y’s subject, others may see this too.

I think though now that I may be excused, if I say that that Lord had certainly made a greater progress in terms for himself by the usage he has met with from the G[overnmen]t than I did or was willing to say, and that explains the many delays and difficulties he made, but I am very indifferent what he say of me, his tongue being no slander, so I’ll say no more of it.

As to what you mention of Freebairn’s and some others’ opinion, I take it to proceed from their want of knowing what has been done. I wrote to Gordon and some others of them by the two ships that are gone, and I could say no more were I to write now, than I did in them. Who is a fit man to be sent, and what way could he get to them? If those ships be in danger of being intercepted, so much more must he so long after them. A little man to go would be of no service, and nobody can be put over Gordon’s head, beside we can give them no instructions or advice, but to endeavour to get a capitulation, which is given already, for what hopes can we give them of any help being made them from this side or indeed from any place, and would it not be a hard thing to send anybody where there is almost no hope of his getting through to them, and almost a certainty of being hanged if taken? And I see not how they can think, or anybody with reason say, they are neglected after what is sent and wrote to them, I wish to God others had had no more reason. I wrote lately to H. S[trato]n of the ships being gone, who will inform them of it if possible to get at them, and you see by his letter that he speaks of nothing but of people’s getting off, and would not he have mentioned it, if he had had any hopes of their being able to do anything? All I can say further is, God help them, for I am afraid the King is not in a condition

to give them more help at this time, which makes his situation much the more cruel.

I hope you have had good success in what you said you was about at Paris. I hope Pritchard (the Pope) cannot be so mean to agree to what some asks as to Patrick (James), be the solicitors for it who will. Edward (the Regent) I am persuaded will never be brought to be one of them, and it would be a cruel thing in the double Eagle to concern himself in it though I apprehend that more than the other.

No letters are yet come from Mr. D[icconso]n, which is surprising. I write to him to-night by command, of which I doubt not but he will speak to you." *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO MR. DICCONSON.

1716, April 28. Avignon.—I had yours of the 22nd to-day, which I read to the King. "The sum which Capt. George draws on you is very great in a time of so much want and the orders the Queen gave you about it are very right, but I wish George was sailed, though his cargo should not be so great, for, by the accounts that are sent to Scotland, he will be expected there soon. I wrote to him some days ago directly from hence, by the King's command, to make all the haste he could.

I have the King's orders to write to you that there are some poor officers at Paris come from Scotland and England in a starving condition, particularly Lieut.-col. Forbes, Major Hepburn and Capt. Nairne, which he would have some care taken of, until they can be sent into some service, of which I have likewise by order wrote to Mr. Dillon, so, after you have told her Majesty, you may speak of it to him, and do the best that the present hard circumstances will allow. Forbes has lost a little estate and has been in Newgate ever since they were carried from Preston, from whence he made his escape with great difficulty, and he is of very honest people, and has a wife and many young children, but of them I hope his friends will take care. Hepburn had served long in Holland, and left his post of a captain to come and serve the King in Scotland, and is a very good officer. Nairne I believe the King wrote about before, he is brother to him who was at Preston, deserted the enemy to serve the King, and a very pretty fellow. There will very probably be people in their circumstances coming every day, God help them, I see it will not be in the King or Queen's power to do much for them, and by all their letters they express the greatest unwillingness to be asking anything, but want is severe. I wish Mr. Dillon by what I have wrote him may get them into other service, which is the only way I see for them, or how the King can get free of them. I assure you it is very unwillingly I write about anything which occasions expense, and I will be as sparing that way as I can.

As to what Lord Bolingbroke said to you of me, I beg you to tell him that I am not so much to blame as he would make you

believe. I acknowledge that I borrowed those papers of him to copy, my own copies and his letters too being almost all left in Scotland, where I am not very likely to meet with them in haste, if ever. I had not time before I left Paris to get them copied, and beside I left that place in greater haste than I expected, and my secretary is come here but a few days ago, who is now about it, and ere long he shall have all the letters and memorials and my journal too if he please, but that being very long, and, I believe, of very little use to him, it shall be left last, that I may know if he wants it. He may assure himself that I never designed keeping them from him, and I do not care if they were all published for any concerns me in them. Had he been so earnest to have them as to make him complain upon my not sending them, I should have thought that he would have taken the trouble to mention it to me in the short letter he wrote me in answer to one of mine after I left Paris, or at least that he would have ordered Mr. Brinsden to write to me of it, or to some third body to tell me what he had not leisure to do himself. I have carefully all along avoided having any dispute with his Lordship nor will I begin, as I sent him word at Paris, and he knows best whether he has or not. I must own at the same time that I was surprised, when I came to Paris, to hear of some things that I had wrote to his Lordship, that I thought would not have come abroad, and I had mentioned them to nobody but him, and another who was not then come to that place. Had I been very inclinable to complain, here was a handle without my having any else, and how silent I was upon my coming to France, he and others I spoke with know, but when people are angry nobody gets thanks however they behave.

I shall be sorry if the Tory party in England be so divided and disjointed that the King cannot lay hold on them. I see no other they have to lay hold on, but the King." *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO ROBERT LESLIE.

1716, April 28. Avignon.—I had this morning "yours of the 16th and 21st, within an hour of each other, both of which I gave the King an account of, and he is very willing that you go to any place of the country that is most agreeable to you. If you be at Montpellier you will be near us, and so we may have the pleasure of your company, and hearing from you the oftener. I wish your stay there and ours here may be soon shortened by a good opportunity of attending the King to Britain, but we must wait God's time, which, I hope will come ere long, though as affairs in the world stand at present, I see nothing of that kind very immediate as yet. If your father be still with you when you get this, pray make my compliments to him. I wish him a good journey and he will be long[ed] for here.

I am afraid the D[uke] of L[ee]ds is not pleased by his silence, and he has not so much as acknowledged the receipt of the King's letter, nor the paper I sent him by his order.

You may be sure the K[ing] of S[weden] was tried as to more than the particular I mentioned to you, and oftener than once, but we have no answer as yet to any of them, which I am surprised at, and it is not very promising. I am afraid he is too busy about his own affairs where he now is, and too far advanced that way to think of any other project elsewhere, tho' of as great use to himself, if not more, but the thing is to get him to think so of it, and I believe the most likely way was taken to make him to do so. We must certainly have answers soon, and I can say no more on that head now. The D[uke] of O[rmon]de and I are to read your long letter together to-morrow."

Postscript.—If the press at Paris had been free you had seen something in print and ere now, but I hope you shall soon see that the press is at more liberty elsewhere, tho' this to yourself.
Copy. Two pages.

DR. JAMES WELWOOD to LORD LOVAT.

1716, April 17[-28].—I had your letter from Borland, and delivered the enclosed to Lord Sutherland and Secretary Stanhope, who both write to you this post. You have no reason to doubt that plate will be ordered to be delivered you, but the ministry and all the members of Parliament have so much on their hands at present of public business that all private ones must be postponed for a while. I return my wife's and my humble thanks for the brandy you sent us.

SIR H[UGH] P[ATERSON] to the DUKE of MAR.

1716, April 29. Leyden.—I had last night yours of the 13th, and the account you gave me of the King's being well and of yourself was very acceptable to me as it was to our other friends here. "Could my stay in my own country have any way contributed to the King's service, I hope he will not think I would have left it, and my greatest concern now is that I can be so little serviceable to him, but I hope yet there is a good time coming and that he will get the better of his bloodthirsty enemies who are now pursuing so fast the ruin of their country. I am extremely glad that these ships are sent to the assistance of our friends, and I heartily wish they may get safe to them, for I am afraid those that are now in the north parts will be much straitened, for they are reduced to a narrow compass, if we may credit the last newsletters which tell us that Glengarry's people, Keppoch's and Lochiel have surrendered, and that those only that stand out are retired to the Isles of Skye and Uist, and the Lewis. There must certainly be a good body of gentry in those places still, for there are not many that have surrendered and very few of any note are taken that I hear of. Lords Linlithgow and Kilsyth proposed to go either to Uist or the Isle of Skye when I left them, and, if any more ships are sent, I wish they may call at these places where I doubt not but they will still find a good many of our friends, but I doubt not but your Grace will have later accounts from some

that are come from thence then what I can give you. I have a letter from Scotland from my old correspondent dated 6 April old style, which says that General Cadogan continues still at Blair Castle but that he had sent several detachments into the Highlands, the success of which they did not then know. They say an indemnity is much talked of, though it's believed all the trials and attainders will first be over, both of which are going on, and severals are found guilty at London, among which are my cousin, Mr. Douglas, and his brother who is not yet quite sixteen years of age. The attainder of Lord Marischal and about a hundred more has got a first reading. The Squadrone now set up much for mercy, and the Duke of Montrose, Mr. Bailey, and Sir David Dalrymple appear very zealous for it. Forrester (Forster) has found means to escape out of prison with his servant, which gives various speculations; a thousand pound is put on his head. I wish it had been Mackintosh. The taking away the Triennial Act has made some divisions among them. Lord Nottingham and all his party oppose it strongly, which will irreconcile him for ever to the present managers. We have an account of several warm speeches that have been in the House of Lords about it, and I suppose it is now passed that House. The Act is to be suspended for seven years, and the bill has a very fine narrative.

Some letters from England talk much of George's coming soon over to this country to have an interview with some of his northern associates. This is most of all the news this country affords which I here trouble you with, lest they should not other ways reach your parts. I came to this place soon after I wrote to your Grace last, and have been here ever since with some others of our friends such as Kier, Scotstoun and Touch. We live very quietly with some others of our countrymen that are students, and I hope we shall be safe enough, at least for a little while. I have wrote to Scotland since I came here, and, when I have returns from thence, I shall follow your advice and go straight from this for France, but I think I will yet be obliged to be a month or so here, unless I am forced to leave it sooner or that the King has any commands for me elsewhere, and, if I can be any way capable to serve him here, let me know his commands. I can have occasion from this to England and Scotland every other day almost with honest people that are going over, and other papers or letters may be got easily conveyed that way. We have likewise got one of our Perth printers into a printing house here, who will be ready to do any thing that may be desired. You may safely enough write any thing by the post this length, for it is a very sure way, and packets are never opened this side the water, and by the direction of your last to me it will make it come very safe to my hand."

Postscript.—"Cadogan has been prevailed upon to grant a protection to Sir John Erskine's lady, the Lady Kier, and my wife for themselves and families to save them from being plundered as others have been."

T. SOUTHCOTT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, April 29.—Desiring him to thank the Duke of Mar for his letter to him.—“You will know by this post that Forster has made his escape. I wish Mr. Mackintosh had done so also. Three Scotch gentlemen came to this town yesterday, though I know not their names. Oughan (Wogan) is another that is got safe on this side. The Triennial Act has passed the House of Lords, and is gone down to the Commons, being brought in by Devonshire. Lord B[olingbroke] is a good deal out of humour again upon an order he had lately to return some letters and papers, but the report of his father being come over with proposals proves not true. I have been this morning to get a bill to return Mr. Seaton the 200 *livres* his Grace mentioned to me, and it goes to Liège this day. . . . The appeal I have ordered to be sent hither to the Council Marine is not yet come up. As soon as it does I will follow it close. This I beg you will assure Sir John. . . . If he can give me any further light into persons that may be evidence for him upon the spot it may do service.” . . .

Postscript.—“Mr. Leslie sets out to-morrow. The game the French have in view is, that, whereas all parts of Europe are sufficiently drained by war, they are putting things in a method to get first out of debt, and to heap up sums of money before any of their neighbours, which makes them resolve to cringe for gaining time, they gaining more by one day’s delay in order to this end than any other nation in a week. They are about a project to commence next August to take away all taxes, entries and searches and raise one annual tax by parishes.”

JAMES III. to M. DE BASVILLE, Intendant of Languedoc.

1716, April 29. Avignon.—Thanking him for his letter and for the marks he gives him of his zeal for his interests, and requesting the continuance thereof. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 167.*

ROBERT GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, April 30. Bordeaux.—Acknowledging his letter of the 22nd with one enclosed for Capt. George, the answer to which is enclosed with one from Lieut.-General Hamilton for the Duke of Mar. The Duke of Berwick is expected here in 15 days with his lady and family.

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 30. Fontainebleau.—I acquainted your Grace that the Duke of Perth was so extremely sick that I could not have access to him, and I had a letter from a friend at St. Germain that he still continued so very ill that he could not be spoke to, which hinders you from receiving Lord Clarendon’s *History* by the King’s berlin, but, as I hope your stay will not be

so long at Avignon as to read over that book, yet the first opportunity shall carry it to you, if I procure it from the Duke. A gentleman is lately arrived from Scotland who desired me to present his duty to your Grace. He says his name is Saracol, and that he was engineer to you. I had no discourse with him, he being a perfect stranger to me. The Duke of Leeds told me yesterday that he had letters from England, that Admiral Baker is to be recalled, and his whole squadron with him in a little time, and another squadron sent to relieve him.

ABRAHAM (J. MENZIES) to THOMAS BAYARD (L. INESE).

1716, Thursday, April 19[-30].—I wrote a long letter last post to your cousin Samuel (Inese). If it came safe it had a detail of the present state of the public affairs here. There is little material since, but that the new bill goes on to take away the old one. The Bishop of Rochester, who said nothing on the Saturday, made a strange speech on Monday, in which he complimented, bantered, and lashed the Ministry to a wonderful degree, so that indeed both Whig and Tory wondered at it, and all agreed it was with an infinite deal of wit. An essential part of it was to admire the happiness of this free nation that was now to be governed by a standing Parliament and a standing army, &c. It has much increased the hatred of the Court to him. The bill may be this day in the House of Commons. The prints enclosed give you the public voice.

The desolations and deplorations in Scotland are unexpressible. France has served them finely, and indeed the Regent's answer to Lord Stair is not to be answered, tho' it has the misfortune not to be in the least regarded where it was designed to satisfy.

6 at night.—Now the Commons are up. The bill was in, and tho' there was some opposition it was read the first time, and committed to Tuesday next. Noes 150 odds, Yeas 260 odds.

[J. MENZIES] to M. MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, Thursday, April 19[-30].—The enclosed is one of the best of the pamphlets for the Court upon this subject, and, however it is done you will see by it the state of the matter. Nobody has writ on the other side for fear of Newgate.

We are told that everything is still disjointed in my uncle Sir John's (James') family; which makes everybody in town here shy to propose anything there. The little divine that went lately, I gave him all he had of material, but I have heard nothing of him.

JAMES III. to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1716, April. Avignon.—Warrant for a patent creating William Villiers, Baron of Hoo, Viscount of Dartford, and Earl of Jersey, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body, with a clause granting to Barbara Villiers, his mother, the rank and quality of a countess for her life. *Entry Book 5, p. 7.*

JAMES III. to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1716, April. Avignon.—Warrant for a patent creating Francis Cottington, Baron Cottington of Fonthill Giffard, Wiltshire, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body, with a special remainder to his brother, John Cottington, and the heirs male of his body. *Ibid.* p. 8.

The DUKE OF MAR.

[1716, April.]—"A letter from an officer in the King's army, after it had marched northward from Aberdeen, to his friend at London. February, 17¹⁵/₁₆." (Printed in Tindal, *History of England*, Vol. II., pp. 467-474.) This is the letter alluded to in Mar's letter to Inese of 22 April, calendared *ante*, p. 106, apparently a proof of it. *At the end*,

The DUKE OF MAR to ———.

1716, April. Avignon.—*The inclosed relation having come to my hands since I came to this country, and having upon perusal found it very exact in relating matters of fact, I thought you would be glad to see it, which makes me send it you, and, if you think fit, you may show it to your friends where you are. With draft by L. Inese of this letter, corrected by Mar.*

C. FARCARSONE (FARQUHARSON) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 1. St. Malo.—I no sooner heard of your noble undertaking for the King in Scotland but I went several times to Sir T. Higgons begging I might be sent to your Grace with such instructions as it should please his Majesty. I being the only Highlander that had followed the King then in France, it would be an encouragement to my friends and relations to see me, yet I was never employed till last November, when I was sent here, and embarked in the ship wherein his Majesty was to go to Dunstafnage, but he having changed resolutions I was forgot in that ship without any orders, which made me resolve to go with the Duke of Ormonde, and after our return I and Mr. Sheridan were designed to be sent to you with arms and ammunition from the Duke, but, just as we were ready to sail, two English men-of-war coming into the same harbour rendered that voyage impracticable. Several other designs were on foot, and at last, just as I was ready to sail from Brest, the unfortunate news of the King's return put a stop to all. I had then gone to Paris to wait on you, but my ill circumstances would not allow me then or since to do it, for for several years we have been so ill paid our small pensions that I am forced to stay here, though no cheap place, upon credit. Whenever it shall please God to give a fair occasion, I beg your Grace not to let your poor servant be forgot, for, though years and the fatigue I suffered in the hills

the first years of the revolution have much impaired my health, yet I shall ever be ready to hazard the last drop of my blood in so good a cause. I shall therefore entirely rely on your protection and remembrance, and shall stay here till you honour me with your commands. I know not if my nephew and other relations in Braemar behaved as they ought in this last occasion. If they have not, they degenerate much from the loyalty of their predecessors. For what is past there is no remedy, but it is my humble opinion, had the King gone a twelvemonth ago to Scotland before George either suspected or had taken measures against him, his affairs must have succeeded much better; but God reward them as they deserve whoever they be, who were the occasion of such delays.

Postscript.—I am forced to write my name as it may be pronounced. A gentleman told me he had from an Englishman just landed from England that Mr. Forester (Forster) and Brigadier Mackintosh that were taken at Preston had made their escape, and that the gaoler was secured and to be hanged for them. I am very glad of the change.

————— to —————

1716, Saturday, April 21 [-May 2].—"There are in the town Tolbooth, Cannongate Tolbooth, and Wintoun House, a great many gentlemen, five clergymen, four Frenchmen and others, some of whom surrendered themselves and others were taken prisoners. On Thursday last by an order from the Court, the Lord Justice Clerk and Brigadier General Preston went down to Wintoun House in the Canno[n]gate and examined Dr. Wood, the Pretender's physician, and one Mr. Ramsay, an episcopal minister's son, but they either could not nor would not answer to the questions proposed to them. Dr. Wood said he was the Pretender's physician and that he came into Scotland after his master and that was all. There are yet more prisoners to be brought hither and to be lodged in Linlithgow Castle as it's said, all the other prisons in this country being already full.

Glengarry was allowed upon his parole to go and visit the Duke of Athole. He has been since at Blair and Hu[n]tingtower, and is now at Perth till further orders. It's said he is expected here in a few days, and that he is going to London. They talk variously of the reasons that induced him to surrender; some say that he did it upon a promise of the King's mercy, others say that he is commissioned and delegated by the rest of the clans to treat about and negotiate the terms upon which they are to make their submission, and others say that he surrendered at discretion; so that it's uncertain which of these conjectures is most to be depended upon.

The detachment gone out from Inverlochie towards the Isles consists of 600 men, and is commanded by Col. Clayton and Lieut.-col. Cholmondley of Irvin's regiment, besides which another detachment is gone out from Inverness into the shire of Ross consisting of 400. It's reported that Sir Donald Macdonald,

who is at home (lame of one of his legs) in the Isle of Skye, has writ to the Government that he is willing to submit. But we hear nothing of the Earl of Seaforth who is in the Lewis, and as for Marischal, Southesk, Gordon, &c., it's uncertain where they are at present. Cadogan, with the troops, will continue about Inverness . . . till most of the chiefs, &c., be reduced or come in voluntarily, after which he will return southwards hither and order the troops back again into their respective quarters.

It's reported that Lochiel, Appin, and Keppoch have surrendered themselves at Inverlochy."

Postscript.—"I hear that General Cadogan reckons that most of his business will be over, and he himself will come hither in ten or twelve days. Lovat is not arrived here as yet."

BARBARA, COUNTESS OF JERSEY, to JAMES III.

1716, May 3.—Thanking him for the honour conferred on herself and her son and for the honour of his letter. Here has been lately a person who is now gone. The Duke of Ormonde can tell you who it is, being a great friend of his. They begged me to assure your Majesty of their humble duty and request. That person assured me friends increase and are in very good heart, hoping soon to be delivered of the governors they have now by the blessing they pray for may come to them. I am put off another week for an answer of that business, because one has been sick that is to do it. As soon as I have the answer I shall let you know.

BARBARA, COUNTESS OF JERSEY, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 3.—Thanking him for his letter of 22 April with the King's warrant for herself and her son. I am sorry your old friend was gone before your letter came to give him the pleasure of knowing you remember him. He had the honour of seeing my Lady Duchess, whom he left in good health. . . .

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 3.—Concerning Capt. Maedonnell who is going to Italy by Turin, and to whom he has sent a letter of credit, and begging him to assist him, if he can.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Monday, May 4.—"After all the *moyen* I could make I find myself obliged to send back the paper to be printed in your parts, it being impossible to get it done here. Martel (Mar) will find with it both his own additional paragraphs, and also some that Dr. Abercromby hath made, for he being a sensible honest man, and knowing where the shoe pinches, and what objections are made by his coming so lately from the country, I thought

Martel would approve of my showing the paper in confidence to him. He likes it mightily, but thinks what he adds would make it more acceptable. Martel will please to order the paper to be printed in a small clear letter, and good paper, that it may be more easily sent by the post.

Mary (Duke of Berwick) told me yesterday that she knew not well what answer to make to Martel, that she knew nothing but what Patrick (James) knew of her uncle's intentions, and said she never received a letter from him but what she had given Anthony (Queen Mary) to send to Patrick, but that she would send me her answer to Martel, which when it comes shall be forwarded.

It was no small comfort and encouragement to me to find by what Patrick writes to me that he had communicated to Onslow (Duke of Ormonde) and Martel what I wrote to him upon the conversation I had with Mary, and that it was their opinion, as well as his own, that I should continue to do what little I used to do for his service, though my own inclinations are very contrary to meddling with anything of that kind, but I submit.

Whilst I am writing this I have the honour of Martel's letter of 28th past. He will, I hope, have received another letter to M. Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) in mine of 29th past. Dutton (Dillon) hath also writ at length, as he assures me, both to Patrick and Martel. I think Martel's reasons very good for sending nobody at present to Scotland, where, if the English news be true, the matter will be soon at an end, Glengarry who is the chief man, having, as they say, submitted. But I am surprised to have nothing these three last posts from H. Str[aton] nor M. Hall. I send here what I had from England, with some prints; one of them hath pretty smart reflections upon the Government."

Postscript.—"The Duke of Berwick just now sends me the enclosed." *Enclosed,*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO THE DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 4. *St. Germain.*—*I have received by Mr. Inese your letter of the 20th, and "after examining the contents of the Doctor's (Menzies') letter, which I return, I do as little understand it as your Grace. Mark (Marlborough) has been, it's true, for these many years in correspondence with his neveu, and has always given assurances of his zeal for Mr. Keith (James), but to this hour he has never explained in what manner he intends it. The King has seen all the original letters, and, I believe, has the last of all, so that I know nothing more than his Majesty.*

As to what your Grace is generously pleased to say, that you are ready to retire from business, if it be thought proper for the King's service, I cannot think anybody will ever propose such a thing, and, though the lawyer (Marlborough) has taken some things ill, I do not fancy he would deprive his Majesty of a person so capable of managing his affairs. If I hear anything more of his intentions I will let you know of it."

MARGARET MACKENZIE to [JOHN PATERSON].

1716, April 24 [-May 5]. Balbedie.—"I regreat the trobling of you with this without being eable to give you a mor satisfactorie account of your frinds, thear sittuation att present being such that ther is noe posabiletay of hearing from them by reson of the great distance and the earmies laying betwixt use and them. Itt is now above a mounth since I heard from that countray att which tim I lerend that your frind whoe was indisposed had perfetlay recovered his health and the other two was weall, thoe you may be sour in verey indifrent sircumstances. I shall take particular cear to transmit yours to them if itt is posable, for I woud be unwilling to neglect anything that coud soften the rigour of thear featt. If any letters com from theam for you, I shall likways be very cearfull to send them or whatever accounts I have of them. . . . *Endorsed*, "Lady Nuthill to Mr. Paterson."

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Wednesday, May 6.—I have little to add to what I wrote by the last post to Martel (Mar). This comes only to cover the enclosed which I have just received for Mr. Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar). The seal of the cover happened to be fixed to that of the letter, as I have left it. I send also what I received from Abram (Menzies) by the same post, but had nothing at all these three last posts from Scotland, which makes me apprehend that H. Str[aton] and Mr. Carn[egy] are taken up, or forced to abscond. The *Postboy* in Abram's letter gives the most distinct account I have seen of our friends in the Highlands, and it has all the appearance of being a true one.

W. DICCONSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 6.—I received this moment the two enclosed letters from David George, who insists on the necessity of paying out 12,000 *livres* at least. The Queen ordered me to send them to know the King's pleasure, for on the one hand it seems highly probable that this ship will come too late to be of any use to the Highlanders, and then the expense will be thrown away; but on the other she would not take upon her to supersede your orders therein, and therefore proposed this expedient, which will not occasion above three or four days' delay, to send the letters, and, if you persist in the opinion of sending out this ship and in laying out this 12,000 *livres*, then you will write to George accordingly straight to Bordeaux and order him to draw on me for the said sum, and I shall not fail to answer it, and so to put to sea out of hand, but, if it be thought proper to lay the project aside, you will give him orders accordingly, that the crew may be paid off, and all expenses cease.

You will see by a print Mr. Inese sends by this post the probability of the clans having laid down ere this, which is confirmed by other letters, but you are best judge of what is most fitting to be done, as the matter now stands, and whatever orders are sent shall be punctually observed as to payments, which is what properly belongs to me.

I can give no answer to your letter by the last post till I see Lord Bolingbroke, which the Queen thought not necessary or proper to do on purpose, but being to go to Paris in a day or two I will endeavour then to wait on him, and give your reasons why what he expects cannot be complied with as to his letters, and the occasion of the delay in reference to the returning those he gave to be copied.

I shall not fail to take what care I possibly can of those gentlemen you mentioned. Col. Forbes I am told is here, but I have not yet seen him, but I have orders from the Queen to give him a present relief, as I shall do to Major Hepburne and Capt. Nairne, when I can find them out. Mr. Dillon is also at Paris, who, I hope, has had your letter in reference to them.

Giving the address to which George is to be written to at Bordeaux. 3 pages.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 6. Paris.—Tell his Grace I have duly forwarded all the enclosures I got yesterday. Pray why don't you get all your letters franked? Some of them are, and others not. However, I understand by Sir John Erskine's last that what I address to Mr. Russell pay nothing. I have therefore addressed the enclosed for Mr. Kennedy with the newspapers for the Duke of Ormonde. I doubt if you'll be so exact in your correspondence as his Grace has been for some time. Pray tell Dr. Blair I have to-day forwarded his to Edinburgh and will write him shortly.

ACCOUNT between MATTHEW KENNEDY and Mr. SHERIDAN.

1716, May 6.—Showing the sums received and paid by Kennedy from 19 Oct., 1714 to that date, leaving a balance of 11 *livres* 17 *sols* and 6 *deniers* due to Kennedy.

W. DICCONSON to [CAPT. DAVID GEORGE].

1716, May 6. St. Germain.—Informing him that he sent his letters to the Duke of Mar, whom he had asked to write directly to him.

THE DUKE OF MELFORT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 7. Lussan.—Regretting he had left Paris so soon, and that he had hardly seen him, when he was there.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 7. Rouen.—I have ordered Mr. Robert Gordon, of Bordeaux, to send you to the port of Cette, in Languedoc, a piece of wine, and to recommend to some person to send it by land to Avignon addressed to you.

I believe Mr. George's drafts very much out of the way. I wrote him so and laid down a project that did not exceed 7,000 *livres* at most. I desired him to go with what he could get, for the design of sending his ship, a prime sailer, was rather to bring such off as would come, than to send large maintenance to those who must stay, but I absolutely ordered him, if possible, to get some powder.

We have no bad news of Tulloh or of the other ship, so I hope they are safe, tho' the English papers of the last post tell us that two English frigates are gone to the Lewis and the Northern Islands.

The wine will go from Bordeaux by the Canal de Languedoc, and may arrive, I suppose, soon, if the passage be free. If not, God knows when it can come, but, if there is any possibility of sending it to Marseilles, if this way fails, it shall be done

CAPT. SIMON FRASER to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 7. Sens.—Capt. Nairne in his letter to the Duke of Mar made some mention of my arrival in this country and of my other circumstances. I was neither then, nor am I as yet, any way inclined to give him any trouble, being sufficiently sensible he has enough from other hands, but I think it not unreasonable he should know something about me, and I thought it better to do it by you. You will therefore be so kind as to take the properest opportunity to let him know that I was a half-pay officer, cousin german to Innerallachy, who, I hear, was killed at Sheriff Muir, who designed from the beginning to serve under his Grace, but was by the persuasion of some well-wishers advised to join Lord Kenmure, which accordingly I did, and at the fatal occasion of Preston endeavoured to do my king and country what service lay in my power, till I received a musket ball in the thigh, which sent me to such a bed as I could get, and by that means hindered me from being discovered and consequently saved me from the deplorable fate of the other worthy gentlemen who suffered at that time. They came afterwards to know what I was, and brought me to London with an intention to sacrifice me in the presence of the troops of the Household, but, as they were meditating my ruin, it pleased God to furnish me with an opportunity of making my escape, which accordingly I did about six weeks ago, and here I am, ready and willing and longing for a fit occasion to show my zeal for his Majesty's service, and in a particular manner entirely devoted to the Duke of Mar's interest. Though I left a small family behind me I shall be very easy, providing I may be useful. Let me have an answer as soon as you conveniently can under cover to Mr. Gordon.

I have writ to the Earl of Nithsdale, to whom I am well known and I desire you may speak to him about me. *At the foot,*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

This is from a very pretty gentleman, who merits 'all and much more as can be done for him. Col. Hay came here yesterday and will be with you shortly. 10 May. Paris.

[OLIVE TRANT] to M. DEBUSSY (JAMES III.)

1716, May 7.—“La lettre du 30 est arrivé a bon port. Elle seras ignorée de tout le monde sans éceptions. Il est necessaire que cela soit ainsy pour biens des raisons ; vous les imaginéz de reste, vous seul pour temoins, et il me suffit, je réponds du confidens dont je suis forcé de me servir pour secretaire. J'espere que M. Debussy m'apprendra s'il reçoit mes lettres fidellemens, la sienne m'a fait ressentir tout ce que je ne puis exprimer, je n'ai q'un mot à dire, je le vois tel qu'il est. Je ne puis en donner d'autre preuve que l'attachemens que j'ai pour sa personne et pour sa fortune ou je ne suis pas autrement sujet si le mérite ne me détermine, le reste de tout l'apanage ne va que biens loins apres. Ces sentimens ne vous déplairons point, vous aiméz mieux être homme parfait que tout autre chose.

Il n'y a rien affaire présentement de ce costés icy ainsy plus de tentative puisque vous me permettez de dire ce que je pense, dormons, et dormons longtems, c'est le plus digne, et ce plus doit être observez en tous état, je ferai la guerre a l'oëuil, et M. Debussy sera averty ; qu'il s'occupe de sa grande affaire, car mourir de faims est une bagatelle en comparaison. Vous avez un homme rare aupres de vous, il vous fera connoitre combien M. Southcot est utile a votre service. Je ne suis point surpris de ce que vous pensé sur cet homme rare, je n'en voit point qui luy ressemble ; il pense dignement sur tout, et il est sur ; vous et luy pouvez me tromper quand il vous plaira, mais je ne veux me commettre a l'être que par vous deux ; je ne doutte point que vous n'ayés eû de tres bonnes raisons pour ne pas faire ce qu'on vous demandoit sur M. Ca. On a crû aparamment que cela vous convenoit, l'intention etoit bonne, et par le même principe on sera toujours soumis à vos volontés, un petit mot de votre mains sans en laisser le soins aux autres étoit plus capable de faire entendre raisonner. Ceux qui souffre pour vous ont besoin de consolations, on a pas encore reçu la lettre dont vous parlez ; son sejour icy commence a faire grand bruits. Les indiscrets que vous avez esconduits l'ont rendus public aussi biens que les motifs, c'est un obstacle pour la garder, ignorés s'il vous plaist tout cecy jusques à ce qu'on vous le mande, si elle etoit un peu moins sensible, je souffrirois moins. Certainement elle a beaucoup de mérite remonter sur l'Olimpe ou nous périssons, celui qui fait les miracles me le promet, puisque vous le préférez à tout, avant de vous ecrire je voulois attendre une conversation

qui se prolonge un peu trop vous n'y perdrez rien. Si j'apprends que celle cy soit arrivée à bon port je vous en rendrai compte. Nous sçavons que vous etes adoré dans votre pais, je n'en suis point surpris, je le suis beaucoup quand je vois quelq'un qui ne pense pas de même, mais je croi qu'il seroit difficile d'en trouver. Je n'ai pas besoin d'expliquer que ceux, avec qui je suis, ignore, et ignorerons la lettre que vous m'avez ecrite, celui à qui vous l'avez adressée vous est bien attaché, il m'a prié de nous vous le dire, et je le fais, parceque les confidens ont toujours besoin d'un peu d'agréments."

[J. MENZIES] to M. MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, Thursday, April 26 [-May 7].—There has been a little opening of letters again of late, but not universal, and since ours, you know, never contain any contraband affairs, I hope you had all mine. Here's more of our prints with the most current news. We know no more of the Highlands than what is here, and that this is very near the truth. That country is entirely ruined unless Cadogan is merciful, for mercy must only come from him.

I send the protest of the House of Lords in case you have not yet seen it. The Tories on Tuesday and some Whigs spoke long and warm in the House of Commons, but the vote refuted all. The Court carried it by 130 or thereabouts of majority.

Mr. Stanhope's speech, I mean the Secretary, contained several things, about the Regent of France, the Duke of Berwick, the situation of Avignon, &c., which it would be too long to tell you here.

Lord Bolingbroke's answers to the objections against him, and contained in four letters as from Brinsdell (Brinsden), are now in everybody's hands here, and no doubt you have them where you are. They give strange ideas of things there. The Tories have ventured to print some things in relation to the Triennial Bill, but with so much fear and such hotch-potch mixture, that they are not worth your while.

[HUGH THOMAS] to JEAN JOHNSON (L. INESE).

1716, April 26 [-May 7]. London.—"The bill for suspending the Triennial Act has been twice read in the House of Commons and carried by a vast majority, viz., 103. Addresses are coming up against it from all the boroughs of the kingdom, but, as we know that proceeds from the spirit of a party that are enemies to the Government, little regard will be had to them, but on the contrary it will hasten the passing to prevent them. A sharp dialogue happened lately about it between the Princess and my Lady Bristol upon my Lord's voting against it, upon which the Princess [said] to the lady that her husband had left the Court to join the Tories, and, since he had, he should leave them for ever. Upon which the lady replied: 'If your Highness calls voting for the ancient laws and liberties of England

a leaving the Court you may depend on it he has left the Court for ever,' a very bold answer to be given to a Princess. His Majesty when last at the opera seated himself between the two Turks and Nicholene the singer. A bill is past the Royal assent to prevent lawsuits against the persons that have acted zealously in the late rebellion against disaffected persons, upon which a violent cry is raised by the Tories that it absolves all rapines, violences and murders, and secures all thieves in the possessions of their robberies, plunders and spoils, a thing never heard of to be countenanced by public authority from the creation of the world before. A letter came to a friend of mine from one Captain Wats, formerly a page to my Lord Portland, to acquaint him of his good success in this nature, viz., that he was lodged in a good warm house of a doctor of physic in Lancashire, and had made himself heir to all his fortune, which he had sold and disposed of to the best advantage, except the kitchen grate, which he could get nobody to buy and was too big to carry away, and my friend being a zealous Grison Calvinist, said, you know all plunders are lawful, and pretends to be now a true naturalized Englishman, and came one day to say to me 'good-morrow, countryman.' This pleases us as well as the Normans did in William the Conqueror's days. This day twelve more of the Preston [prisoners] were to be arraigned at Westminster."

Our sick friend is still in his old lodgings, but his physicians give him daily more promises of favour than ever.

Postscript.—The mob were very insolent St. George's Day, and the City all in a flame with illuminations and bonfires.

CAPT. DAVID NAIRNE to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 8. Sens.—A few days after I wrote to the Duke of Mar I left Paris, and retired here in company with Sir George Sinclair, the two Freebairns, Hepburn, and several others. I delivered your letter to Mr. Hepburn, which was enclosed with mine from Mr. Gordon, and last night he went for Paris to wait on the gentlemen the Duke of Mar has recommended us to, but what they can propose to do for us in that brigade I do not as yet comprehend, there being a great many pretty fellows, whose misfortunes are of a longer date than ours, and at present unprovided, but we are much obliged to his Grace for the trouble he takes about us. I designed to have gone to Avignon when I came to Paris, but finding so many resorting to it daily I deferred that journey, inclining not to be troublesome. I know my father's circumstances are not very good, neither are they so bad, I hope, but he will be able to send me some small thing yearly, which will not do of itself, so if I can get any gentill post about that Court, tho' of a small income, I shall never prove ungrateful to any who shall contribute to it, for I don't care for serving any prince, while we have so fine a one of our own. Tho' I am unknown to Mr. Nairne, who is with the King, I took the freedom of writing to him much to this purpose.

ROBERT LESLIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 9.—I have yours of the 28th, and, since his Majesty is pleased to give me leave I intend soon to leave Paris, but I should be very glad it were towards home. What little business I had I wrote to Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde) because I had a key with him, and, though the post is very secure in France, yet it is more satisfactory to write in cipher, and I presume it is the same to which of your Graces I write. I think the Duke of L[ee]ds to blame for not acknowledging the receipt of your Grace's and the enclosure, but if you knew how difficult and uneasy it is to him to write it would mitigate it a little. He has been pretty much indisposed this last fortnight, but to me he expressed the greatest joy on receiving the paper.

I am glad the press is so free. I have not mentioned it to any person, but I could have done it in Paris. I printed the King's Declaration, the Letter to the Bishops and Clergy, that to the Two Universities and that to the Lord Mayor, &c., of London, as also the Duke of Ormonde's letter. Mr. Hamilton wrote to me that you wanted the *Present State of Great Britain* in the last edition. I saw it with Lord Tynemouth. I will get it from him, and send it by the first hand that goes.

CAPT. ALEXANDER McDONALD to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716,] Saturday, [May 9]. St. Esprit.—I forgot to ask if I should direct my letters to your Grace or to any merchant in the town, because I am afraid they should be opened, if I direct them to you. Nothing shall pass at Paris but what you shall be apprised of and likewise what news comes from London.

THE MARQUIS OF TULLIBARDINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, [May] 9. Roscoff.—Referring him to Lord Southesk, with whom his brother goes, for a full and true account of everything concerning the King's affairs in Scotland, and regretting that his being not a little out of order hinders him from having the happiness of waiting on the King amongst the first.

WILLIAM ERSKINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, April 29-May 9 (*sic*). Roscoff.—When the King left Montrose, which the situation of his affairs undoubtedly made absolutely necessary, most people were quite confounded with it, for, as you know, few knew anything of the design, and very few had turned their thoughts upon the circumstances of the King's affairs. Many people without allowing themselves time to think condemned the thing in general, and you may believe you bore no small share in the blame. Others were more moderate in that, and laid the whole blame on your Grace, but at the same time a great many even in the first moment did not complain, and were far from blaming you, and that was no sooner over

than they avowedly stood in justification of the whole. Amongst these I must do Lord Southesk justice, and likewise Lord Tullibardine, although he complained of some particular things, as the other did indeed likewise, particularly of your partiality as they called it to Lord Marischal, to whom indeed I did at first particularly attach myself, believing him particularly engaged in friendship to you, but I soon found myself mistaken, and that he rather encouraged the general clamour, particularly against your Grace, but he soon found that a wonder does not last nine days, and it was surprising indeed how soon the humour changed, but, as I believe his Lordship's way of doing proceeded from some bad advice, so I hope he will soon be sensible of his mistake. I have not time to write more fully at present. We arrived here with Capt. Sheridan within these two hours. His letters from Clanranald and the enclosed from Glenderule will inform you of the situation of affairs in the Highlands, and Lord Southesk and other lords of all the circumstances. I hope you will pardon me for writing so freely, but I thought you would not be dissatisfied to have a small hint of the humours on the arrival of these lords. I would have waited on you with the first, but had the misfortune to sprain my ankle in Uist, so I am not able to make any long journey. *This and the last letter are endorsed as brought by Lord George Murray.*

SIR J. FORRESTER TO DAVID NAIRNE.

1716, May 10. Morlaix.—Whether this or our posting lords will give you the first account of our landing I know not, but what I am sure of is, that, if his Majesty does not impose silence, he will be as much troubled with their factions about his royal person as he has yet been by any, which I thought it my duty to acquaint him of by your channel. Unhappy people, who after ruining themselves and their country, cannot yet drive together! though his Majesty's natural penetration will not be exercised to find what they drive at. Never was misery greater than that we went through since Montrose; the King's going off struck everybody at first and the Duke of Mar's yet more, but time and the Marquis of Huntly's behaviour since (as well as before) his Majesty's departure convinced all the world, if he had missed the opportunity he had at Montrose, none other could have presented itself since. The clans marched and kept in a body to Ruthven in Badenoch, whence they separated, having neither means or possibility of staying any longer together in the rudest season I have ever seen, and in a country where men and horse were equally in danger of starving. Before they parted they drew up and signed a letter to Argyle, hoping for an amnesty for their lives and fortunes, but silence was all the answer it got. What has since passed the King has a full account of by Clanronald's letter, who has signalized himself beyond expression in regard of us all, as the King will at large know from our peers, who will all agree in that at least.

We are made believe here we are broke in France. I hope it is not true, but for fear of the worst, since I have not money enough to go post, I will make all the diligence I can by the next swiftest *voitures* I can get to join the regiment, where I shall wait till Heaven is pleased to open a happier scene for the King's appearing on and for his exiled subjects.

Postscript.—I shall not go to St. Germain's, to make the more haste to the regiment, though I must pass by Rouen to join it.

[J. MENZIES] to THOMAS BAYARD (INESE).

1716, April 30[-May 11].—Here's more of our most approved news. As to the affairs of Scotland these prints agree with the best of the private letters, one original whereof I send you also.

Here's two or three scraps of a new pamphlet that's one of the smartest and most authentic for the Court, so you need not doubt of its authority or of its knowledge of sentiments. By it you will see what weight is laid upon your Regent or his fawnings and compliments, what our notions are still of the peace so ignominious to this nation, what opinion there is at the fountain head of the inclination of the people of England, &c. Every authentic print or pamphlet or sentiment is to the same purpose. No stop in the Triennial Repeal, nor will be in anything that can rivet the majority or promote the public designs.

HUGH THOMAS to JEAN JOHNSON (L. INESE).

1716, April 30[-May 11]. London.—“Last week violent debates happened in the House about the Septennial Bill, no less than fifty speeches were made against it by the Tories to no purpose. Mr. Stanhope said the Pretender appeared publicly at Avignon with great numbers of his pretended subjects and was every day giving new honours to one or other of them, and that the Regent's making the Duke of Berwick Governor of Guienne and calling together an army of 30,000 men near Bayonne it was very visible another invasion was hourly expected, and that the Regent was in his interest; upon which one of the members said in the House, if he thought so, he would not say so. Stanhope further added it was therefore high time to look to their own security and that, unless this Bill passed, no foreign power would enter into alliance with us lest the next Parliament should annul what this had done. Mr. Snell stood up and said, that it was not in their power to part with the privileges of the people because the proclamation that called them together was a scandalous libel, their elections gotten by bribery and their proceedings arbitrary and illegal, upon which the House cried out, ‘to the Bar, to the Bar,’ upon that [that] member immediately begged pardon and cried out aloud, because it would not be a confinement for the Sessions only as in former Parliaments, but for seven years, which submission in those odd terms the House accepted of for fear of aggravating the whole

people. Afterwards a Scotch member speaking for the Bill, Mr. Snell again stood up and said it was no wonder those gentlemen should so easily give up the liberties of this kingdom who had already sold and enslaved their own. Upon which all the Scotch stood up and demanded justice, to which he immediately answered again with begging pardon, saying he did not mean any of those worthy gentlemen, but that whole nation, which submission was again accepted, for the former reasons, upon which Mr. Shippen stood up and seconded the motion with more bitter invectives, but in such terms as they could take no advantage of, as, I do not say that the Scots for 100,000*l.* privately and 700,000*l.* equivalent sold their kingdom, I do not say that the proclamation by which this honourable House was called, was a scandalous libel, I do not say their elections were secured by bribery, I do not say the House for that money were resolved to have a valuable consideration by selling the liberties of the people, yet I am much of the opinion of that worthy member. The two Lechmeres also voted against it, but to no purpose. Hereupon the Tories thought to clog the Bill with a clause that no member should sit in the House who had any pension or salary from the Court for any term of years, which the Court looking upon as an artifice only to gain time for the country to bring in their petitions against it so passed it without amends, and ordered another separate Bill upon that head. It is said above two hundred addresses upon that subject have been burnt at the Post Office as coming too late, so that now addresses are coming up from all parts to his Majesty against it, but this will only hasten its passing the Royal assent before they can come. Every penny of my Lord Widdrington's estate is seized by the Government and a pension of 400*l.* a year given him for this and his children's maintenance, but my Lady Derwentwater has had no disturbance yet."

Postscript.—"Here is a mighty talk that the Pope has given Dr. Leslie and the Protestants a public chapel in Avignon."

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 12. Paris.—Acknowledging the Duke of Mar's letter of the 5th, the enclosures in which he will carefully forward, adding that he supposes Col. Hay and Mr. Forster will soon leave Paris for Avignon and that the Duke of Perth died that morning.

THE DUKE OF MAR to the DUKE OF LEEDS.

1716, May 12.—Not hearing of your receiving the commission sent you by the King's orders, and your not writing to him on a letter he wrote you 12 April made me afraid they had not come to your hands.

The King had to-day a letter from the Queen, telling him of your being with her, and that you seem to have expected back before now the draft of your letter and project for A[dmiral]

B[ake]r. The King wrote to you the reason of the delay of giving any orders at that time, which have existed ever since, which made them not to be returned. We have as yet nothing from our friends in England, on which it was thought reasonable to found anything for putting your project in execution, but they were written to again after Mr. H[amilto]n's coming here, and I hope ere long we may have better answers from them. In the meantime I wrote by the King's orders to Paris to see if the K. of S[wede]n could be brought to enter into measures so far with him as to receive into his ports and entertain in his service any ships that should come over to the King, till he should have occasion for them himself, and I did all I could to make it appear for the K. of S[wede]n's interest, as I really think it is, to come into these measures. We have yet no return, and till we have, or such accounts from our friends in England as we wish, you may see it is impossible for the King to know what orders are advisable or necessary in the project you propose. That is the reason your papers are not yet returned, but as soon as we have answers to these two points, you shall have them and the King's orders, it being absolutely necessary to keep them till then.

You seem desirous to go somewhere on the coast rather than continue about Paris, which his Majesty agrees to, and desires you to let me know where to direct to you, when he has any orders or letters to send you, which he wishes he may have soon, being as unwilling as anybody that things should be delayed or lie still, and particularly what you propose so well.

We hear that A[dmiral] B[aker], to whom your letter was designed, is recalled and going home, but I hope we may have returns both from England and as to that of S[wede]n before he does. If not, it would be very unlucky, but none of your fault that the project did not take.

The King has a very great and just regard for you, and the service you are capable to do him, and longs for an opportunity when you may put something for it in execution. Till then he hopes you will let him know from time to time your opinion and advice on which you think fit for his service.

I fancy Mr. Robert Leslie may have left Paris by the time this reaches you, which makes me not write to him now. *Copy.*
3 pages.

The DUKE OF MAR to CAPT. GEORGE.

1716, May 12. Avignon.—I received to-day from Mr. Dicconson two of yours of 28 April and 3 May. There having been so much occasion for money in the King's service for some time past, and occasions still continuing, that it is no small difficulty to find what is necessary to answer all the demands. I wish the other ships may have got to our friends, but by all our accounts of their condition in the Highlands all the service your ship can be of by the time it gets there will be giving some of them an opportunity of coming off; therefore there is the less occasion for your carrying a large or expensive cargo. The King has

ordered me to write to you to make all possible haste in fitting out the ship with what seems most necessary and least chargeable, and she begin her voyage forthwith. He leaves it to yourself what sum to draw for not exceeding 12,000 *livres*. It is expected you will save all you possibly can and order her to sail as soon as possible. The public letters say two men-of-war are cruising about the islands of Lewis and Skye, so who you give the charge of the ship to must look out sharp and be on his guard. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1716, May 12. Avignon.—“ Quoique je n'aye jamais douté de l'affection paternelle de S.S. ni ballancé un moment de venir icy dans ses estats . . . je n'ay pas laissé de sentir une augmentation de satisfaction en apprenant par vostre lettre du 18 du passé la maniere genereuse avec laquelle S.S. a agi dans cette occasion en m'offrant de si bon cœur non seulement Avignon, mais tel autre lieu de sejour que je voudrois dans tout l'estat Ecclesiastique et en m'assignant même de son propre mouvement un petit secours annuel. Comme je sçais que vos bons offices dans cette occasion ne m'ont pas esté inutiles je vous en demande la continuation et vous prie de m'aider a remercier S.S. de cette nouvelle marque de sa bonté pour moy. A l'égard de ma residence, puisque S.S. la laisse à mon choix, je vous dirai confidement qu'Avignon est le seul lieu de ses estats qui me convient pour le bien de mes affaires, Rome et l'Italie estant trop éloignés et nullement convenables aux mesures que j'ay à garder avec mes sujets Protestans. Aussi mes ennemis ne cherchent-ils à me forcer d'y aller que parce-qu'ils regardent cette retraite comme un moien certain de ruiner toutes les esperances de mon restablissement. A l'égard de la somme que S.S. a eu la bonté de m'assigner, comme on m'assure qu'elle a esté obligée de faire pour cela de grands efforts dans un temps où elle est environnée de tout costé de pressans besoins, qui bornent malgré lui la liberalité de son cœur, j'en ay une tres vive reconnoissance, et je me flatte quand elle sera plus en estat de suivre ses propres inclinations que j'en sentirai des effets plus abondans. Je me conformerai cependant à ses intentions en gardant le secret sur cet article.” . . . *Entry Book 1, p. 168.*

MEMORANDUM.

1716, May 12.—That on that date I drew a warrant by the King's order for Bernard Howard to be Groom of the Bed-chamber, but antedated Bar, 11 Dec., 1713, in order to be countersigned by the Earl of Middleton, then Secretary of State, which warrant was sent to the Queen. *Ibid. p. 171.*

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Wednesday, May 13. St. Germain.—“ I am now pretty deep in Martel's (Duke of Mar's) debt for his letters of 4 and 5 instant, but cannot acquit myself by any particular answer till

next post, being extremely embarrassed at present with what relates to worthy Philips' (Duke of Perth's) burial, which is mostly turned over on me, so that I have only now time to assure Martel that all his orders are obeyed and the letters he sent are dispatched by this day's post to London and Edinburgh, with the necessary addresses on Abram's (Menzies') and Mr. Carnegie's letters. I have also sent these to Mr. Hooke, Mr. Lesly and Mr. Arbuthnot. Andrew (Queen Mary) hath the copy of the long letter to Abram, which shall be returned when he gives it me back." . . .

Postscript.—"Just now Capt. Sheridan arrives with the news that he hath landed at Morlaix about 100 lords, gentlemen and officers. I have yet heard only named Lord Marshal and his brother, Lord Tullibardine and his brother, Lord Southesk, Lord Edward Drummond, Lord Kilsyth, Col. Cook and Col. Gaiden, and that Lord Talbot died at sea."

T. FORSTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 13. Paris.—Expressing his acknowledgement for the honour his Majesty has done him in sending his orders to Mr. Dicconson, and thanking the Duke for his congratulations on his escape.—Col. Hay goes from this on Sunday. I cannot speak one word of French, so shall stay here till he go, and will then make what haste we can to Avignon.

OWEN O'SHERIDAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 14. St. Germain's.—I had the good luck to execute your orders, tho' very hazardous and difficult. I passed through St. George's Channel and arrived amongst those isles, where I had the greatest difficulty in the world to inform myself where to meet with the King's friends. I first landed in the Isle of Skye, where I took a pilot that took me to the Isle of Uist, where I found at Clanranald's my Lord Marshal, my Lord Edward, Southesk, Tullibardine and his brother my Lord George, my Lord Littecott (Linlithgow) and Mr. Askins (Erskine) and great many other Scotch gentlemen and my Lord Talbot, who died at sea coming. After delivering the arms and powder and ball to Clanranald, all those lords and gentlemen embarked, and likewise Brigadier Cooke, Gayden and 43 Irish officers, and landed very safe at Morlaix, except my Lord Talbot, who died in the traverse. Clanranald has given me the state how the King's affairs is in, which he charged me to give into your hands, but a fever took me at sea, and a violent rumour that fell on my breast. Notwithstanding I forced myself to run post from Morlaix hither. The Queen, seeing the desperate condition I was in, would not suffer me to go any further, so sent your Grace all the papers, as likewise a paper signed by all those lords, to testify their pressing me to come away, they having an account of two frigates that came as far as the Isle of Mull, who had an account of my being there, and would have certainly done what they could to catch me.—With protestations of his zeal for the King's service,

The EARL OF SOUTHESK to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 14. Paris.—“I shall begin with giving you a short account of what has passed, since the day that the King was obliged to leave us. We marched 5 Feb. to Stonehive (Stonehaven), and the 6th to Aberdeen, where there was a general meeting of everybody of note to concert what was to be done on this dismal occasion, and after reading the King’s letter it was agreed unanimously that we could not keep any time together. However, upon General Gordon’s producing a letter full of fair promises from my Lord Huntly, it was agreed that we should march next day to Old Meldrum and thence the day after my Lord Marischal was sent to Gordon Castle to know his Lordship’s last resolution, and that night met us at Keith with an answer that, now, since the King was gone, he could do nothing, but that he had not yet fully made his peace, so we marched still in a body—save some few that left us to go and skulk, and some that gave up themselves—towards the Highlands, where nothing happened remarkable till the 15th at Ruthven of Badenoch a capitulation was proposed, and a letter for that end to the Duke of Argyle was drawn by George McKenzie, your Grace’s aide-de-camp, and was full of acknowledgments that all the misfortunes of our country were chiefly owing to ourselves, and implored George’s clemency. Before I came there—for I stayed two miles off—Marischal had gone away, saying he would never desire any capitulation. As soon as Gordon showed me the letter, I was extremely angry at these passages in it, and immediately got them put out, but still declined signing it, but at last, the clans making a great deal of noise and saying it seems we had other views of making our peace without them, and adding that, if we would not sign it, we could not expect their protection in the Highlands, Lithgow and I and all present signed it, but what most surprised me about that was to see Boyn and Struan the great promoters of it. There we separated and General Gordon, Boyn and several others stayed thereabouts and afterwards went towards Glengarry, and Struan went home, and the Earls Marischal, Lithgow, M[arquis] Tullibairn (Tullibardine), &c., went with Sir Donald McDonald and Clanronald, and not to detain your Grace too long, we arrived after incredible fatigues at Clanronald’s house in Uist the 25th of March, where nothing happened remarkable, till the arrival of Captain Sheridan the 5th of April, concerning which I need only add that I was—and I’m sure all present will do me that justice—against going, till we knew what the clans would do and what commands they and General Gordon might have for the King, however I was overpowered and acquiesced, so we embarked accordingly the 13th, but were detained there till Wednesday the 18th, during which time there came an express from General Gordon ordering the ship, I must say in a very uncivil manner, to stay till his further orders, upon which we subscribed the second paper, Sheridan will no doubt show your Grace ere this comes to your hands. General Gordon indeed used us very uncivilly, for in sending that order he never so much as writ to one of us, and at

the same time he writ for volunteers to come up, as my Lord Marischal says, and join him, for that the Highlanders would still stand to the last man and never deliver up their arms, though we found that by that time several of them had done it, and the rest, (which Lord George will show you by a letter from Glengarry), were to do it immediately. But whether that deserves all the mischief designed him by some people I refer it to your Grace to determine, for I must own I believe the man still did what he thought best and most for the King's interest, however his judgment might have erred in the main. The day the King's letter was read at Aberdeen, when that paragraph concerning your Grace was read, my Lord Marischal could not contain himself from the most injurious expressions. However considering the heat people were then [in], I did not mind it much, but still his groundless prejudice to your Grace increased, and he took all manner of ways to lessen your character, even at the expense of the King's, and at last (for I contained myself till then) I from time to time informed your friends of it and of my entire regard for your Grace as having done more than ever any did, I say it without compliment, for the King and kingdom. One morning while we were abed he plainly told me he or you should fall, and that he hoped and did not doubt to effect it, and desired I would join in it. I told him I did not believe it would do, for I believed your Grace had done so much for the King's interest, and was by far the fittest man in the nation to be in the station you are in with a great deal more not worth writing to your Lordship. He begged me not to speak of it, and then I held my peace, but from that time his Lordship's malice was still more open against you. All this time I took all the pains imaginable to hinder any from joining him, particularly my Lord Tullibardine who, I don't know why, had some grudge at you, but he's now secure, and Lord George [Murray] came here with me and goes forward to you with the letters from your friends, which I believe are so full that I am afraid I have troubled you too much, though I hope you will believe it's only my zeal for your service."

Referring it to his Grace if he may desire the Garter vacant by the Duke of Perth's death, stating that had he not been fatigued by posting to Paris in four days he had come straight himself, and hoping to wait on the King by the beginning of June, and referring it to Lord George to give any further accounts of affairs he may have omitted.

W. DICCONSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 14.—By the Queen's orders desiring to know the King's pleasure about the ship which is now returned, which she suggests should be given to Sir Mark Forrester instead of money which now grows scarce. Two or three ships of the King's are yet undisposed of which will be properer for any voyage, if it be thought necessary to send again, and therefore this one may the better be spared.—

Mr. Crainsborough from Morlaix and Mr. Flanagan from Rouen wrote two days ago they could have 11,000 *livres* for the *Mary Magdalen* from a Swedish officer.

The Queen was of opinion to take the money, and accordingly I wrote back, because haste was thought necessary, lest the officer should fly off, and Mr. Crainsborough thought it a very great price, and that, unless a war broke out, there was no likelihood of ever making so much of her hereafter.

I have taken a copy of the signals agreed on betwixt Clanronald and Sheridan. The original the Queen is sending to the King.

I have not yet had an answer from Lord Bolingbroke, whether he will expect the Journal or no. However I presume you will not need to be at the trouble of copying it unless he desires it. I acquainted him that the rest would be returned when copied and the occasion of the delay.

CAPT. DAVID GEORGE to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 14. Bordeaux.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed to his Grace.

Enclosed,

CAPT. GEORGE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 14. Bordeaux.—*I wrote to you the 28th ult. since I have no letters from Avignon. It's no small trouble to me that the ship is detained here. It's impossible for me to help it. Enclosed is the double of Mr. Dicconson's letter I got yesterday. I sent an abstract of all the accounts to let them see how narrowly we went to work to save money, and our charge is not half what they paid for freight of such ships and equipage. I laid debts on the ship, thinking always to get to the other side. There are some baskets of Burgundy and Champagne on board I thought to have delivered to our master's order in our own country. The Burgundy is spoiled. I believe there will be about 140 bottles of Champagne pretty good yet. If you think it proper, I shall send them to Montpellier to await orders, if the charge is not too great. If they had sent all I thought necessary the 18,000 livres formerly mentioned would hardly have done the business.*

JOHN MENZIES to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

[1716], May 3[-14.]—I have yours of the 1st and, I believe, safe. To-day I am hurried away to the Tower to see and serve some friends, but per next shall write more fully and to Mr. Nesmith (? Nairne), &c. News we have none, but what is here in the *Post Bag* from Scotland. Some people even of good sense are led to believe it. Others think these things are only stratagems to carry on the new bills more cleverly. There's a severe banter in a half sheet of print against the repeal of the

Triennial, but I have not a copy of it to-day. Mr. Stapleton's (Bolingbroke's) letters were carried by Mr. College (Colclough) who parted a few days ago, and will show that strange satire to Patrick (James). I beg your civility to my little patient, Mr. Blackwell (Ord).

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 15. Paris.—Lord Marischal and his brother, Lords Southesk and Lithgow, Marquis of Tullibardine and his brother, Lord George, Viscount of Kilsyth, Ch. Fleeming, Sir John Forester, Gen. Cook and his nephew, Lord Talbot died at sea, Lord Edward Drummond, Cassius Livingston and a great many Irish officers, in short most of those that would come, except Gen. Gordon and Boyn Ogilvie.—The above written lords and gentlemen came from the Isle of Uist in the same ship that brought over the King, and arrived near Morlaix in ten days after their embarkation, all in good health. Lord Southesk came here yesterday, and so did Lord George Murray, who parted yesternight post for Avignon, so he may possibly prevent this.

LEWIS INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716], Friday, May 15. St. Germain's.—The hurry I have been in all this week upon the death and burial of my worthy friend M. Philips (the Duke of Perth) has hindered me from answering some particulars of Martel's (Duke of Mar's) letter of the 5th. I shewed it to Anastasia (Queen Mary), to whom I had shown mine of the 29th, which it answers. She was much more edified and satisfied with Martel's answer than she had before been with the freedom of mine to him in what related to Price (Lord Panmure) for, though more a great deal than what I there hinted had been said by some who are apt to carp and find fault with everything, yet Anastasia thought I had done better to say nothing of it. I was not of her mind, for, as on the one side I thought it my duty to Patrick (James) to pass over nothing I thought might contribute to the support of one in Martel's station, I flattered myself on the other, that I knew enough of Martel's character to be secure he would not take in evil part what I said, since he must see I could have no by-end, nor anything in my view but Patrick's service and consequently Martel's, and now I am heartily pleased to find by Martel's answer I was not mistaken. The offer Martel made was worthy of him and could not but raise the just esteem Anastasia and William (Inese) had of him, as they could not but extremely approve of Patrick's refusing to accept it, the justice of the one, who is so good a judge, being the natural consequence of the generosity of the other. I am now glad to hear that Price becomes more reasonable on the point, and consequently more easy. I doubt not Martel has seen my answer to him, which, with his letter to me, I gave Anastasia to send open to Patrick, that after perusal he might order it to be delivered or burnt, as he thought fit.

I have enquired about the Epsom salts, but cannot yet find any but what the apothecary I consulted thinks counterfeit and made at Paris. When I go thither myself, which will be soon, I shall endeavour to get of the best kind to send to Martel by some sure hand.

The late Duke of Perth, who had Clarendon's *History*, was never in a condition to be spoke to about it, after Mr. Lesly spoke to me, but now Lord Edward is come I am sure he will send it to Martel the first good occasion.

I am sending as fast as they come copies of the paper, as Martel directs, but I fear the bulk of it may bring the packet into suspicion.

I send a letter to Mr. Hacket (name to which Mar's letters were addressed) just arrived. Martel will please advise his friend to use coarser paper and a coarser seal for the first cover, and not always to use the same hand for the address. These cautions are but necessary in these hard times. This from Abram (Menzies) had been opened, and should have come two posts ago.

I doubt not but Martel will have heard from my Lord Marischal, who arrived here yesterday, as Lord Edward did last night, and I hear several others are come to Paris. They were 104 passengers from the Isle of Uist, and arrived at Morlaix the 11th day after they parted.

COL. JOHN HAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 15. Paris.—I have been here several days, and shall set out next Monday to wait on you at Avignon. Lord George Murray will be with you before this, so you will hear more particularly from him what has passed of late in our country, and the humour that these gentlemen that came over with him are in, which, I believe, will surprise you not a little. The young politicians, as I take most of them to be, are soon set wrong and as soon put right again. You will find there are very strong plots against your Grace. For my part I enter into nothing that can prejudice any particular person that I think is truly in the King's interest, nor never will, for I think that is not our business now, but to submit willingly to whatever the King's pleasure is, and believe he will do nothing but what he has very good grounds for. I have seen Lord Bolingbroke here. You may believe he was very dry to me.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 15. Paris.—This is in answer to yours of 26 April and 1 May. "The Regent's continual promises to me about succouring our master with a sum of money in his most urgent necessity engaged me to defer writing until I had some comfortable news to send you . . . I was this morning with his Highness near an hour, and summonsed him with his reiterated promises on this account. I made use of all the arguments I could think

of in order to convince him of the sad and melancholy situation our master is in, having numbers of peers and noblemen about him who lost their estates and fortunes for their fidelity and adhering to his service, that he is indispensably obliged to share with them whatever he has, that his only resource and entire dependence was on his Highness's friendship and goodness to him, in fine, if he abandoned him in this occasion, I had just reasons to believe our master with the peers and noblemen about him would be reduced to the last extremity. He heard all this with attention, and seemed much concerned for the king's ill circumstances, he answered what follows which I think proper to repeat word by word.

'Je vous assure que je suis bien touché de la triste situation ou se trouve le Chevalier, son état me fait grande pitié; aussytôt que la chambre de justice aura faite un arrangement pour taxer les gens d'affaire et fermiers généraux arrestes, je feray de mon mieux pour luy envoyer quelque secours d'argent, il n'est pas en mon pouvoir de le faire plustot, on m'en demande de tout côté et nous ne pouvons pas fournir le prêt aux troupes ny payer le courant de choses indispensable.'

The King will judge better than another what effect this last answer may produce, my humble opinion is, that the Regent is not unwilling to serve him on this score, but, as he consults in this occasion both the Duke of Noailles and Maréchal d'Uxelles, I have many reasons to believe neither of them are very favourable for what regards our master's interest in the present conjuncture; the first is very familiar and great with Lord Stair, 'tis publicly said both in court and town that he is whighishly inclined; the second is old and crazy, very unhealthy with many ailments, he always had the character of being timid in enterprises, 'tis the common opinion that he will advise what tends to present ease and tranquillity though it were contrary to the interest of the nation, 'tis most certain his memory begins to fail, and that he will be for managing in all respects the present government in England. Though it was never my inclination nor maxim to strive to characterise anybody, I think it incumbent on me to inform the King as near as I can of the ministers he has to deal with in this court. When all is said, I am persuaded both of them wish our master much better than they do his antagonist, but the present parliament in England that is to last seven years, scares them all here, and makes them very apprehensive of doing or giving any advice that may disoblige them. If the King thought fit to write a kind letter to the Duke of Noailles, who is the chief minister of finance, I believe it would produce effect, he knows his Majesty has written to several others here, and besides his being in great credit with the Regent he is high and may be jealous no notice was taken of him. I don't question but I should be able to make good use of this letter, being well acquainted with him since his youth, and I do really believe he expected a compliment of that kind. The Maréchal de Noailles, his father, was sincerely attached to the late King James and our present master's interest; if the letter in question

be thought convenient, notice may be taken of that. I am very far from wishing the King should make himself too cheap, or write but to such as may be able to render him service, I know whatever situation he is in, the dignity inseparable from his birth must always be preserved. As to my old comrade (Baron de Sparre), I can with safety assure he is in our master's interest, and by so much the more that 'tis at present in some respect if not in all inseparable from his own. He has not yet received any answer from the North, and attributes that delay to the several movements his master (the King of Sweden) was obliged to make, he expects daily a courier from those parts, and your Grace shall without loss of time be informed of what news he brings. Mr. Leissely (Leslie), who you know most zealous and well informed of the fact, was with me at my comrade's house, whom we convinced of the great use it would be to his master to have English ships and men-of-war come over to him, he will write at large on that head by a colonel of the same nation that will part hence in a few days for the North, and makes no question but the proposal will be accepted with satisfaction, but as going to that country and coming back requires much time, my comrade is of opinion after due reflection that 'tis very necessary our master should send a man of consequence and character to his, with full powers to agree upon the terms and conditions of a mutual assistance.

Your Grace knows well that one compliment pays another, and that sovereign princes cannot be obliged but by a reciprocal stipulation. This maxim allowed with submission to better judgment, I think my comrade's opinion merits the King's, yours and the Duke of Ormonde's serious consideration, which is all I will venture to say on this subject.

My comrade and the Ambassador of Sicily have both written to their masters to know if they will receive into their service the officers that served the King in Scotland; I pressed this point all I could, but, in case they do, I foresee one difficulty, which is, that these princes will not grant them the same ranks they had in Scotland, nor can it be reasonably expected. I know it will not be in the King's power to subsist them all here, and that his Majesty will be obliged to recommend them to foreign service. I will do most willingly what depends on me for their satisfaction. 'Tis generally said here that George will go to his own country this summer, and name six Regents to govern in his absence, if so, will that voyage enable our friends in England to do anything for their own true interest?

I am assured by a good hand that there is a negotiation on foot for a private treaty 'twixt France, England and Holland, but am told by a true friend that the latter does not seem willing to enter into it, though Lord Stair undertakes the ministry and parliament of England will engage them in the matter, provided the preliminaries be to their satisfaction. This lord presses with more vigour than ever the King's removal from Avignon, and told the Regent, as I am credibly informed, that England would not confer about any treaty with France until the

Pretender were sent the other side of the Alps. I am also assured by a true friend that the Regent communicated Lord Stair's proposal and difficulty on this score to the council of Regency, and that 'tis actually in debate before the said council if it be fit, and in what manner the Regent should solicit the Pope for removing our master from Avignon. I will do all depends on me in order to be well informed of what the council of Regency will determine on this subject, and do hope I shall know the issue of it when decided. 'Tis to be presumed they will conclude what will appear to them most useful for their interest in the present conjuncture. Supposing they determine that the Regent should solicit the Pope for this purpose, if his Royal Highness has the principles either of honour, Christianity or gratitude, he may easily agree matters with the Pope in advertising him before hand, that he will be obliged to make a forced solicitation which requires only a civil refusal. This I insinuated to Abbé Thesut who, as a faithful, zealous domestic, may repeat it to the Regent in case it be necessary. Your Grace will find a key enclosed, and I hope you will think fit to make use of it hereafter in order to avoid all accidents, you may add to it what other names you will judge necessary. I don't question but the contents of this letter will be kept very secret, your Grace knowing better than any the ill consequence the contrary may produce." 14 *pages*.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO THEOPHILUS OGLETHORPE.

1716, May 15. Avignon.—“I had yours of 25 March some time ago, but waited for some accounts I expected, by which I hoped to have been able to tell you of something in relation to the King's affairs, but I have not yet got them, and I would no longer delay letting you know how sensible I am of your endeavours to be useful to our master, which appears by your letters, which your sister, Madame Mezieres, showed me, when I was at Paris, which I am sorry were not more minded by some at the time you wrote them. However that was none of your fault, and I did not fail to give the King a particular account of your good inclinations and all your good endeavours for his service, of which he is very sensible. It was thought necessary to give the world some account of the affair in Scotland, and the reasons of the King's leaving that country at the time he did. I enclose a copy of what has been done in that, by which you will know more than you did. It is doing into French, which you shall have when printed. I have very good reason to hope that a time will yet come when the King will have better success, and that he will be restored to the throne of his ancestors, which for his personal merits as well as his undoubted right he so justly deserves. The discontents in England daily increase, and the present government drives things so hard that 'tis impossible the people can bear it longer than they can find an opportunity of shaking it off, but they want some assistance from abroad to enable them, and I hope that shall not be wanting long, and in

the meantime the King and his servants must have patience, they suffer for a good cause, and Heaven will not sure let unrighteousness, oppression and usurpation always prevail.

His Majesty is very much persuaded of the good disposition of the Court where you are towards him, and that they will effectually show it when there is occasion. I hope you are well there, and I shall be glad to hear from you sometimes."

Postscript.—"When you write to me address Mons^r. Russel a Avignon, and it will come safe to me.

Since the King came into France from Scotland he has sent several ships with arms, ammunition and provisions to our friends there without any assistance from the French Court, which could have been done as easily before, had some minded their duty, and then things would not gone in Britain as they have, but these things now sent only show the King's goodwill to his people, and can only serve to enable them to make the best of a lost game, and get them, if possible, some terms for themselves, which, I'm afraid, will be but very indifferent at best. Mr. Forrester (Forster) you would certainly hear has made his escape, and is to be here in a few days." *Copy.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 16. Paris.—I had a cover with two encloseds, one for Robert Freebairne and another for Mr. Brinsden; the first is sent to Sens and the other delivered. I refer you to my last as to the arrival of our friends and to Lord George Murray, who will be with you. Tell me if letters so addressed (to Monsieur Russell) be free of post, or if I must address them otherwise, that honest men may save all they can.

Postscript.—Tell his Grace my friend at Edinburgh writes he can have no answer as yet what they'll do about his receipt of 150*l.* sterling, which he had sent to the country. Sir Henry Crafurde writes me from Bremen, 9 May, that the 1st he parted from Bergen where he left Lord Andrew Drummond and Mr. Charles Middleton very well, and had secured them their passage in a ship going to Rouen; he hopes their arrival will prevent this, but if not, asks it be notified to their friends. Col. Clephan is there with him, and they journey in company, being to leave soon and come straight to Paris. He asks that the Duke of Mar be let know so much, that, if there are any orders for either of them, they may be sent.

ALEXANDER GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 16. Paris.—After a very troublesome and tedious voyage, and, what was yet more shocking, some months' lurking in England, I am at last arrived here. I heard from my father of your being in this country and of the honour you designed me in case I had joined you. I believe my friends on the other side are persuaded that it was not my fault I did not, and it vexed me very much I had not the honour to be a sharer of my country's

and my friends' fortunes. However, since it pleased God they should not succeed at this time, I am in hopes He will not suffer those murderers and parricides to go on long in their career and restore that Prince they have so barbarously treated.

Postscript by William Gordon.—I told you my son Sandy's story when here. Dr. Kennedy knows how he was sent and on what design. He has lost not only half but whole pay in Orkney's regiment. I should be sorry to be troublesome or chargeable to the King, as I have never been myself in a penny, but I have of late had many heavy losses, so I beg you to think what way to bestow or employ him to get his bread, till times prove better.

J. BRINDEN to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 17. Paris.—I had yours, and am very much concerned I had not the good fortune to see you and Sir John [Erskine] before you parted hence.

I have spoke to my Lord about the papers you mention, and he should have been very glad to have seen you before you left Paris, had your time permitted, and would be very glad to receive copies of those letters and papers at your leisure. The only use he has for them or designs to make with them is (that he shall be willing to look back on those transactions) for his own private satisfaction.

Poor Morgan has indeed a good deal of the spleen, but is going to leave Paris to divert it.

By a letter this post from a very good hand I am informed it is impossible Walpole can recover, and that there is great uneasiness betwixt Townshend and Stanhope.

The baggage on the other side is packed up for the voyage to Hanover, but they now affect to give out that that resolution is changed, and a progress instead is designed through some part of England, but a German at Paris lately come from England, who is particularly acquainted with a friend of mine, tells him he has received orders to go to Hanover in a few days, having some employment at that Court. The Earl of Bristol has been publicly affronted in the Drawing Room by a certain lady for voting against the Septennial Bill. Lord Marischal is lately arrived here, I suppose some of his company were with you before he came here.

Tell Mr. Kenedy that Sir Clement Cotrel (I think he was his acquaintance) is dead, after having been married about ten or twelve days to Mrs. Sherburn, daughter to the late Queen's oilman, who had 10,000*l.* to her fortune. I wish she was among you young fellows, that would know how to dispose of both.

If any of my correspondence can be useful, you have but to command them.

M. DE MAGNY to [JAMES III.]

[1716,] May 17.—I put off writing in hopes of having something to tell you, but I have nothing new or positive to inform you off. I delivered your letter to the Abbé as soon as I received

it. He told me he had spoken strongly, but had not done much, and that he would send you an answer himself on that subject. Mr. D[ill]on, whom I have seen lately, neither hopes nor despairs. The C[omte] de T[oulouse] received your letter with every demonstration of gratitude and friendship and will do you all the services that shall depend on him. C[omte] de B. is travelling. The agent here of the person with whom you are staying (the Pope) told me some days ago he had orders to give 10,000 *crouns*. "Pour ce qui est de M. d'Epernay (Spain), il m'a promis d'envoyer chez lui votre lettre en original et de continuer de faire de son mieux." The letter, of which you sent me a copy, of him whose agent he is, appears reasonable to me and even full of friendship, and it seems to me you have no cause to complain of it.

"M. Nogaret est en campagne (? a negotiation is on foot) par le canal de M. Bellemont (Berwick) et de M. Marshal (Marlborough), du moins je le croy ainsi, avec M. Wallis (the Whigs), avec qui l'on espere faire incessamment un marché raisonnable. Le plus grand nombre, que l'objet present et souvent la peur determine, croient que c'est le bon parti. D'autres, qui croient voir plus loin et raisonnent sur d'autres principes, sont persuades que c'est un leurre, et que la brebis ne doit jamais s'allier avec le loup, quoiqu'il en soit." You sufficiently understand the reasons of it, and that the present state of affairs is not favourable to M. Remonde (? James). This last is believed to be closely allied with M. Regnier (? King of Sicily) and M. Regnaut (King of Spain) and the latter are much feared. The retention of M. Prevost in his employment (? the prolongation of the Parliament) strengthens the speeches of M. Remonde's enemies, who pretend he has nothing more to expect from M. Trinchart (? the Tories), but those who know M. Ablincourt's (England) character better feel on the contrary that le renversement d'une personne respectable et sacrée telle que M. Parisot may produce quite the opposite effect, that it ought infallibly to unite M. Trinchart's family and divide the children of Mr. Wallis. (Reflections on the uncertainty of fortune and a quotation from Corneille.)

We are assured that he who at present occupies Mr. Anderson's (James') place has asked leave of his masters for some time to make a tour in his own country, and that he departs immediately. He is either very sure of his position or troubles himself little about consequences. The opportunity is a good one, but help can be expected only from distant countries. I have written lately to M. Oliver (? Ormonde) by orders of your cousin to ask him not to come here at present. The safe arrival of the last goods sent to M. Maynard (the Highlanders) redoubles my regret that the same thing was not done at first, and proves the possibility there was of doing it. *French.*

JAMES III. to M. DE BASVILLE, Intendant of Languedoc.

1716, May 17. Avignon.—On behalf of M. du Doyer, a good officer who has always served with distinction, the "*malheureuse affaire*" which has befallen him not having been his fault, *French.* *Entry Book 1, p. 169.*

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 18. St. Germain.—I send the enclosed from Lord Edward Drummond, and the other two just come together from Abram (Menzie). I know not who he means by College and Blackwell, these names not being in his cipher. I hear Mr. Butler is come to Paris and has brought some number of the prints, but being obliged to stay yet some days here, I have as yet seen neither him or them. Capt. Gardener, mentioned in Martel's (Mar's) letter, is paid all his demands by Mr. Dicconson, and the 600 *lirres* are put in Mr. W. Gordon's hands for the use of Keir and Walkingshaw of Scotstown. There is also lodged in his hands for the use of the Lords lately come, I think 1,000 *lirres* for each of them. *Enclosed,*

LORD EDWARD DRUMMOND to JAMES III.

Informing him, had it not been for the dismal situation he found his family in by his father's death, he would have come in all haste to Arignon to kiss his Majesty's hand, begging him to lay his commands on him and he shall be ready to come to Arignon or do whatever his Majesty shall order, and desiring the continuance of his protection and goodness.

LORD EDWARD DRUMMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

I hoped at my landing in a very short while to have had the happiness of kissing the King's hand and paying you my respects, but now I'm afraid I shall be detained here some time to settle our domestic affairs. My brother is come this morning to Paris; I have not yet seen him. I shall write no account of the situation of affairs in Scotland, you will have it from so many different and good hands. Mr. Inese told me you wanted Clarendon's History. I have got it put up to be sent by the very first occasion. If there be anything you think I can serve you in here I shall be very proud to be employed in your commissions. I most heartily make my compliments on the honours the King has conferred on you.

W. DICCONSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 18.—I had yours of the 12th this moment, and doubt not that ere this you are satisfied by the account Lord Marischal brings that to send any more ammunition, &c., to Scotland is money thrown away. He only desires a small ship may be sent to the isle of Uist to fetch off Gen. Gordon, Clanranald and two or three more. Accordingly by the Queen's orders I wrote immediately to Mr. Arbuthnot to fit out a small ship of the King's yet undisposed of at Dieppe, which Mr. Sheridan says will be the fittest for such a service. Besides you know that the *Vendosme*, which had the same orders as Sheridan, and is extremely well provided, and is capable of bringing away more than probably will come, cannot in all likelihood but succeed

in what it was sent for ; however, this little ship will be dispatched with all expedition imaginable. This being, the Queen gave orders before she went to Chaillot to stop David George's going, which I hope you will not disapprove of. I return, as ordered, the copy of your letter to him.

CAPT. DAVID GEORGE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 18. Bordeaux.—I wrote to you the 14th, and am since honoured with yours of the 7th. All the orders shall be duly considered and necessary directions given thereanent. Your letter to Gen. Gordon shall be taken care of, the ship shall be soon dispatched. Till now we could do nothing for want of credit, and hardly get money enough to give the men daily bread. There's a great scarcity of money here. The wind has been long N.W., and the ship could have made but little progress for several weeks past. You will please send me orders to value on Mr. Dicconson for what will be necessarily due. I see by the printed paper the miscarriages of the great affair.

SIR PATRICK LAWLESS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 18. Aranjuez.—I have nothing to add to my former letters, relating to the affair recommended to my care in this Court. The person who determines all affairs of that nature here, and without whose concurrence nothing can be finished, continues shuffling with me, and pleads impossibility of complying at present with what is expected from hence by the King, for want of means to do it. He gives only some indirect hopes of doing something hereafter, but avoids coming to any fixed point with me. What I always apprehended will, I fear, at last prove true, which is, that he will not only forbear rendering us any good offices himself, but hinder others who are well inclined to act as generously by the King, our master, as they naturally would do, if he does not obstruct it. I must bear all with patience and continue my instances in the most feeling manner possible, and not seem to perceive a great many steps that he makes which are directly contrary to our interest, in hopes to bring him over by shewing him that policy, as well as generosity, ought to engage him to contribute towards the support of our master and his adherents. The Court of Rome may contribute in a great degree towards it, and in my opinion any insinuations made to him from thence would have a greater effect than any other whatsoever. I shall not be able to write to you as plainly as I would till I receive the cipher I desired you would send me, which I expect with impatience. I also wish you would send me some French address for my letters to you, an English name not being so proper to disguise our correspondence, especially where you are.

We have no news here worth your notice, but that all possible means are taking here to establish an entire good understanding

between this Court and England, to which intent all difficulties that obstruct it are levelling as fast as can be, and the Spanish Ambassador in London contributes very much towards it.

Postscript.—Col. Dennis O'Brien, the King's lieutenant of Malaga, has sent me bills for 1,500 *pistoles*, which he desires me to make our master a tender of, to help him in his present urgencies. He is a very loyal generous subject of his Majesty's, and will on all occasions be ready to sacrifice both his life and fortune for his service, and deserves to be encouraged. I will thank him in the King's name, and shall remit bills for the above sum to Mr. Dicconson in a post or two, the bills being payable only at 15 days' sight.

BILL of M. VIDAL of Avignon.

1716, May 18.—For 77 *livres*, 10 *sols* and 2 *deniers* for materials delivered for the Duke of Mar to his tailor, M. Ruland. *French.*

POPE CLEMENT XI. to JAMES III.

1716, May 19. Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome.—Granting him permission on account of his health to eat meat, eggs, &c. on fast days, with an exception as regards meat in Holy Week. *Latin. On parchment.*

The DUKE OF MAR to the DUKE OF PERTH.

1716, May 19. Avignon.—Condoling with him on his father's death, but expressing his satisfaction that he has such a worthy successor.

It is a great pleasure to his Majesty, as it is to us all here, that his endeavours for the preservation of his faithful servants since he came to France have succeeded so far at least as to bring so many of the considerable ones safe on this side. I hope you will "condole with me for having lost a friend, who I had placed great confidence in, and, though it be not by death, it is still the loss of a friend to me. You can bear me witness how little I deserved this usage (which all my accounts confirm) from that person since my coming to France, as well as since ever I knew him. Had my own brother or son rose up against me it could not have surprised me more, nor given me greater concern, for indeed my son was not dearer to me, nor could I have done more to serve any child of my own than I had done for him. What provoked him to it, God, I believe, only knows, but this is not a time to be quarrelling amongst ourselves. That may be without much hurt to our master, when he is restored, but neither for his honour nor interest now, and I would not have mentioned it . . . if it had not been on the account of his near relation to you, and that you know particularly all that has ever been betwixt us."

I congratulate you on Lord Edward's safe arrival, and beg you to make my compliments to him. I hope we shall soon have the pleasure of both your companies here.

Postscript.—The King desires you to let Lord Edward in particular know the satisfaction he has at his being come safe, and

that he will be glad to see him here with his convenience. I wrote to Lord Southesk the King's commands for all those now come, he being the only one we know of certainly as being at Paris. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO LORD SOUTHESK.

1716, May 19. Avignon.—I have his Majesty's commands to let you know how sensible a pleasure and satisfaction it was to him to know yesterday by Lord George Murray that what he had done since his coming to France for the preservation of his faithful servants in Scotland has so far succeeded as to bring you and the rest of the lords and gentlemen with you safe to this side, and he desires you will let them know so, as soon as you have an opportunity.

It adds very much to the pain the King has at his present situation that he is so little able to reward or support those who have so bravely ventured and lost all to serve him and their country as their merits deserve or he inclines were it in his power; but all the little he has he is resolved to bestow amongst them, and that they shall not want bread as long as he has any to himself. The modesty and unwillingness of all who have suffered for him at this time, to be burthensome has shown itself so much that it adds a great deal to his just esteem for them, but at the same time makes it the greater mortification to him that he is not able to show his generosity on their commendable modesty. I hope the time will yet come when he will be in a condition to reward that as well as their faithful services, which I am sure no prince had ever more inclinations to do, and that no man should suffer on his account without a suitable reward. Since the situation of his affairs does not give an opportunity for their serving him at this time, he has done what he can to get such of them as are willing to serve in the wars into other service, till he have occasion for their service himself, though he does not yet know what effects his applications may have. He desires you to acquaint all the noblemen that came over with you, that they will be very welcome here with him, and the gentlemen that they should wait on the Queen, and receive her commands what to do, the King having written to her about them, and he is unwilling they should make a long needless journey till it be known if they can be better provided for elsewhere. We know not of any other of them being come to Paris but your lordship, which makes me only write to you, and give you the trouble of communicating it to the rest, which I hope you will do, and that both you and they will pardon it. I beg you to make them my compliments. I hope they will not doubt of the pleasure their safety gives me and the thoughts of seeing several of them soon. I wish it were in my power to be of service to them here or elsewhere, and, if ever it chance to be, with a great deal of satisfaction I will do it. Better days may yet come, and, as we suffer for a good cause, we may hope that we may yet survive our misfortunes and see our king and country restored to their just rights, and we to reap some fruits of our endeavours for their service. . . . *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR to LORD SOUTHESK.

1716, May 19.—It was a very great addition to the pleasure I had at hearing some of our friends were come over that you were of the number, for, beside the particular favours I owe you personally, the good part I had seen you act all along in our King's and country's service had given me a very great value and esteem for you.

The other letter being what you are to show, I could not omit returning you my hearty acknowledgements of my obligations to you since I came from Scotland in a more particular manner, which I not only know by yours but by all the accounts I have. You could have obliged nobody who would have had a more grateful sense of it, and you shall ever find me ready and desirous of requiting them. I must confess, had anybody told me of my brother or son behaving so towards me, it would not have surprised me more than the person you tell me of, nor would it have given me much more concern. It is a cruel thing to lose or be disappointed of a friend, and him I took to be a very sincere one to me. I did not, the world knows, deserve it at his hands, so he will not get much honour by it, but, if he tell but truth and all the truth, my reputation cannot suffer by it, which is all I trouble you with on that subject till meeting, which I hope will be soon.

As to the particular in your letter concerning yourself, I hope you will take what I say as it is meant really what I conceive for your good and real interest. It is a thing I know would not do at this time, not only as to you but anybody else, and that on a resolution laid down some time ago in general. What was given of that to one of late was without the asking or almost the knowledge of the person given to, and was done now because it was resolved to be done on the other side and for another very particular reason, so I must advise you as your friend, since you ask me, that it is better for you not to mention it. Our master has a very just opinion of your services and merits, and I am very sure, when it comes to be in his power and he is at liberty for the reasons that now tie him up, there's none he would more willingly confer his favours upon, as I hope you may yet live to find. At meeting I can fully convince you of what I have now said, for I know you are always willing to be determined by reason though it be in what concerns yourself. . . . If anything should keep you any time at Paris I'll be glad to hear from you.

Copy.

THE DUKE OF MAR to L. INESE.

1716, May 19.—“This morning I had yours of the 13th and yesterday Lord George Murray arrived also. I condole with you for the loss of our good friend Philip (the Duke of Perth) and I concluded before I had yours you would be taken up with his burying, which is a very good reason for your not writing more fully at that time. It is a great satisfaction to Patrick (James) as it is to Martel (Mar) that what was done a late has at least

saved so many of our friends as are now come, which you write of, but, poor people, what will become of them after this God knows, there is a great addition to the cruelty of Patrick's situation, that it will not be in his power to do for so many worthy people what their merits justly deserve, nay, I am afraid will not be able to give them bread. Martel has wrote to one of the principals of them by Patrick's order, who we know is come to Paris, inviting him and those of quality to come to him, but for the rest he thinks Andrew (Queen Mary) had best speak them fair, and so to prevent their coming so long a journey, which could be of no service but expense to them, and they would be obliged to return, for the best thing for them (and I may say the only thing, if it can be obtained) is for most of them to go into the service of some prince. Sweden is the only one like to take them, and Martel wrote to D[illo]n a good while ago by Patrick's order upon that subject, but neither to that nor a letter since, of no small importance as matters stand, has Martel had any return, though there was time a good many posts ago to have had it. This looks not a little odd of D[illo]n to us all here, and what can be his meaning I cannot imagine. Martel has had but one letter from him all this time, and in it there was not one word of his friend S[par]r[e], and that was the most important affair entrusted to him. Another has been with S[par]r[e] by D[illo]n's procuring, and wrote a long letter here upon that conversation, though not by any direction of D[illo]n, and I believe even without his knowledge. He might at least have acknowledged Martel's letters, and they being about Patrick's affairs, and his particular order, adds to the oddness of his not doing so, but it would seem that he has greater affairs to take him up. Not hearing from him makes people here at a loss how to answer the letter with an account of the conversation with S[par]r[e]. By Patrick's order Martel has again wrote to him, about getting those people into the Swedish service, and for pressing anew Edward (the Regent) for a supply upon the growing expense and charge Patrick is necessarily and unavoidably put to. I write you all this that Andrew and you may know the better how to speak to him, and act in it otherways.

There is one thing that gives Martel great concern, which I cannot forbear mentioning to you, and that is the part one now come over, and by this time I believe with you, has acted towards him, since Patrick and he left him. Had his own brother and son rose up against him, he could not have been more surprised at it, and what has provoked him to it, God only knows. I believe his friend, who is lately dead, knew the justice Martel did that young man, since Martel came to France, but there are living witnesses enough of it, as his uncle, yourself, and in short everybody he has spoke to, to whom he often took opportunities on purpose to talk of that person to do him honour, nay even in print he showed his kindness for him. It is fully known to Patrick the good offices he endeavoured all along to do him, and Andrew may remember the kind manner of his expressing himself of him. Besides all this he has, since ever he knew him, endeavoured as much to

serve him as if he had been his own son, and he may say it without vanity, that all the favours he had done him was by his procurement, though he never thought to have been obliged to have mentioned them; but these are known to the world, as is likewise the odium Martel drew on himself, when last in their own country, by his shewing a more than ordinary value for, and confidence in him. It is known too, to more than one, that before the late affair began Martel desired Patrick to put him in the same commission with him. When all these things come to be known to all, his carriage a late towards Martel will do himself more hurt than it will do to him he designed it, and by all the letters that are come it has already failed of the effects he designed against a man who has so remarkably been his friend. What Martel is most concerned for is his losing a friend who he had a good opinion of, and being so much mistaken of any of mankind, which he never found himself so far out in before. But we are an odd species of the creation, and the longer one lives he has the more to convince him of the low opinion of most of them, though that increases the esteem and value he ought to have of the few whom he finds men of true principles of honour, friendship and gratitude. This affair being no secret, Patrick could not but know and hear of it. It gave him more concern than there was occasion, and Martel told him that it was not now time for such folks to be quarrelling amongst themselves, so it should never give him trouble, in the way he now is. Martel knew that one who had been in his station must meet with and bear such things, he hopes the time may come when Patrick will be at home, when any differences of that kind can be of little hurt to him, and then Martel knows what is incumbent on him to do with regard to himself. Martel knows that all this was done by that person to put him from about Patrick, and he endeavoured to put it upon that foot, that they could not both be with him; perhaps he meant it well for Patrick's service, young people being commonly full of themselves, and their own abilities, for I cannot think but the service in general is the first thing in view with him. I am afraid indeed, it may be long before Martel has another opportunity of serving Patrick at home, and, did the person know Martel's real sentiments of his being about Patrick abroad, he would not give himself so much trouble about removing him. Martel is as sensible as any of the little service he can be of to Patrick abroad, as he or any can be; he is afraid that he has played out his game in the world, and desires nothing more than to go to some out of the way place, not to be heard of again. He is in hopes, and with some reason, that his nearest friend at home will get what justly belongs to her, and with that they will be able to make a shift to keep themselves from downright want, or giving cause of envy to any who has not that help, and who wants what they think Martel may keep from them of what Patrick has to bestow. This would never keep Martel from doing what he could to serve Patrick, if the time should ever come, wherein he could be of use to him, as perhaps it yet may, and it will be seen that he will never serve another interest. . . .

My letter from Clanranauld coming to me closed, tho' it had been sealed with a flying seal, makes me apprehensive that Andrew had not seen it nor the letter to Patrick from some people there. I send them inclosed, that you may show them him, and that person need never scruple opening any letters for me."

Postscript.—Patrick forgot to write to Andrew of the gentlemen now come over being appointed to wait on him to receive his orders. His meaning is that they should be kept from coming here, and about Paris, till it be known if Dillon can get them into the Swedish service. I send you open in another cover my letters to E[arl] S[outhes]k and D[illo]n that you may shew them to Andrew. I'll write to Mr. Dicconson next post. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, May 19. Avignon.—The King is very much surprised at your saying nothing all this time in return to my letters of 28 April and 1 May. "It has very much embarrassed him on some of the subjects contained in them, which those who proposed these matters expected to have had answers to long ere now, and also to a letter from one who had, I believe by your procurement, a meeting and conversation with your friend S[par]r[e], which seems to be of very great weight. His Majesty is likewise very anxious to know what hopes there is of Sweden receiving into that service those poor brave gentlemen who have now been forced to leave their own country, which number daily increases and gives his Majesty a very sensible pain that he is not in a condition to do for them, even what will be bread, and sees no other way for most of them but this. To save a needless long journey to a great many of them as coming here would be, the King has wrote to the Queen on their subject, so you would speak to her Majesty of it, as well as give the King an account of what can be done for them that way, so that those people may know from her what to do or expect.

The King also thinks upon those people coming over, which to all the world must appear a necessary unavoidable additional charge to him, is a fit time for your insisting again with the great man with you for his further assisting his Majesty in the point of money. They had no choice but to stay and be hanged or come over, and, now that they are come, have no other earthly resource to give them bread but the King, who, as long as he has or can get it, cannot in honour see them starve, when they have so gallantly ventured and lost their all upon his account. They are very unwilling to be a burden to him if they could help it, and as few will be so as possible; a great many of them are willing and desirous to serve anywhere in the wars till the King have occasion again for their services himself; some of them are men of estates and, though they be forfeited, have saved a little which may be some help to them; but this class is small, others are men of quality who had lived at their ease and too old to begin to be soldiers abroad so must

fall on the King for bread. One would think that it were but good policy in this great man I mention above to keep people of their rank and interest at home from perishing. It is what his country have often thought its interest in former days, when they at the same time endeavoured as much as now to keep measures with some he is at pains to do it with, and they have found the good of it. He is now in a way much more able to do it than his country has been in for some time past, and likely to be more and more so every day. It is uncertain how the world may yet go, and those he is endeavouring to keep well with will be the more afraid of him, and consequently the more desirous to be easy and complaisant to him, that they see he has numbers of their own people, who he can with so much more success play against him than any others, should he find a time for his interest to do so, but you can find out better and stronger arguments to use with him than I can suggest to you, and I doubt not but you will use all your interest and rhetoric with him on this point, and anything done immediately by him of that kind would very much heighten the obligation.

We are very impatient to hear from you of S[par]r[e] as to those points I wrote of in my last, and by the opinion we have heard he has of some of them, and as to his master and ours in general, we are very hopeful something good may come of it, therefore the King expects you will immediately write fully and particularly of them, that what is incumbent on our side may be set agoing, and we doubt not but he will do what is necessary on his. Those s[hi]ps who, we hope might be brought over must be tried and encouraged in time; else they will be lost, so all dispatch should be made in it." *Copy.*

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to LORD [LOVAT].

1716, May 8[-19]. Edinburgh Castle.—I am very sorry circumstances hindered me from waiting on you when in town. I had your kind assurances which second your friendly endeavours for me when in the North. I beg, now you are with the Duke of Argyle, you will present him my most humble duty, and send me notice if he received two of my letters, one from Inverness, and the other from here. I hope he will honour me with the continuance of his friendship and show his willingness to help me out of my difficulties and misfortunes by his endeavours at Court. I am almost assured you will do me the favour of ordering the giving back a pretty bay mare which Mr. Carstairs had, but which belonged to Mistress C. Carstairs, a very deserving, fine young lady, his daughter. She was pad and favourite to the young lady, and therefore I must earnestly desire the favour of getting her again, since otherwise, though a very good horse-woman, she must go afoot and not have the wonted pleasure of taking air and hunting on horseback. Till you return, there will be little use for the mare, and, when I see you again in the North, any horse or mare in my custody shall be at your service or anything else I am master of. The mare was taken from Thundertoun and is now in your stable.

QUEEN MARY to W. DICCONSON.

1716, May 20.—“I have, muech a do, read over all these papers which, when you, Lord Middleton and Mr. Inese has perused, I must have again to send to the King by Saturday noon ; if you three are of opinion that Bointon’s (Bolingbroke’s) letters should be shewd to the Duke of Ber[wick] you may do it, but I think nothing should be sayd to Bointon, till we have a return from the King. I think it necessary that Farnham (Colclough) should com, as soon as he can, privaty to Paris without his health obliges him to go first to the Spau. I think it reasonable to allow him the 100 *livres* he mentions, and what els he may want to com up to Paris. I beleeve he has honestly discharged his trust, and he ought to be thanked and encouraged.” *Holograph.*

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 20. St. Germain. —“In one of my former letters I think I acquainted Martel (Mar) that some of our countrymen lately come over were pretty open in complaining of him. It was easy to foresee that, and next to impossible for one in the post and circumstances he was in on the other side to avoid it. But now I am sorry to find that some of the first rank who are last come are of the same grumbling humour, and, which surprises me the more, I am told from good hands that Musgrave (the Earl Marischal), as Abram (Menzie) calls him, is one of the chief. I have no particular acquaintance myself with that gentleman, nor has he or any of them spoke of the matter to me. I wish they had, for that had given me occasion to do my best to set them right, in showing them how much such factions and divisions are contrary to Patrick’s (James’) service, and consequently to their own interest. I have also heard that Mr. Smith of Meffen (Methven) makes a noise at home about some letters he has of Martel’s, by which he pretends to shew that Martel employed him to use his credit to get terms from the enemy in favour of Martel, and this, as he says, even after Patrick came over. I think it necessary to inform Martel of all this that he may be on his guard, and, when he has discoursed with Patrick, such measures may be taken as may stifle all these seeds of division before they take root. In order to that I went yesterday, and proposed to Antony (Queen Mary) to send for Musgrave, and he will, I hope, in his own irresistible way of persuading, bring that gentleman to reason, he being otherwise, I find, a person esteemed by everybody. If I can find without affectation an occasion of bringing him upon the subject, I can tell him with truth that one man could not speak more to the advantage of another than Martel has done to his on all occasions. But, since Musgrave and those of his rank are to go to Patrick, I think the sooner they go the better, for you know there will not want *boutefeux* to blow the coals. I write the more freely all I hear of this that I flatter myself Martel will receive the information as ’tis meant, for Patrick’s service and for his, which I look upon to be inseparable. But one favour I must desire of

Martel, that what I write with such freedom and so little reserve on this and the like subject may come into no hands but Patrick's and his own.

I have just received the bundle of prints which Mr. Butler brought up, which I shall send and distribute as fast as I can, for I find people generally well pleased with them and very desirous to have them."

The EARL OF SOUTHESK to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 20. Paris.—Since I wrote by Lord George I have nothing to add but to tell you that I find the same humour continues among these people. They have been, as Col. Hay would inform you, to visit Earl Bolingbroke, and are taking all the pains they can with the Queen to your prejudice, though, I am persuaded, to no effect. Our new Duke publicly expresses his dissatisfaction at the change of the ribbon and wearing the St. Andrew and ascribes it all to you. I wrote also concerning an honour I would beg of the King, and now tell you again that I refer it entirely to yourself to do in it as you please, and to assure you, that, though I neither get that nor any other mark of the King's favour or your kindness, it will make no alteration in me, for, as it never was out of hopes of reward that I was loyal, so nothing I can lose, nothing I can suffer, nor no slight I can meet with can ever make me have a repining thought, far less a dissatisfactory expression. I hope to be with you very soon.

The DUKE OF MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, May 20. Avignon.—I wrote to-day by the King's order to Mr. Cook to congratulate his and the rest of the officers safe return, who went to serve in Scotland, which I was to have done last night, could I have overtaken it. The King is exceedingly concerned that they may not suffer in France on his account, and, as he recommended it to you himself to do all for them you can with the French Court, so he earnestly recommends the care of them again to you, and whatever appearances the Regent think fit to make above board as to them, yet it would be very hard and not very just to make them suffer in reality, which I hope he will not do. My own concern is not small on this point, so, though the King has written to the Queen to speak to you of it, I could not forbear giving you this trouble. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to MAJOR-GENERAL COOK.

1716, May 20. Avignon.—Expressing the King's great satisfaction at the safe return of so many brave gentlemen (particularly of himself and Mr. Gaydon).—His Majesty has done all he could to prevent any of them from suffering in France for endeavouring to serve him, and hopes he may succeed, and that he himself may be in a condition to reward their zeal. The King very much regrets the loss of good Lord Talbot, but hopes all the rest of those officers are come with you. I hope you

will take the trouble of communicating to those gentlemen and request you to make my compliments to them, and I wish it may be in my power to assist them as they intended to assist me in our master's service. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO J. MENZIES.

1716, May 20.—I wrote you a long letter of the 4th and two days after sent one under your cover, for Mr. Shrimpton (Duke of Shrewsbury), both which I hope went safe to your hands, but the answering of some bills depending on it, I cannot be easy till I be sure they did, and have your answer to all the particulars in them.

“I told you in it that there had been a new application made to Sangster (King of Sweden) and a thing thrown into it that made us hope it would catch him, as I have more reason to hope now than I had then, though we have as yet had no return from himself but by what his factor with Fullertone (the Swedish Ambassador in France) who, as we heard some days ago, thinks Sangster and Richard (James) should enter into articles in writing for carrying on a joint trade. Now our partners' opinion with you as to the time of opening the trade in that case is desired and expected as soon as possible. We have some hopes of getting some of Baxter's (King George) salt (ships) which was sent abroad, into our possession at an easy rate, and there are projects about it on foot, though we are not yet sure of their success. One difficulty we had about encouraging those projects at this time, the want of a good warehouse (port) to put the salt in until we should have occasion to use it, for without that it would spoil, and the labour and expense would be lost, but, if Sangster join in the trade, his warehouses will do well and fully answer that difficulty, nay more, I believe he would be willing to use the salt himself and give us the same quantity back when we have occasion for it, and by that, all the waste or prejudice it would receive by lying would be saved. If our partners with you approve of this, could not they do something in getting more of that salt which is at home or going to other markets, by agreements with those particular people who have the charge of it, and they could easily carry it to some of Sangster's warehouses without any danger to themselves, and their doing so might encourage others to do the same? This seems to be of consequence to the right beginning of the trade again, therefore it is wished our partners would think seriously of it, and let us know their sentiments upon it. If they approve of it, there ought no time to be lost by them at home in endeavouring to get all of this salt they can, and it is unlucky there was not something of this kind done sooner when there were more people who had the trust of the salt who were more likely to be willing to trade with Richard than there are now, but 'tis better late than never. Perhaps there may be more of them still inclined to it than we know of, and, if Sangster and Richard come to agree to trade together, they will both certainly

publish by placards in all the trading towns great encouragements to any who will deal with them in that commodity, which surely would have weight with several, and perhaps induce some to carry their cargo to some of Sangster's warehouses as they pass that way, though they had not been resolved on it before, and the more if they should see any of their fellow traders gone to that market before them.

Baxter has now so great a quantity of brandy (troops) on his hands that in these parts it will be hard to get the better of him in the selling of that; but is there no way of dealing with those who are employed under him who might perhaps for their own gain not so much mind their master's interest, and so dispose of good quantities of it to our partners with you upon Richard's account? and it is natural to think that these people should take amiss Baxter's giving house room to that parcel of Hardy's brandy (Dutch troops) which is now in his custody, and so endeavour all they can to get quit of it. Baxter we hear (as 'tis no wonder, he being such a silly, peevish fellow) grows every day more hateful to the traders in your parts. Now is there more likely to be gained or lost by our company in delaying for some time or opening the trade again as soon as possible, even if it were but a first with a smuggling trade of the salt as above? There are arguments for both, and it must be advice from our partners with you that must determine it, which is begged may be sent forthwith. We flatter ourselves that Arthur (England) would furnish fish (money) enough if he saw any prospect of opening the trade to advantage, and, if Richard and Sangster agree, that he would be willing to trust a good quantity into Sangster's warehouse though there should not be an immediate market for them, but this can be better judged of with you. I much doubt if Obrian (the Regent) would have any dealing with us at this time, and we are afraid he is in copartnership with Hannes (Elector of Hanover) with a view towards his being secure of what he wants and wishes as to Foley (France) and that Jonston (? d'Iberville) has fixed them together of late, which is the more believed because of Obrian's employing Beatman (Berwick) so much in his trade, so we can expect no fish from him for opening our trade with, and Mr. Price (King of Spain) has none if he were willing to deal with us, as I am afraid he is not by being afraid of Edgbury (England). Tho' Obrian did not assist us himself in opening our trade, yet some of his countrymen might with wool and coals, but fish being the principal commodity would be most wanting, Sangster not being able to furnish much of that, so the stress of that must lie upon Arthur, who, I am afraid, would scarce be got to furnish as much as would be necessary, but all would in a great measure depend on that. Sangster could furnish a good quantity of ribbon (? arms) and perhaps as much as is necessary if he come heartily into the trade, but, if there can be none of the parcel, which Hannes has in his possession, got, he would still have the better of us in that branch. All those things I have mentioned as they occurred to me, so you will pardon their not being in the best order, but I set

them all down that our partners may have the matter entirely before them and so be the better able to advise us upon the whole, which we will expect with the utmost impatience. I saw yours of 26 April, o.s. to Mr. Fribourg (Inese) yesterday. In it you mention two things, in which it was expected you would have been fuller, the first is the speech you tell was made and that three things were particularly in it, without saying any more, but after raising our curiosity you leave us in the dark. It is thought necessary that you should still give as particular an account of it as you can and not to be so brief in time coming as to things of that nature. The other is the four letters concerning Wright (Bolingbroke) which you thought we had on this side, you are mistaken and we have them not but we are curious to see them, therefore you are desired to get copies of them if possible and send them as soon as you can.

There is now we suppose a final end put the Plantation with Searcher (Scotland). A great part of the effects that were left there came over lately in one of those ships which he sent, as I wrote you, for them, and without this conveyance they must by all appearance have perished. The provisions and medicines (arms and ammunition) that ship carried there were left with those that remained, but they being in a manner quite starved before they arrived, it was not thought possible to recover those sick people and put them in any good state of health. What of them does survive the distemper may yet follow in other ships that are gone with necessaries to them, that country being now turned so unwholesome that I much doubt if ever a colony can be established there again. Besides the bad air, the inhabitants, though willing, would not be able to protect them from the Indian enemies till they could get a footing unless the company were able to send a considerable force thither, and that will not be worth the while and charge to restore so distant a trade. It is a pity though it was not better supported when it might easily have been done. But notwithstanding of this the trade in general may go well enough if others be hearty, and good establishments made elsewhere, which I hope their own interest will make them think of losing no time in doing.

I told you in my last that Melvil's (Marlborough's) answer to Stevens (James) was sent to Beatman to be explained, but he returned answer that he knew not what Melvil meant, that all he knew was general professions he had from time to time made, but nothing in particular, so you may see they are both of a piece and I believe equally to be trusted.

Beatman told so many of Melvil's being highly provoked at Mitchel (Mar) upon account of the letter Stevens sent him that the thing will certainly come about, for which Melvil will surely blame Mitchel, though he be very innocent, and he wishes Beatman may send Melvil his letter, as it is not unlikely but he may. I shall be sorry if honest Freeman (Floyd) suffer in this affair, but, if he does, he has nobody but Beatman to blame for it. I should be glad that Freeman saw Melvil again to see if he says

anything of it, and he should be still teased to do something in that matter. Speaking of Freeman I cannot but mention something of his son to you, who John (James) did not think fit to carry to the country with him, but left him with some others of his servants. I do not know him at all but John hopes Freeman will not take anything of this amiss, for that he knows the young man to be of a pretty odd temper though he wants not wit, and he has so attached himself to Beatman and Wright that he thought it not advisable to have him about him at this time. He is not at all turned off, and being but young he hopes he will mend of those faults in time. I hope you got the printed paper I mentioned in my last, and took care to make no secret of it in the proper way. It was not correctly printed, which I suppose you would help.

We hear now that Baxter is still to keep his great shop this year himself, so that a long paragraph of my last is answered if it be true.

I will add no more now, this being all that John, Oneal (Ormonde) or Morris (Mar) have to say but their compliments to friends, particularly to the three who I wrote of in my last." *Draft.*

GENERAL GEORGE HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 20. Bordeaux.—I received yours of the 7th. R. Arbuthnot has written to Mr. Gordon here about a piece of claret, but he took it rather as a jest than earnest, and never thought of it further, till I received your letter. I have chosen a piece of Margouse, which I take to be as good as ever was drunk, and have ordered it to be bottled, and sent by water to Beaucaire, which is much nearer you than where you desired it. To-morrow I leave this, and have pressed Capt. George to make all the dispatch imaginable; though I am afraid she may come a little too late, yet it's all you can do to show you don't forget our distressed friends. I have been in some hopes of seeing the Viscount of Kilsyth here, for a merchant told Mr. Gordon he had received advice to pay him money on his arrival, but as I can learn no further news of him, it makes me believe he may be put in to some other port. Lord H. and H[arry] C[ameron] are both at Blois, and, I believe, will soon make a trip this way, if the ladies there have not engaged them too far to retreat without coming to some action.

JAMES III. to CARDINALS ACCIAJOLI and MARESCOTTI.

1716, May 20.—Replying to their compliments upon his arrival at Avignon. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 172.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 21. Paris.—Requesting him to tell the Duke of Mar that Alexander Maitland, Lord Lauderdale's son, came to town yesternight bringing a subscribed list of the army, which

the writer supposes will be very acceptable to his Grace, and that he will be at Avignon very shortly with his nephew, Lord Southesk.

Postscript.—Your old comrade, my son, departed some days ago with Col. Hay and Mr. Forster to see you.

COL. W. CLEPHANE to MONSIEUR RUSSEL (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, May 10-21. Amsterdam.—I shall not trouble you in a recital of the misfortune I had of losing the opportunity of attending my master, which has occasioned my straying through several countries since I sent you a letter through the hands of H. S[traton]. I then thought I might be perhaps of more use to my master by staying where I was than by following, and resolved to wait commands from you. But it began to be so warm, and particularly for me, that our friends advised me to take the first opportunity of getting off anywhere, which I did, and came from thence 19 March, and this is all the length I could yet come in company with Sir H. Crawford. I found Sir H. Paterson and Mr. H. Maule and several of our friends in this country, where they are in great safety, which is more than I expected. I can find none of them inclined to go immediately forward, till they have further advices, particularly Sir Hugh, from you, and it is very expensive to travel alone, so they advise me to stay some days here for them, and they think in that time I may have your commands in answer to this. But I am resolved to take the first opportunity of a company to Paris, so, if you will honour me with your commands to Mr. William Gordon at Paris, he will either forward them here, or I'll find them with him, for, if Sir Hugh get your advice, we will immediately come off together. I have been in abundance of perils among false brethren, &c., since parting . . .

T. WESCOMBE to JAMES III.

1716, May 22. Paris.—After expressing his acknowledgements for the marks of his Majesty's goodness experienced by him thro' the favour of the Duke of Ormonde, and protestations of zeal and loyalty it proceeds:— I was told, and it was confirmed to me two days ago by an old friend of mine, who I wish was also your Majesty's, and one whom I have never as yet found to deceive me, that Lord Galmoy is a pensioner of George's, and has been so for some time, and gives Lord Stair an account of all that passes in your affairs, so far as it comes to his knowledge. As 'tis fit you should discover the truth of this, so I am not to question but your wisdom will order it with that privacy which is requisite till you are fully satisfied in it, and, if it should be found to be real, which I very much fear, by reason of several probable circumstances, yet some policy must be used whereby his Lordship may not be thought to be suspected, for the person that gave me the intimation is one, whom I gather from most of what comes to Lord Stair's knowledge, who charged me never to

mention this thing, which, as he said, would be the ruin of Lord Galmoy. I hear his Lordship goes soon for Avignon. When he is there I conceive it may not be difficult for you by intercepting his letters by the postmaster or by any other sure means you may think proper to find out the truth. I humbly desire it may be done with such secrecy that he may never know it, for the least suspicion must make it appear that it was I who had disclosed the matter, which would utterly break into the friendship I am now improving with the person who gave me this notice (whom the Duke of Ormonde knows), the better to carry on your service.

SIR JOHN FORRESTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 22. Abbeville.—Expressing his joy at the honours bestowed by his Majesty on his Grace.—I am thus far in my way to rejoin at Cambray the regiment of Berwick, in which I have lost a good part of my blood in serving the King these four and twenty years as a captain, in which, or any other station I shall content myself rather than add to the so much greater burden his Majesty has than his present circumstances can bear, and shall there never cease wishing to run the third time the danger of the cord or any other danger whatever, when my doing it may contribute to the King's service, and with how small views of interest I covet that honour he can best judge by those he was graciously pleased to employ me in.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 23. Paris.—I hope you have ere now my long letter of the 15th. "I was yesterday with Jeffry (Baron Sparre) about an hour, who has not yet received any answer from Humphry (King of Sweden) either about Arthur's (James') concerns or other material things he wrote to him, but daily expects a courier. Though it be Jeffry's opinion that Arthur should send a man of character with full powers to Humphry for the reasons mentioned in my last, he says however no step must be made on that score, till he hears from him and has his approbation on that head.

Saunders (Queen Mary) gave me Arthur's letter of the 18th, and I delivered the enclosed to Gregory (Duc de Noailles) who appointed me to come to him this morning. . . . I had an hour's conference with him and am well pleased with the protestations and kind promises he made me. He will speak to Edgar (the Regent) about the matter to-morrow, and I hope to be informed of the result the day following. I have much reason to believe 'twill be favourable to Arthur and to his satisfaction considering the derangement of affairs at present. I defer writing to him until able to give a just and full account of this matter, about which Gregory recommended an inviolable secret, and in so pressing a manner that I did not think fit to say anything of it to Nahum (Magny) or Matthew (Abbé de Thesut). The reasons Gregory gave me for

this secret are of great weight. Arthur shall be informed of them by my first, I hope he will give me leave to write to him by this key in order to avoid all sorts of accidents. Matthew prayed me to tell Arthur that he would make no answer to his letter, till Edgar is fixed about Orlando (money); but that he may count on his zeal and attachment for his service. I really believe him sincere in this point. The news from Bernard (England) assures that Kenrick (King George) will not go to his own country this summer as 'twas said, and 'tis resolved he should make a progress to show himself to his people. Lord Peterborough arrived here five days ago and parted next morning for Italy. 'Tis said Kenrick gave him several commissions near the Italian princes. Matthew believes he saw Edgar in private the night he stayed in this town. Frederick (Marshal d'Uxelles) laid open Young's (Lord Stair's) proposal and difficulty before Peter (the Council of Regency) as mentioned in my last, but Matthew tells me it met with little or no approbation so dropped for this time. He believes however that Frederick will reassume this affair when he finds a favourable opportunity."

FANNY OGLETHORPE to M. RUSSEL (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, May 23. Paris.—"I hope by this time your cold is over. It's been almost a general distemper. You are mightily in the right to say you don't think the words of 'I declare' to be my own, my brain must have turned that minute if they had, and I beg you will be persuaded, though I am maggotty, it is not come to that excess. I was afraid to write plainly, because I did not know into whose hands it might fall, and I did not care that anybody else should see that I wrote anything of that nature, though I would write freely to you, because I know you will make a right use of it; that sometimes it is very proper one should be warned of some things which prevents ill consequences by being informed in time. This was the reason that induced, by the approbation of M[ezieres], my dealing so freely with you. The grounds upon which I did it is, all the friends of Lord B[olingbroke] reported it and said it was no wonder he was disgraced, since even the other was so discontented that he was a looking for a pretence to come away and to stay at Paris, that that was the recompense of all he had gone through, that you never agreed in your opinions, that you always carry it with a high hand, that the other chose to come away because he was resolved not to complain nor show he was discontented. I saw three letters from England that desired one would write them word the truth whether he was not minded nor never spoke to upon business, for that was very hard. A great many stories was daily spread about which I am very glad proves all false, for by your letter as well as [by what] Mr. Butler says and the new Duke [of Perth] you live in a perfect union. God continue it so, but the report of your being otherwise was so far spread and believed that the French talked all of it, and we was asked about it at Mme. Vantadour's at the Louvre. I believed writing to give you notice of it would prevent its continuing, if it was true, by your

taking measures, and, if it was only spread to injure you both by your enemies, that it would go no further. Though But[ler] says all letters are seen by one another, I flatter myself mine does not enter into the number or that I might know it to be more cautious in mine. I will write to you news, &c., when we have any, but for this and my last I should be very sorry they had been seen but by you. M[ezieres] is very glad you approve the paper he sent you, when he receives your letter you say you do him the honour to write to him, he will answer all your obstacles, he wishes it may be of use. As for the licence that you say is so difficult, he says, suppose that there can be none got from hence upon no pretence, yet, as the same man offers, if there is a necessity, to furnish the arms from Gottenberg, he thinks that a difficulty that can be easily got over. He answers for the man's serving our master when there is occasion, without some very extraordinary turn, but, if ever you have occasion for him, you must give him notice some time before hand, for, as you know, those sort of things are not done in a day. M. de M[ezieres] speaks often with our neighbour (Sparre) about the unhappy situation of our poor master. He told him yesterday that certainly, had he had news from S[wede]n, he would have let you hear from him before now, but that he has had no news. Mr. D[illo]n, that you have told him he may trust, M[ezieres] supposes, will have care to inform you when the other has any answers from his country. M[ezieres] according to custom offers you his service if he can be of use to you. Mr. D[illo]n carried your minister's son (Robert Leslie) and Mr. de Ma[g]ny to our neighbour to propose new projects to him. The other came and talked them over with M[ezieres], and M[ezieres] says that to deal with you with the sincerity that is required from an honest man and a friend, he will own to you that he is sorry that he found him disgusted to see that Ma[g]ny must be by at all the conferences, he looks upon the success of all affairs to depend upon the secrecy, and he cannot expect that, when they force upon him always a madman and a babbler that goes from house to house to brag that he is managing affairs of consequence, and the friendship he has with our great men; this is the opinion the people of this country has of that fellow which is very unhappy, since it is absolutely necessary for him to be trusted. Our neighbour told Mr. D[illo]n why they brought Ma[g]ny; that, though he was introductor of Ambassadors, that was no obligation that he must be brought as a witness of what could have been said without him. D[illo]n answered that he could answer for him as for himself and could trust him as such. Our neighbour is vexed to death for he cannot think the same. He told M[ezieres] that he thought the project proposed was not at all solid. M[ezieres] convinced our neighbour that the reason this man was so much in favour proceeded from the civilities he had had for the D[uke] of O[rmon]d, who has so much generosity in his temper he thinks that he can never make amends to people he imagines he is obliged to, he does not know how infinitely Ma[g]ny is despised in this country, for one is

very cautious to speak plainly to people when one does not know how it will be received, and upon the subject of Ma[g]ny I know he was always very warm. Our neighbour knows you was not acquainted with that fellow, but for God's sake endeavour to have less confidence put in him, for you cannot imagine the indifferent opinion it gives people of your affairs since D[illo]n seemed to be so enthused of him. Our neighbour says he finds himself, as if one flung cold water upon fire, and M[ezeres'] opinion is one ought to be very careful of a man that one has no reason to be convinced of his probity or the contrary, and that he fears serves perhaps as a spy to the person that in the world one must keep everything most secret from, and whom he expects his fortune from. In short take care that, if the[y] force Ma[g]ny upon our neighbour, he will find difficulties in everything which he would not have done else; for he despises him, as all the world here does, and mistrusts him. He says that there is a man here who has an eye upon his actions, would be glad to make anything he does miss, because he would ruin him in his master's spirit because he has taken his place, and therefore, should he get wind of this affair, he should be lost. You must though be very cautious how you break with Ma[g]ny, because I know he is very much beloved by the woman that you was carried to see, and I don't know how she is at that court. If she was as she deserves, she would be no how at all. I have not heard from Miss Molley since you have been gone. I am not surprised at it, for she often takes those freaks, for I dare say she had received the letters I have wrote to her. When I have an answer I will send you word. They say L[or]d B[olingbroke] is writing his justification pretending he is attacked in the letter of a friend to friend."

. . . I have not the art when I write on serious things to use the laconick manner, and therefore you must excuse my tedious epistles, and, if you weary of them, tell me so.

. . . M[ezeres] and his dear half assures you of their respect, their esteem, their friendship, and what is very rare, though he's a Frenchman, 'tis true. You would oblige us to let me know if our master has entirely abandoned Mackd[onnel], and if his crimes are of a nature not to be pardoned; if he is quite disgraced, he had better know his fate that he may go to Sweden or somewhere to be knocked at the head, since that's what he has to choose when he's ruined.

I beg you'll burn my letters, for I'll write to you but on that condition.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 24. Rouen.—Your Grace has had letters enough about our Scots affairs from sundry persons who are arrived at Morlaix. We have yet no news of Mr. Tulloch, but I hope we shall soon have himself and the rest of our friends, for we have no bad news of him.

I have a letter from my brother, the doctor, in answer to what I wrote him by your orders. He says your son is perfectly recovered, and is an excellent scholar. He bids me assure you of his having a particular care of him. This letter I showed Mr. Ereskine, Lord Buchan's brother, with whom I drank your health yesternight.

CAPT. DAVID GEORGE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 24. Bordeaux.—I had yours of the 12th, and according to your orders the ship was to sail in a few days and everything was in readiness. Last post brought me a letter by the Queen's orders from Mr. Dicconson, that there was no need of sending the ship where designed, as Capt. Sheldon (Sheridan) of St. Malo had brought over the persons of quality and officers of distinction, and Lord Marischal had declared to her Majesty that it was needless to send any more ammunition, &c. I'm ordered to pay off the crew, and that his Majesty will leave the ship to my disposal. I propose to send her on freight somewhere in the West Indies, which will be a means to give the honest men bread who have served their master faithfully.

JOHN ARNOTT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 24. Paris.—Being informed that the King has no chirurgeon to attend him since St. Paul's misfortune, requesting him to inform his Majesty that he should think himself at the height of happiness, if his Majesty would allow him to serve him in his own station. Mr. Boylan, chief chirurgeon, who is infirm, has promised to address his Grace for him.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 25. St. Germain's.—I have just had Martel's (Mar's) packet of the 19th and shall to-morrow communicate to Andrew (Queen Mary) the letters in it, as well as Martel's own letter to me. I am truly surprised at the silence of D[illo]n (whom we call Dutton), the man being otherwise hearty and zealous as ever I know any for Patrick's (James') service. I can only suspect he delayed answering till he had some positive answer from those he is dealing with, but at least he should have let Martel know as much, in case that be his reason. But I shall now see him in a few days, and shall then be able to give Martel an account of the matter.

As to the other, whom we call Musgrave (Lord Marischal), of whom Martel has so just reason to complain, I gave some short account of what I had heard of him in my last. Since then he has been two days here, and I followed and attended him as close as ever I could, but found him still so very shy of me (I know not for what reason) that it was not possible for me to get one word with him alone. All I could do was to get his uncle, Lord Edward, (who is sincerely Martel's humble servant) to speak home to him on the point, but I did not find he prevailed much,

though what he said must have made impression on one of so good sense. My main hopes are that Andrew, who promised to take him to task, will have set him right, for what Andrew will have said and his gracious way of saying it is not easy to be resisted. But I heartily wish he may be gone, as I hope he now is towards Patrick, for Paris, where both the Bs. (Berwick and Bolingbroke) and all their underlings now are, is a very infectious air for those of Musgrave's present disposition. When I go to Paris, which will be in two or three days, I shall from thence give Martel a further account of all I can learn.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 25. Paris.—I have yours of the 19th, and shall notice all its contents as if particularly answered. Mr. William Erskine I expect to-day, and Lord Lyon's three sons have written me from Morlaix, and I have ordered them credit to come here, as I have also done Sir James Sharp. I told Lord Southesk of your writing him, and shall tell the others, who are all come except the Viscount of Kilsyth.

The DUKE OF MAR to LORD EDWARD DRUMMOND.

1716, May 25. Avignon.—I had yours yesterday and one for the King. He has ordered me to let you know that you may take what time you think fit to settle your affairs, and as soon as that is over he will be glad to see you here.

I condole with you for the occasion of your being kept from waiting on the King, and our being without the pleasure of your company, but I hope that shall not be long.

I desired your brother, the Duke of Perth, to let you know my pleasure at your safe arrival, which I assure you, is as much as that of any other of your relations can be, and some of them can bear me witness of the concern the accident gave me, which prevented your coming over when the King did.

I shall long for an account from you of things in Scotland after the King's going away. I have had some account of them from others, but there are some things you'll be more able to inform me of than they. At meeting we will have time enough for that, and I wish we may not have but too much for talking over that story.

I beg you will make my compliments to the Duchess of Perth, Lady Betty and Lord John.

Postscript.—I trouble you with the enclosed for the Duke of Perth, which came under my cover, and pray make my compliments acceptable to Lord Middleton. I hope Charles is by this time safely arrived in France from Norway, where I had account of his being, and that he was coming in a ship directly from (*sic*) France. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to W. DICCONSON.

1716, May 25. Avignon.—Yesterday I had yours of the 18th, which I read to the King. Nobody here has yet had any accounts from Lord Marischal, but, by the other accounts we had, the King thought it was still necessary the ship from Bordeaux should proceed to the Isle of Uist, but, since Lord Marischal, who cannot but know better than any here, thinks otherwise, and that a less ship is fitter, the King approves of what the Queen has done. I had a letter yesterday from Capt. George, who was making all the haste he could to fit out the ship, so I wish your orders may come to him in time. *Copy.*

CAPT. DAVID GEORGE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 25. Bordeaux.—Since writing mine of the 24th, I have another letter from Mr. Dicconson to discharge the crew that the expense may be no longer on the King; which I have accordingly done. If I can let her out on freight for the good of the men I shall do it as he desires me. It is certain she can never touch in the British territories or Holland, being so remarkably known by some people's doings. The champagne I mentioned is quite spoiled, save 43 bottles, and I can't tell how that will keep either, considering what it has endured, being so long on board. There is not one bottle of Burgundy but what's spoiled. All these were carefully preserved, but no help. If Mr. Gordon can get a privilege to draw off your hogshead wine I should be very glad.

CAPT. DAVID GEORGE to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 25. Bordeaux.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed. I hear the Marquis of Drummond, now Duke of Perth, is at Paris. Please forward him my letter, and offer my respects to General Hamilton.

CAPT. ROBERT KAY to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 26. Paris.—Informing him of his being there where living is very expensive and what his present circumstances cannot well afford, and begging him to let him know, if his Master has no service for him at that time, that he may fall on some way of living till that happy time come.

The DUKE OF MAR to QUEEN MARY.

1716, May 26. Avignon.—By the King's orders I send the enclosed for Mr. Dillon and Mr. Southcott, that you may peruse them before they be given them. I suppose Mr. Dillon informed you of what he wrote to me, to which the enclosed is an answer. What of it you do not understand, Mr. Dillon [can explain] having part of the key it is wrote by, and the other part of it is also enclosed and directed for him.

I would have written before now, had I had anything worth while, and I know the King gave you always accounts of what concerned him, and anything that occurred to me I wrote to Mr. Inese, who I knew would acquaint you with anything of it worth hearing. There can be nobody more sensible than I am of what they owe to your Majesty; I know from more than one that you express yourself of me with a great deal more regard than I deserve. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, May 26. Avignon.—I had yours of the 15th on the 24th, “which was much longed for, and indeed is very full; and, as I did not doubt, so I see you have done your utmost in what concerns Arthur’s (James’) interest in the matters you write of. I laid your letters before Arthur in the presence of Fitz Patrick (Ormonde), and we could not all but be very well satisfied with your diligence. What Edgar (the Regent) said to you may be either good or bad as he has a mind to make it. I believe you have a right notion of him and we must hope for the best by your good management. I am very much of your opinion as to the two people you believe he will consult upon that subject, and, though I know Gregory’s (the Duc de Noailles’) intimacy with Young (Stair), yet I am apt to believe there is more to be expected from him than from Frederick (Marshal d’Uxelles). You will have received long ere now the letter you advise to Gregory and I wish it may have the effects you expect, as I, in a great measure, believe it may when you have occasion to see him. If you can bring it in without affectation, for a certain reason, I wish you would mention to him Johnson (Mar) that I may know what he says upon that chapter.

You was very much in the right to give the lights you did to Gregory and Frederick and you may be sure whatever you say to me shall never come about. I think you should take care to inform them and others that they apprehend, more than they have occasion, the continuance of Mons. Robert (the Parliament), as they may remember, in a case of the like nature about twenty years ago, the people that gentleman’s family is composed of, will soon find themselves obliged, for preserving their own interest with those who recommend them to their stations, to fall into their sentiments and to act accordingly; but I am afraid that Edgar for designs of his own is endeavouring to have a more close correspondence with Kenrick (King George), and that what you write concerning a new agreement betwixt them proceeds from him, and not from Kenrick, and being so, Young will certainly set the dice upon him as to his endeavouring the removal of Arthur from his present post, and I apprehend every day hearing from you about it, but it is fit you should endeavour to discover what passed with Peter (the Council of Regency) upon that subject and what he advised. There is therefore the more reason of something being set on foot immediately betwixt

Arthur and Humphry (King of Sweden). I am very sorry Jeoffry (Baron Sparre) has been so long a hearing from Humphry, and we long with impatience for your letting us know what accounts he has from him in relation to Arthur. Falconer (R. Leslie) gave us a full account of what had passed 'twixt him and Jeofry, and Mr. Fitzpatrick wrote an answer to him some posts ago which I suppose you will see, and that will supply what I omit on that subject. As for such a man's going to Humphry, as you propose, it is thought it would make too great a noise, for it would not be possible to keep it long secret; and a man of so low a degree as would not give suspicion or make noise, would not be of weight enough for the business, therefore it is thought fittest and most advisable that Jeofry should write to Humphry for such powers as is necessary for him to meet and settle matters with any Arthur shall think fit at Thomas's house or somewhere near it. Fitzpatrick has written so to Falconer, and you would likewise press Jeofry to lose no time in writing for such powers, which if he do will be as quick a way of uniting Humphry and Arthur as any can be proposed.

We will long to know what answer you get from Humphry and Mons. Miremont (the King of Sicily) concerning those people you recommended to them, and what you say is just, that none of those gentlemen can expect the same rank they had with Christopher (Scotland), except such as had been of long service and understand their trade.

We have written to Bernard (England) to know if there can be any use made to advantage of Kenrick's voyage which you mention, of which we must wait a return before we can say anything. I am glad Mons. Milflour (Holland) does not seem so inclined to Botville (an alliance) as Edgar; but, if it be much insisted on, I am afraid he will comply. Could there be no way found to divert him from it? he has measures to keep with Mons. Rochford (the Emperor) who certainly will not approve of Botville, and it is to be hoped that will make Milleflour cautious. If the affair of Botville go on, there is little to be expected of Edgar in favour of Arthur, therefore Mons. Villeneuve (Dillon) would lose no fit time in pressing Edgar in relation to Orlando (money), and, should Edgar agree to what Young proposes as to Arthur, it must take some time before it can be brought about, and could not Villeneuve press Edgar in that case to send beforehand the message you propose to Samuel (the Pope) who would surely be glad to free himself from a thing which would justly bring so much reflection upon him, and Edgar must have very little regard to his own reputation in the world if he show much earnestness in this matter. I wish Matthew (Abbé de Thesut) may represent what you proposed to him, in relation to this, but Villeneuve's taking the liberty of doing it himself in case there be occasion, can do no hurt, but you are best judge of this.

Pray let us know what is like to become of the affair betwixt Mons. Rochford and Mons. Mophet (the Turks), and I hope there is no appearance of Mons. Belin (? a peace) being like to succeed with Humphry, Mons. Jackson (King of Denmark), Kenrick, &c. . . . *Draft.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO T. SOUTHCOTT.

1716, May 26. Avignon.—The Queen being to speak to you of the King's design of sending you to the Court of Vienna, I need say the less to you upon it. Your instructions are enclosed and a copy of the King's letter to the Duke of Lorraine. You are to get from Mr. Inese some of the printed accounts of the late affair in Scotland, one of which you may give to Mr. O'Rourke, that he may be able to give the Duke of Lorraine a right notion of all that affair and the reasons of its miscarriage, which it is necessary he should be fully apprised of, as likewise that the King by his advice has and is still taking all the ways he can to bring the King of Sweden into his interest. When Mr. Rourke knows you are entrusted by the King, he will give you all the assistance and lights he can both in relation to the Duke of Lorraine and the Court of Vienna.

The printed account is doing into French, and it will not be amiss that, when you come to Vienna, you get it likewise put into German. By this time, I believe, it is put into Dutch in Holland. It is necessary that any you give it to should know that after the King's coming to France he sent two ships with arms, ammunition and provisions to Scotland without any assistance of the French Court, which could as easily have been done before, had it not been neglected by those who had the direction on this side, and then it could have been of service and prevented the King's being obliged to leave, but now, though we already know that one of those ships got safe there, as I hope the other did, it came too late, and served for little else than to bring off several noblemen and gentlemen, who were not able to stand it out any longer, and who could not have failed of being taken and hanged, had they stayed.

In a post or two I'll send you a cipher, and, as soon as you come to Vienna, you will let me know how to direct for you, or, if you can contrive it, let me know this sooner in case of my having anything to say before I hear from you from thence.

I have been told by some of the English officers who served in Spain that Monsr. Staremborg has a warm side towards the King, which I mention on your going there, though I am afraid he has not great interest at that Court at present. The safest way of sending our letters would be by the Duke of Lorraine's canal, if he will allow of it, so you would do well to mention that to him, and let me know if it is to be done. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO OWEN O'ROURKE.

1716, May 26. Avignon.—By the King's commands informing him that Mr. Southcott is sent by him for Vienna, and to wait on the Duke of Lorraine by the way, for whom he has a letter from his Majesty, and that the King expects him to assist Mr. Southcott as far as he can both at the Court of Lorraine, and in recommending him to any of his acquaintance at Vienna, where he knows nobody, nor is anybody there at his first going to know he is employed by the King, and expressing the writer's regard for O'Rourke and his hopes of making his acquaintance. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO L. INESE.

1716, May 26. Avignon.—I have every day new proofs of your friendship and particularly to-day by yours of the 20th.

“I have already wrote to you so fully on that subject, that I need not say much now, only as to that story of Meffen’s (Methven’s) it affects me no more than all the rest, and the King knew it all long ago, when he was in Scotland, where he saw it fully in my journal, and gave the man a very good reception, after he knew it, when I introduced him to him.

I did not indeed think he would have spoke of that matter, as it seems he has done, but I am very indifferent about his doing so. I did not act a step in that matter (as I think I may say of all the rest there) without the participation, knowledge and approbation of this Duke of Perth and Earl Marischal; but in this matter, though they knew of the thing, they did not know of the person I employed, he himself having taken my promise not to let him appear in it; nor should it been known by me now, except to the King, had he not told it himself. The affair was to try the Duke of Argyle what powers he had got from Court, upon the message that had been sent him some time before by the King’s army. This gentleman had by my allowance a private meeting with a friend of the Duke of Argyle and agreed with him, that, after he had made a report to me of what had passed between them, he should write to him. I told him what to say in the letter, and upon his showing it me after he had wrote it, there being something in it I did not like, and defective in others, I made the alterations and additions with my own hand, which I gave him to write out fair, and to send it. He was going home that night, which is three miles from Perth, from whence he said he would write and send the letter, as I believe he did. The next night I think, we had account of the King’s being landed, and I went to wait on him. When he came to Scoon, the gentleman came to me. I told him of my having given the King an account of the affair, who was very well pleased with it, and I asked him if he had got any return to the letter, he told me no, but that he had had a message desiring another meeting with him, which he would not venture doing in my absence, but, if he heard any more of it, that he would give me an account, and I never heard more of it from that time till now. I asked him for the draft of the letter, which I had corrected, that I might show it, the King having no copy of it, and I think I wrote to him to the same purpose before we came to Scoon. He said it was at his house amongst other papers, and that he would bring it me the first time he went there, which he never did; whether that was occasioned by his forgetfulness, design, or his not being at home afterwards I cannot tell; but I was in very little anxiety about it, and I am still very indifferent who see it, though it be not very fair in him to speak of it, and I would much rather he should show it, than give an account of it, for it will answer for itself, and for me too, and, when it is seen, it will be found that I have no reason to be ashamed of it.

I have now told you the just matter of fact in this, as I think is always the best way of doing in such things, where there is no dirty work and where people had an honest fair intention, and I will be obliged to you for letting this be known to those you had the story from and who else you think fit.

I am surprised we are so long of hearing from our correspondents at Edinburgh. I wish no accident has befallen them.”

One very material thing concerning this I had almost forgot, and, it being a private transaction, it is not fit it should go further, I being but the one side concerned and Lord Argyle the other, who though an enemy, I would not do him hurt in a thing he acted fairly in by me. The effect of Meffen's first meeting with Lord Argyle's friend was getting them in a manner engaged to advertise me of their march from Stirling before they should begin it, which was a very great point at that time, when the King's coming was almost despaired of, and we on the point of quitting Perth every day. I believe Lord Argyle had no bad view in this for those he served, but its being known might do him hurt, so you are to say nothing of this particular but to Andrew (Queen Mary). *Copy.*

L. INESE and DR. J. INGLETON.

1716, May 26.—Opinion on the question whether the King can promise to *protect and maintain the Church of England as established by law.*

We are of opinion that he cannot with a safe conscience make any promise in those words. We ground our opinion on these principles, which seem to bear no dispute.

1. 'Tis lawful to permit and tolerate evil in some cases, but never to approve it.

2. All expressions which argue any more than a permission reach to an approbation; and all approbation or consent to evil is unlawful.

Now these words *protect*, or *defend and maintain* certainly express or imply more than a permission, and therefore are not warrantable, for how can any man promise to *protect and maintain* which in his conscience he condemns and abhors? Hence no man can promise to *protect and maintain* robbery, usury &c., because this would be to approve or consent to evil, and more especially heresy *established by law* is a far greater evil than these.

The question then is to find out such expressions as may keep within the bounds of a permission, and yet be sufficient to secure and satisfy all persons.

Since it has been signified to his Majesty that no more is expected of him than *an assurance that he will not molest them or alter anything*, we are of opinion this may be done in the following words:—"I promise on my royal word, that I will not *alter* the religion established by law, nor *change* the laws relating thereunto, nor will I *molest* the professors of it, but on the contrary *protect and maintain* them in all their just rights, dignities, privileges and possessions."

It will never be in the King's power to change these laws without a Parliament ; consequently he may promise not to do it, for any man may promise not to do what he really cannot do. And, if ever it please God that his Majesty meets a Parliament inclined to so good a work, then the promise being made to the people of England, of which the Parliament is representative, if they yield on their side, the promise binds no more.

JAMES III. to CARDINAL ALBANI.

1716, May 26.—Expressing his sense of the paternal affection of his Holiness towards him on the occasion of his expedition to Scotland and since his return, and of the Cardinal's good offices with his Holiness on his behalf.—I cannot conceal my pain at being obliged to be a charge to his Holiness and my grief at being absolutely incapable out of the pension he gives me to support all these poor Scotchmen who arrive every day, and to whom I cannot without cruelty refuse bread, after they have lost their all for my service. Could not some expedient be suggested to his Holiness, which without being burdensome to him might supply me with a fund to prevent so many worthy subjects dying of hunger. Cardinal Gualterio will communicate with you more fully on this subject. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 172.*

JAMES III. to CARDINALS PAULUCCI and SACRIPANTI.

1716, May 26.—Both on the same subject as the last, urging on Cardinal Sacripanti as an additional motive for zeal on behalf of the refugees that he is protector of Scotland. *French. Ibid. p. 173.*

JAMES III. to T. SOUTHCOTT.

1716, May 26. Avignon.—Instructions. He is to go forthwith to the Court of Vienna and reside there till further orders. He is to go by Lorraine and deliver to the Duke the letter from the King, and discourse with him on the subject thereof, and give the King an account of the conversation.

He is to carry any message the Duke gives him to his minister at Vienna relating to himself and the way of his being introduced to the Imperial ministers, and is to find out what other ways he can of being introduced to them, and getting into their acquaintance.

There being two factions at that Court, he is to endeavour to get acquainted with some of each, that he may know which of them is best affected to the King's interest.

He is to do all he can to get some of the ministers there to embrace the King's interest, so that they may influence the Emperor and the rest of that Court to do the same.

He is to use such arguments as seem most likely to induce them to espouse the King's cause, privately, if not above board, as the justice of his cause, the advantage of the Empire by his restoration and the House of Austria in particular, the great

probability of the Elector's, while in possession of the King's throne, engaging in the interests of those opposite to that of the Empire and House of Austria, and the likelihood of the King's being in the interest of his Imperial Majesty, and that from its being his own interest to do so.

He is to inform the ministers of the aversion the generality of the people of Great Britain and Ireland have to the Elector's person, family and government, and the little credit and interest those he employs have with the people there, that they are obliged to govern by force, which cannot long hold in countries so fond of their liberties, nor can their continuing this Parliament make it much otherwise, the members whereof for preserving their own interest in the country will be soon obliged to follow the sentiments of the people, as was seen in the long Parliament in the Prince of Orange's time. He is likewise to represent the love of the people towards the King's person, and of its being lately increased by his declaration, the daily new causes they have of aversion to the present government by their cruelties and alteration of the laws, and there being no way of getting free of these oppressions and preserving their liberties than a restoration.

He is to give these ministers assurances of the King's good inclinations towards the Emperor and his House, and, if he can be brought to incline to espouse the King's interest, that he is willing to enter into treaties with him for their mutual advantage.

He is to endeavour to get the Emperor to give the King protection and safe conduct in case of his having occasion to pass through or reside in any of the dominions of the Empire, or dependencies on it.

He is to endeavour to get acquainted with the Swedish minister at Vienna, who will probably assist him with, and give him lights as to, the ministers of the Imperial Court. He is also to endeavour to get acquainted with the minister of the King of Sicily and the ministers of other princes at Vienna.

He is to correspond with the Principal Secretary of State and give him what intelligence he can learn of the Imperial Court, both in relation to affairs there, and what concerns other courts. *Note* :—"That on Mr. Southcott's not going a copy of these instructions, (except the two articles relating to Lorraine) was sent to Mr. O'Rourk for his going to Vienna. But that was afterwards found inconvenient, so Mr. Walkingshaw of Barrowfield was sent thither." *Entry Book 5, p. 9.*

WILLIAM GORDON TO JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 28. Paris.—I had the Duke of Mar's letter of the 19th, and delivered his enclosure to Mr. W. Erskine, and will obey the contents as to him and Lord Lyon's sons, who are three. Lord Southesk left this two days ago, after staying two days searching for that letter, which the Duke of Mar wrote him, but it did not come to his hands. You'll probably know how it

was addressed that we may find out the miscarriage, for according to his Grace's orders I told Lords Marischal, Linlithgow, &c., that such a letter was sent, and the Queen asked Lord Southesk about it, so that confirmed him that such a letter was sent as his Grace advised me of, but we could not find it.

Postscript.—I had Mr. Forster's from Lyons and forwarded the enclosed. It surprises me that he had not my letter of credit at Lyons, for I wrote him and sent a letter at the same time for Col. Hay, with an enclosed from Amsterdam and a bill, which pray tell Col. Hay and desire him to inquire about the said letter. For God's sake give your old camerade, my son, your best advice and don't let him spend money. I have paid much for him and have had many sad losses.

LIEUT.-COL. NATHANIEL FORBES to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 28. Paris.—I had yours of 29 April. Mr. Arbuthnot sent me the Duke of Mar's letter. I am singularly obliged to him for his great kindness to me. General Dillon told me he had spoke to the ministers of Sweden and Savoy to write to their masters anent such as the King should recommend which they have done, but it will be long before their answers return. I waited also on Mr. Dicconson who gave me 100 *livres*. You know what small way that will go in this country. I hardly know what course to take, for my case differs from those lately come from Scotland, for, had I come from thence, I would have brought some money and clothes, but coming as I did, I had little of either. But so many are coming daily, that it will, I'm afraid, be impossible to serve them all, and entirely puts me out of countenance to ask any more. I never can get any word from my relations in the North, though I have often written, which makes me think of going to Calais or Dunkirk, and wait if any of our north country ships will come there, for, if I could light on an honest man, who would land me benorth the Tay, I think in spite of the devil I would lurk a month or the like and settle my small estate some way on my wife and children, having unwisely done nothing thereof before I came away, and afterwards return. I presume to ask the Duke's advice in this who understands the state of the country well enough. I told Gen. Dillon that perhaps I would not be at hand when the princes' answers might come and entreated him to have me in mind, so that, if any provision were made, I might not be disappointed, which he promised to do. I hope the Duke will likewise think on me in that case.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 28. Leyden.—I had yours of the 10th last night, and it was a very great satisfaction to us here to know of our master's being well. We are very sensible of his goodness to us and his concern for our safety. The other two gentlemen here you mention and myself think ourselves under the greatest obligations to him for the notice he takes of us, and return our most humble thanks. We cannot but know the difficulties he must

be in to supply those that are in straits and we will be very loth to give him any trouble that way while we can possibly do other ways, and we hope for a while to make some other shift without troubling him. We had not continued so long here did we not think ourselves in perfect safety, and my friends on the other side pressed very much my staying here for a while till we saw what measures those in power were to take, but I think now there seems little hopes of favour that way. A good many of our friends are now here. "Mr. Harry Maule with Tom Bruce, Drumkilbo and two or three others came here some days ago and think to s[t]ay in this country some time if they can be safe. Upon their coming here, we sent a gentleman to the chief magistrate and to the rector of the University, and told them that there were some of our countrymen, that had been obliged to leave their country upon this occasion, inclined to stay in this place providing they thought themselves safe, and desired to know if they could have their protection. They very civilly told [him] that they would be very ready to do us all the service in their power, that their town had suffered formerly very much, for delivering up one of our countrymen when demanded, they acknowledged at the same time that they were overreached in the late treaty betwixt England and their State, by which among other things they are obliged to deliver up all persons attainted, on twenty days if insisted on by England, but they assured us, if such a demand was made about any of us, we should all have such advertisement before anything was done upon it that we might have time to be at Rome, if we pleased, before any harm could happen us, that they did not believe it would be insisted on, for their country would all be very adverse to it, and were very sensible how much it was contrary to their privileges, and their forms here are such that we cannot miss to have timeous notice before it should be complied with. The managers on the other side have likewise so many people in their hands already, that it is thought they will not incline to have any more. I confess those that are attainted are in different circumstances from others, and perhaps their resentment may go further against those, so that we must be the more upon our guard. The chief reason makes us incline to stay here is that we are nearer hearing from our friends and to know what is doing, and, if there should happen to be an indemnity which some talk of, many of our people are in hopes to get home, though some of us entertain little hopes that way till it please God to send us better days. Colonel Clephen and Sir Harie Crawford came here some days ago from Norway, I believe they will both go to France soon, at least Clephen will, and only waits company, he tells me he has written to you. Robin Erskine, Balgounie's brother, with two or three others are likewise come to Amsterdam by the way of Norway, and I believe they are all gone for France. Many more of our friends are gone by Norway, I wish they may be safe that way, for Clephen and those with him had a very near escape there. Lord Andrew Drummond and Mr. Charles Middleton came to Norway with them, and are gone straight from thence to France,

where I hope they are arrived before this time. We hear of Marshal, Linlithgow, Kilsyth, and many others of our friends being arrived safe at Rouen. I wish it may be true, for I believe all is over now in S[cotland], and, if they are still there, they will be hard put to it. I have a letter of the second from Scotland that says Glengarie was then at Perth, and had the liberty of the town, but they did not know whether he had surrendered, or was sent there by the rest. Several gentlemen that were not heritors have surrendered and got their liberty. Since we would not trouble the King to make use of the credit he was pleased to send us, I have taken the liberty to tell Clephen that, if he wants it, he may make use of what will be necessary to carry him to Paris, which I doubt not the King will be satisfied with, considering Clephen's circumstances.

I received the paper you sent me enclosed, which we are all very well pleased with, and several here can safely vouch for the facts of a good part of it. I will endeavour to get it reprinted and shall make the best use of it I can. I had occasion to see some English gentlemen here the other day who came lately from Paris, and I discoursed that affair with them, but I found some things had been misrepresented to them; they told me of a certain person at Paris submitting all their conduct and management in that affair to the Duke of B[erwic]k's judgment, but at the same time they could not but own there had been mismanagement; however they said that person had told them he would still continue firm to the King's interest. We were much afraid that these differences should have had an ill effect at home, which made all our friends very concerned about it, but I hope all that is set right. These gentlemen with whom I were with in discoursing of the King's affairs told me his friends in England heartily wished that a fit clergyman of the Church of England were allowed to be with him, since now he will have many about him of that persuasion. I told them I should take the liberty to mention this to you. They said they had left Mr. Leslie at Paris, who, I fear, is now very infirm, I doubt not but there are some others to be found on this side or might be easy got over. I was lately with Lord North at the Hague who likewise spoke of this to me, he talks of going to England, though I believe he will once see what they do about the *habeas corpus* act, which they again talk of suspending anew.

There is a great sputter betwixt our countrymen and the others in the House of Commons just now on account of a bill that is brought in to appoint commissioners to enquire into the value of all the forfeited estates in Scotland which will effectually cut off all tailzies and legal creditors, which will not make a little confusion among them. The whole five and forty of our country in the House of Commons opposed it, but to no purpose, and it has got a second reading. I saw a letter from black Colonel Erskine who is now at London to one here, and he says such a bill is brought in with the title above, but he thinks it should rather be called a bill to ruin all the people in Scotland, which it will effectually do if it pass; our members threaten hard if it is

pushed, but they are such a pack of scoun[drels] that I do not believe they will have the courage to stand it. The number of Commissioners in the bill are to be thirteen, nine English, four Scotch, it is a good employment. It is said a commission is to be sent down to Scotland to the Lords of Justiciary and Barons of Exchequer to try the prisoners there, and Lord Islay, they say, is gone there in order to manage the trials. They talk likewise that the troops are to march south and to encamp somewhere near Edinburgh till the trials and executions they design are over. I pray God preserve our friends, and otherwise I think they are doing their own business pretty well. These proceedings seem not to be liked here by their friends in this country, who think they are going too fast. They are likewise under some uneasiness at present in this country at the new project that is talked of for carrying on a commerce betwixt England and Bremen, which, if it take effect, must very much contribute to the ruin of this country. I hope all this may have a good effect. In talking with some of the chief men here who are better inclined to us than one would expect, the chief argument they make use of against our King's succeeding is that, if he should, all those that have money in the public funds would be ruined, and many of themselves have money there. They were told that the King had given assurance by his declaration when he came over to make good all the funds, which he would most certainly do, but this they will hardly believe, but we have done what we can to undeceive them of that mistake.

Tom Bruce went to Brussels to see Lord Ailesbury some days ago. I gave him your direction and he said he would write to you from that. I expect him back here in a day or two. I send you a list of those contained in the attainder bill which was sent me. Our friend, Sir John [? Erskine], is obliged to his friends, though I owe these people no favour. Colonel Hay, I believe, is still at Dunkirk, though none here has heard from him of late, but in his last he said he would be there some time. If you please to write to Mr. Harie Maule, put it under my cover. Though I would incline to stay here a while longer if I find it is safe, yet, if the King has any service for me elsewhere or any of us that are here, we shall be very ready to comply with his commands. . . . " 6½ pages.

LORD ANDREW DRUMMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 29. Paris.—Requesting him to ask a commission of brigadier for him, he having been the only colonel that went over from France without a promotion; he had the honour to follow his Majesty in all his undertakings both in Scotland and in Flanders, had served in the French service 14 years without reproach, and had never been of any cost or charge to the King. He found himself broke when he came back, and, if he should be forced to serve another prince than the King of France, the King's commission would show the post he had in his master's service, whereas it would be a reflection on him were it known that the commission of brigadier had been refused.

[M. DE MAGNY] to MONSR. ROBERT DUROIS [JAMES III.]

[1716], May 29.—The reason I do not write oftener is that I have little to tell you that is new and agreeable. Some days ago I had a conversation with Mr. Tulli's (? de Torcy's) successor of which it is well you should be informed. I told him I had had a letter from you, telling me you were informed that the agent of Mr. Wallis (the Whigs, *i.e.* the English Ambassador) was renewing his demands on the heir of Mr. Rolland (the Regent) to engage him to remove you, or at least to do all in his power towards it. I added that you had been informed that at the time of the former demands on that subject that successor of M. Tulli had opposed them and given a suitable and worthy answer, for which you had desired me to thank him and beg him not to give way. He began his answer with profuse compliments, and then assured me that consent would never be given to that, at least unless they were compelled by extremities, from which they were, thank God, far removed, so you could be convinced that would never happen, after which "I wonder," said he, "he has such an aversion to taking a more distant post, for it seems to me that in his place in the present condition of his affairs I should think only of avoiding everything that might cause suspicion." "That assumes," said I, "a choice, which does not exist." You can easily understand in what spirit I entered into that conversation and what my object was. People here are always flattering themselves with a partnership with M. Wallis (the Whigs), and for that everything will be sacrificed. "Les malheureux ont toujours tort." M. de Bellemont (Berwick) is loaded with favours. Everyone seeks to discover if that is for past or future services.

The Turk has accepted the mediation of England to settle his differences with Venice, in order to carry on the war with the Emperor, which gives cause for reflection. The English, it is said, have taken two ships of St. Malo, or others from the French coasts, which were carrying arms and powder to the Highlanders. This gives the Government an excuse for redoubling their instances to King George to prevent his going to Hanover. However, it is not yet certain that he will not go, for the Hanoverians in his household are homesick, and perhaps he is too. *French.*

T. OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 29. Turin.—I wrote to you last post under cover to the Archbishop of Avignon. This goes the same way.

The Earl of Peterborough arrived here yesterday under the name of Mordant. He said he had been but eleven days from London. He came here alone on horseback, having a green taffata over one side of his face (the better to prevent his being known by the postilions, for most of them are very well acquainted with him). He said he had received a blow by the overturning and breaking of his chaise. He desired a billet from the governor here, but, not telling what route he would take, was

refused. This the governor told me, on which he sent to Marquis St. Thomas, first minister and Secretary of State here, and immediately after went himself, and told him Mr. Mordant was his old friend, Lord Peterborough. He was desired to wait on the King at the Venery, which he excused under pretence of the bruise in his face. He was with the minister some time, where nothing passed of moment, he went to his banker, and took away his chaise, and at 3 in the afternoon away he went without telling what road he would take, but he was dogged and found to take that of Genoa. As his actions are incomprehensible, none here are surprised at this proceeding of his.

It is now known that the same morning a chaise with two persons and one on horseback passed by here by another name, though his servants, and took the route of Milan. The 2nd his Venetian secretary and his Lordship's mistress with some of his servants passed by here in their way to Venice; one of his servants told me they were all turned off.

What new scheme he has in his head you can better judge than me; I wish his designs may be either really to assist our master, or to live quietly in Italy, as he said he would, being tired of the fatigues of this world, for you know him a dangerous enemy. I had not the opportunity of finding him, he being gone as soon as I had notice of his arrival, and this time he did not do me the favour to come to my house. It is said here that, if the Turks refuse to make peace with the Emperor, the English have declared that they are obliged to assist him with a strong fleet in these seas, the truth of which I very much doubt because of our commerce.

Postscript.—Requesting that letters for him be directed to Madame la Marquise Cavillae, who is the King's advocate here amongst the ladies, and sister-in-law to the Archbishop of Avignon.

POPE CLEMENT XI. to JAMES III.

1716, May 30. Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome.—It was not till last Tuesday, the 26th, that we received from Card. Gualterio your Majesty's letter of 22 March written from near Chalons, which prevented us from sooner sending an answer, which, however, can only be a repetition of the sentiments we caused to be expressed both to your mother the Queen and to yourself, when we received the news of your arrival in Avignon, since, proceeding from the bottom of our heart, they will never be subject to any change. Referring ourselves therefore to what you already know of them, we dispense for the present with a more minute repetition of them, in order not to double the blush we should experience in being obliged to express anew the scantiness of what can be done by us under present circumstances, which indeed we are the more sensible of, the more vividly we realise what ought to be done by us. We only add that, when we inform you that you would have found in any other city or province in our Italian States the same cordial reception that you did where

you are, we do not intend to restrict but rather to enlarge our affections. Yet your Majesty having decided, as we understand, to prefer to fix your abode at Avignon, we are fully satisfied therewith, our intention never having been or being other than that you should choose the place you considered the most convenient. . . . *Italian. Original and copy.*

W. DICCONSON.

1716, May 30.—The Proposers have been these four or five years examining the Jointure, and think themselves perfectly informed of the whole matter.

They have sent me a list of the lands and sums to be paid out of the Excise and Post Office, which is the most exact one I have yet seen.

They assure me some of the tenants have never paid anything since the Revolution, and that all the grants made by the usurpers of any part of the jointure, particularly that to Admiral Herbert, have a reserve for the term of the Queen's life.

Their demands are :—1. That the Queen enable them and such other trustees as she shall choose to agree for making leases for 21 years or such less time as she please, the leases being all out.

2. That they be empowered to sue and compound for all arrears.

3. That they be enabled to receive all rents for the future, giving security to pay them to such as her Majesty shall appoint her receivers, on the foot the lands were let for, when the jointure was settled.

4. That all profits on leases above that said foot be for them, and above the fourth part of the rents of lands not then in lease, according to the letters patent.

On these conditions they offer to undertake the recovery of the jointure at their own charges.

The Proposers were desired to answer the following queries :—

1. How they would manage, so that the Queen should not be desired to do anything inconsistent with her honour and prudence, either in the grant or in the receipts to be given in her name?

2. What security will be given for the payment of the rents in future, and at what terms?

3. What part of the arrears to be recovered should be for her Majesty? Whether they would offer a sum or pay so much in the pound of what they recover?

4. What security should be given for the payment of that part?

There is no distinct answer yet to all these queries. The first seems in part answered by a letter of 10 May, o.s. "If the Queen thinks fit to convey her right by deed to the trustees proposed, so that they may act and sue in their own name, she will avoid the inconveniency of having her name used in judicial proceedings. On this footing she reserves a rent in proportion to the

rent of the estate when settled on her. That rent may be made payable to any of her friends, and the conveyances may be drawn under such trusts, and then there will be a surplus for the parties who are to act, but regard must be had that no rent is to be reserved, but out of such lands as shall be recovered, when they are recovered. Thus the estate itself may be made a security by declaring the trust thereof so far as concerns the rent payable to the Queen to such substantial persons as she shall approve of."

In another letter they offer to give satisfactory security.

It was likewise desired that her Majesty be acquainted with the names of the persons who make the proposition. The answer is not come.

Postscript, dated 1 June.—An answer has since come in general terms that the Queen shall soon be acquainted with the names and estates of the proposers. *Original in Dicconson's hand and copy.*

Remarks on the PROPOSAL concerning the QUEEN'S JOINTURE.

1716, June.—It is worded in such general terms that no determinate answer can be given till they distinctly answer the 2nd, 3rd and 4th queries.

They have mentioned the conditions on which they will undertake the recovery of the jointure at their own charges without making any proposal concerning the arrears, and one part of the conditions is obscure, viz., a demand of all profits *above the fourth of the rents of the lands not then in lease according to the letters patent.*

There is a considerable difference between the part arising from lands and that payable out of the Excise and Post Office. In recovering the former the Queen's assignees have to deal with private persons, who will find it their interest without compulsion to compound for the arrears and take new advantageous leases, in the possession of which they will be secured by the law, even as it now stands, and the agreements both for arrears and accepting new leases (which will be made with most safety in an interval of Parliament) may be finished before the Government get notice of the Queen's conveyance, at least before they can prevent its effects, whereas the part payable out of the Excise and Post Office can't be recovered without a legal process against the Government, who have it in their power to deny or at least delay payment.

The conveying the Queen's right by deed is certainly the most proper way both to secure her honour and to prevent inconveniences from Acts of Parliament, which might reasonably be feared, if any step were made before the Queen were entirely divested of her right for a valuable consideration.

If such a deed were made the characters of the Proposers must be strictly inquired into, and a separate security given, that, if they neglect the proper methods of recovering the jointure, they shall divest themselves of all right thereto, in favour of such persons as her Majesty shall appoint.

It would be most for the Queen's interest to sell the whole arrears, jointure and power of making leases for an agreed sum, and let the Proposers make the best of their bargain. If that will not be complied with, sufficient security is to be given for the payment of the several sums according to the agreement; and, though it may seem reasonable, that the jointure in future, as well as the arrears of the part payable out of the Excise and Post Office, be made payable conditionally on their recovery, and allowing them a proportion for their pains, risk and charges, yet for the arrears on the rents and the liberty of granting new leases, a sum ought to be agreed on as their value, and security given for it, otherwise the Proposers might immediately take all the advantages to be picked that way, and never proceed further. The security to be given ought to be in foreign parts to avoid the trouble of suing in England, and the danger of their being sheltered by the Government now in possession.

The reserve for the *term of the Queen's life* in the grants made by the Usurpers is an acknowledgement of her right, and may be urged in any suit to recover it in Westminster Hall.

Queries:—1. If the Queen made such a conveyance as before mentioned to persons on whom she could entirely depend, and who were not obnoxious to the Usurper, whether they might not afford a sum greater than these Proposers will probably give, by selling out shares of it to such as would be concerned in the project, either on the prospect of the advantages (which might perchance include several stock-jobbing Whigs) or from affection to the cause, since these last might thereby serve his Majesty effectually without being obnoxious to the present Government, and have at the same time a security for their advances?

2. If such a deed might not be a good fund for raising money by way of loan? or at least might not supplies from faithful subjects be conveyed under cover of rents or arrears?

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 31. Paris.—Till you answer me, all letters I send to Avignon shall be under your cover as a punishment for not sending me a direction how to address to save the postage. Enclosed are one for Sir John [Erskine], one for Col. Hay, [one for] Ez. Hamilton and one for yourself, so, if you pay postage, collect it as you deliver them. I shall write to Sir John and order his money or send it by the first that comes. Desire Col. Hay to send back the bill that came short of him at Lyons, where it seems he and his company did not stay long.

CAPT. DAVID GEORGE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, May 31. Bordeaux.—When there's any occasion for making a new attempt, a friend of mine offers to supply arms, &c., necessary for any expedition. It can always be concealed by him, he being a dealer in these commodities to Guinea and the West Indies. I hope shortly to be so recovered as to render

what service is in my power, and, if you think it convenient, to come to Avignon. The 8,000 *livres* Mr. Gordon advanced was his part of the collection made by the British and Irish nations and no ways relative to the ship I now have, for he knew nothing of it till I was a long time in Spain.

SIR MARK FORISTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716, May?]—I received yours of 21 May, enclosed to Mr. Dicconson, and crave leave to make my dutiful acknowledgement to the King for his gift to me of the *Forerunner*, which brought him from Scotland, more by the peculiar care Heaven has of his sacred person than any skill of mine. It is a main comfort to me that in that most important occasion I had so distinguished a witness as your Grace of my zeal and care. The joy I was in when I anchored before Gravelines that his Majesty escaped the danger of the sea and season, and, what I apprehended yet more, the malice of his unnatural enemies, provoked by the great price put upon his head, made me misapprehend what he might then have communicated to me about the ship. I have been on my master's affairs since last February twelvemonth, and now am [a]bandoned by all that employed me before, [having] kept their ship and my own with the crew for 5 months at 1,500 *livres* a month in Havre. Now, finding that the government is informed I imprisoned Dr. Lauderdale in Havre, they wrote me it is no more safe for me to tread that way, and that they do not find it convenient to correspond with me. Thus I become proscribed from a profession I betook myself to at the age of 12, and that I continued the last seven years out of England, Ireland and France. Another additional charge is of a brother, who was first mate with Sherlock in the ship that was taken out of Dunkirk Road, which left the money with Lord Seaforth. Till the restoration of King Charles very few gentry in our parts went to sea. Had the encouragement given by that wise prince been duly observed by all commanders as by Sir Roger Strickland, more gentlemen had gone to sea, in which case it is to be presumed the Royal family had not found so great a defection in the Navy. Oliver Cromwell carried his usurpation in Ireland to so barbarous and unheard-of a tyranny that the ancient gentry there were confounded with the meanest ranks, but I could make it out that I am as well born and allied as any private gentleman in county Kilkenny. My relations indulged my early inclination to the sea, and, when I was in a way of subsisting by it, I quitted [it], as I would my whole family's fortune, were I in possession of it, the minute I was called to contribute to the King's restoration. Till that should be, I shall not doubt, but under your Grace's ministry, who knows how to value those who were called and quitted all to follow, I shall be preserved from absolute want. While it is possible for me to subsist without adding to the burthen already on his Majesty, I promise I will. If necessity drive me to implore his aid, I dare rely on your protection. Consider how few you have to command of honest men that go

to sea, and they ought to be looked after for the King's service, for I hope he will have occasion soon of them. If so, I hope you will consult with those you will find capable for transportation. If the King has no further commands for me, I hope you will obtain for me a letter of recommendation to the Comte de Toulouse, where you would have me always at a call, or else to the King of Spain, for I cannot go to sea without apprehension, unless I have a commission from a foreign prince. Under foreign colours the English cannot touch me. If his Majesty will not grant me that, I must go to the East or West Indies, and remain there the rest of my days. Stair's spies, I hear, are going to see your Grace, for most of them are parted this town. Some of them were paid off well in the coffee house. *Endorsed*, as received at Avignon 11 June.

HUGH THOMAS to JEAN JOHNSON (L. INESE).

1716, Whitsun Monday, May 21 [-June 1]. London.—“Last Saturday a bill of high treason was found against my Lord Lansdown in the House of Commons by six evidences. This took up so much time that they adjourned bringing in bills against Sir William Wyndham and Mr. Harvey till next Friday. Here is a hot discourse that the Court designs the morning before they go to Poles (St. Paul's) to pass an Act for a General Pardon except such as shall be excepted against in it, that the Tories may rejoice with them. What ground there is for this discourse a little time must discover, the Thanksgiving Day being the 7th of next month, about seven days after which his Majesty designs for Hanover, and is resolved to leave the Government entirely to the Prince. If so, Argyle will certainly ruin Marlborough, to prevent which Marlborough has advised his Majesty to appoint the Prince a council for his guide, and has hastened up Cadogan from Scotland to blacken Argyle, that it may not be said to be Marlborough. In the meantime the bill against the Papists is sent up to the Lords for taking away two thirds of their estates. This is done totally to ruin and extirpate the church out of this kingdom for ever. The Act is to execute itself, for, if they do not come to register the whole themselves upon oath by a day prefixed, they are to forfeit the whole, one half of the third to be given to the informer. Another Bill is following it to appoint Commissioners in every country to examine into their estates. All this mischief they lay directly to the Emperor of Germany's door, and not to King William or King George. First, to Leopold who for worldly ends sent the Prince of Orange over to dethrone King James and afterwards supported him in the robbery, to share with him in the theft, whom (as God's minister of justice) he was bound in conscience to punish for the crime; and secondly, to the present Emperor who by advice of pack of bribed knaves in his council has sold the church of God to Turks and usurpers, so that the words of the Royal Prophet may be applied to him, ‘when thou didst see a thief thou didst run in with him, and with the adulterer thou didst

take thy share,' and as a Christian pray God his portion be not eternally with them, and that he may escape the fate of Ochozias, King of Judea, who was slain by the tyrant Jehu for his league with the heretic King Joram. He has now a son given him by heaven as King James II. had, but I may be feared they may both drink that cup they have made that blessed king and his son to drink. All Europe is devolved in the blood and sacrilege, so that nothing can be expected but a sea of blood should overflow all till the altar of God is taken from them or they from the altar."

[J. MENZIES] to M. MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, Monday, May 21 [-June 1].—"You will hear more of the state of the Scotch Highlands now than we do, since so many are arrived in France from thence. Our notion here of them is dismal.

In this country trials and executions are renewed and redoubled. Informers and evidences multiply and prosper. Yet the generality shew signs of pity, but it is an impotent pity. Some little stirs and mobbings there have been; but the soldiers for their pay knock all down; and will do, unless somebody could pay them better.

Our squadron for the Baltic will be there now very soon, and we laugh at the French squadron that has been going to sail these six months. When we are in the Baltick, there will be an end of the wild and weak and misplaced efforts of the Swedes. That poor short-sighted Hero pushes always *mal à propos*, and must always be knocked down, whenever he sets up his head in that part of the world, since his enemies have ten men to his one, and a thousand pounds where he has half-a-crown. *Enfin, Quos Jupiter, &c.* And if he cannot find the way to do his business with a jerk, he must be ruined. He has a poor finical minister here, that creeps and bows.

Severe laws go on here against Papists and Jacobites, who have lost the Hog for the halfpenny. His Majesty's voyage to Hanover is one day certain, another day doubtful. At present it seems certain. He was to go to the race at Guildford to-morrow, but that is altered by some strange suggestions. The suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* ends on Thursday next, and cannot well be renewed (as the talk of some is) because we are to have a thanksgiving for the crushing and suppressing of the rebellion. But when that fast is over we may fancy new dangers. In the meantime some prisoners may sue for their *Habeas Corpus*, and seem resolved to do it.

New efforts have been within these few days to find Bills of Indictment in the Grand Jury of Middlesex against Lord Lansdown, Sir William Wyndham, &c., but these proceedings are not yet finished.

So much for the news and the public.

As to our private concerns, Mr. Coventry (? Colclough) carried the essential substance of what it was possible then to say. And

Will. Murray (Menzies) is diligent every day since, in town or out of town, to consult the best friends, in regard to Mr. Morris's (Mar's) long letter. And in a few days he will sum up the sentiments and send it to Patrick's (James') hands by the conveyance of Mr. Shaw's (Spain's) factor.

In the meantime Will. begs you to excuse him to Mr. Morris.

I told you before, who had carried a clean authentic copy of Stapleton's (Bolingbroke's) letters, Mr. Cokely (Colclough).

12 Thmrzx

JAMES ROBERTSON to MR. GRAY.

1716, June 1. Rotterdam.—Requesting him to inform Mr. Marduc (? Duke of Mar) that he is the writer's debtor for 12 dozen and two bottles of claret and 3 dozen and 5 bottles of sherry, amounting to 18*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, and requesting payment.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 2. Paris.—I have yours of the 26th, and the enclosed for the Duchess will be forwarded to-morrow. I give you ten thousand thanks for the favour and protection you promise my son. Lord Kilsyth, Sir James Sharp and his two brothers, Col. John Livingston, Col. Cockburn and several others came here yesterday, and I understand Gen. Ecklin and Col. Owen part to-morrow for Avignon.

JAMES GRÈME of Braco to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 2. Liège.—Major David Areskin and I were in the ship landed in Sweden at Gottenburg, induced there by the skipper's unwillingness to venture the Channel and Lord Duffus' inclinations. She was the *Peace* of Calais, whose master had your instructions to carry from Scotland those who had a mind to leave, where they thought fit. The ship not returning so soon as need were was occasioned by an embargo on all ships in the Swedish dominions which lasted till 20 April. Till then none could come from that country and necessity, not choice, kept us. Areskin and I travelled to Ustade, where the Court of Sweden remains since the King retired from Stralsund. There we were civilly interviewed by great men of the Court, and the King's and our misfortunes sincerely regretted. We had a pass as English merchants going for Lübeck, whence we travelled hither by land and arrived 26 May, where I wait to know if his Majesty or your Grace has any commands for me. I shall be proud to know if I may follow my inclinations, which are either to stay here or go where his Majesty thinks fit, or rather be with him and your Grace.

CAPT. ALEXANDER YOUNG to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 2. Bordeaux.—Enclosing a letter for the Duke of Mar, and requesting him to give his respects to Gen. Hamilton,

and to write to him or Capt. George whether the Earl of Southesk is with him and in health, which will be very refreshing to himself and the rest of the gentlemen of Angus. *Enclosed,*

CAPT. YOUNG to the DUKE OF MAR.

Praying that his name may be mentioned to his Majesty whom he is still and ever ready to serve, and adding that when he has the honour to speak freely with his Grace, he will tell much not proper to be written.—2 June, Bordeaux.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June [3]. Paris.—Stating that he had written yesterday to acknowledge his letter of the 26th with its enclosure, which is forwarded this morning to the Duchess, and sending the enclosed which came yesternight. *Postscript.*—I am afraid Sir James Sharp and his two brothers that are come here are in want of subsistence. I will assist them in the meantime. *Dated June 2, but see Gordon's last letter.*

ROBERT FREEBAIRN to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 3. Sens.—Thanking his Grace for his good opinion of him, and assuring him that his offer of service is sincere and disinterested.—My brother gave his Grace an account by Dr. Abercromby of the names of those entrusted with the public money when the army left Perth. Those I named were such as consisted with my own proper knowledge only, that had paid in their money to Gen. Gordon before the army left Aberdeen, far from reflecting on those who either wanted an opportunity or them who might have afterwards discharged themselves. They who have come latest from Scotland can best inform his Grace of both. Will you, if you have anything good, let one share it with you. But, whether or not, be so kind as to write, tho' you had nothing to say but that Avignon is a fine place, the ladies handsome and obliging, and the wine good. You need not speak of the company, I know it is the best in France. I beg you to give my most humble and hearty duty to the Duke and all the rest of our worthy nobility with you and my service and respects to Col. Hay, Sir J. Areskine, &c. and to make my compliments to Dr. Leslie.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 3. Rouen.—Enclosing a letter from Col. Innes (Cockston's brother), who with Major Leslie of Lord Panmure's regiment came there two days before, and adding that by the English papers it would seem the *Vendosme* had been taken at anchor at the Long Island, so he believes Mr. Tulloch has been ashore. *Enclosed,*

COL. JAMES INNES to the DUKE OF MAR.

I had the good luck to escape from Scotland to Bergen, and thence to Holland, and so hither. Had I seen any likelihood of being able to do any service to my King and country, I should have stayed. I beg your Grace's protection, who knows I abandoned all to do my duty, and that, as soon as I knew your resolution of declaring, and, though I served with those who had some difference with you, I can appeal to your justice and goodness, if I joined in any cabal. I hope you will impute nothing to me of what was not right, and that you will represent my case to the King, and, if he or your Grace has any commands for me, I will wait at St. Germain's. 3 June, Rouen.

CAPT. DAVID GEORGE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 3. Bordeaux.—I wrote I had orders to discharge the men, which I did, and yesterday brought me a letter of the 28th with orders to fit out the ship, which shall be done. I have likewise the signals brought by Capt. Sheridan. I'll cause her to take what bread and other things are ready, and let her stay for nothing.

MAJOR D. ERESKINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 4. Liège.—After a ten weeks' stop by reason of an embargo I am at last come hither overland from Sweden, where I came in one of the two ships you sent back to Scotland on your landing on the other side. I must entreat you to let me know your commands, and, if I can be serviceable in Flanders or Holland, you may employ me as you think fit, because I have a French pass which can carry me anywhere on this side.

[J. MENZIES] to THOMAS BAYARD [L. INESE].

1716, Thursday, May 24 [-June 4].—You may judge a little still of our public situation by the public voice. The Tory paper has sometimes some brisk sallies of thought, and, though his observations are not always the most solid or just, yet they give great offence and the man is in Newgate.

The bill of indictment has been found in the Grand Jury of Middlesex against Lord Lansdown. All the witnesses were in relation to a letter that Col. Hurst and the messenger found in Sir W. Wyndham's pocket when he was taken up, which has all along been supposed to be from Lord Lansdown. Sir Francis Ware carried it, and is mentioned in it as the bearer, and was then also taken up but discharged in some months, and has now been brought up again. The morning Sir Francis left town for Somersetshire, a footman of his came in to him whilst abed, and told him of a letter sent to his care for Sir W. Wyndham. Sir Francis bid him put it in the pocket of his coat, and let him alone to sleep a little more. The footman did not know the servant that brought it, but that he said it was from Lord Lansdown.

This footman is not now found. Sir Francis says he was a very idle, drunken fellow, and he turned him away. Three clerks that were in the War Office in Lansdown's time have been sworn as to the similitude of hand, Arnold, Molyneux, and Vision, a Frenchman. The two last swear they think it is his hand. Arnold swears it is very like it, but that Molyneux, who used to frank Lord Lansdown's letters, could imitate his hand so well, that he, Arnold, could not know the difference. The colonel and the messenger swear that they found it in Sir W. Wyndham's pocket. This is the substance, and on this the indictment is found. The foreman of the jury is one Nicolson in the Strand that keeps a tinshop. We hear little positive as to the contents of the letter, but it was not signed, and is supposed to mean something that is against law, and the most mysterious thing is that the fair lady was very soon to be brought to bed. This is fancied to mean that the Pretender was acoming. You see the strictness there is about letters.

The Grand Jury adjourned to Friday, to-morrow, and it is expected they will find indictments against Sir W. Wyndham, Harvey, &c.

The talk is more and more positive that his Majesty goes, and about the middle or 20th of June. The Regency is not yet settled, and there have been debates about it. Argyle spoke zealously in council that it should be the Prince alone.

I wrote you a pretty long letter the other day and in that and another referred much to worthy Coventry (? Colclough), but shall write still more as I told you. Your cousin, young Hannes's wife (the Princess of Wales) said positively to one the other day that Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde) was disgusted where he is, and was to come away. It was Mistress Oldfield (Oglethorpe) had this, but as a very great secret, but very fit to be told to O'Neal.

THOMAS SOUTHCOTT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 5.—Her Majesty delivered me the packet from your Grace with your letter, and at the same time commanded me to send my answer by to-day with my own observations. I am infinitely obliged to his Majesty and yourself for thinking me capable of serving him, and shall endeavour to make myself worthy of the honour. Last night, I am told, Baron Sparre had a large packet from his master after long expectation, and the person of quality that came accidentally from him reports that his master had got a considerable advantage over the Danes, and that his affairs were in a very good condition. By to-morrow's post, I believe, you will have a good account of this. I have written to her Majesty a very full account of the circumstances I am in, which goes to Chaillot along with this letter, so I need not trouble you with repetition.

THOMAS SOUTHCOTT to QUEEN MARY.

1716, June 5.—As your Majesty gave me room till to-day to reflect on the packet you put into my hands, and to return my

real thoughts on it, I acknowledge my obligation to you and such others as may have given his Majesty so favourable an impression of me, as makes him think me capable of serving him in the post he has allotted me. In that, or whatever else he or your Majesty thinks me of any use, he may depend on my complying with his orders when and where he pleases. With entire deference to his judgement and pleasure, my own thoughts are, that, as by long and extensive acquaintance with a pretty fair character I was admitted into a general confidence in England and by pursuing the same measures here have improved the same, by making myself in some measure master of the avenues to business in this place, I apprehend that some immediate good effects may be lost by my removal to where I shall have all to begin anew under the disadvantage of want of language, and being utterly ignorant of the springs, views and interests of the Court I am designed for, so that, even with the help of the Court of Lorraine's recommendations, it must be a business of time before I can bring myself to be of any weight or influence, and get insight enough into affairs to make just reports. What may press the most in my instructions is the obtaining the safe conduct, which the Lorraine minister may move in sooner and more effectually, if occasion be. On the other side, foreseeing the use of his Majesty's having instruments of his own in several courts, I have done, most part of my own hand, what I am going to say. I have set on foot an expedient to raise sufficient money to supply the whole expense, supposing everyone's being to act in the dark and without figure. The bottom I go upon is so far good that the person who undertakes this at my instance will contribute her own quota. 'Tis a lady of weight, every way qualified, going to-morrow to the Spa, where there will meet ten or a dozen families of good estates and inclinations, and the money by piecemeal, as it comes in, will be returned to me for immediate use. To make this the more secure, whatever I get by a certain bond your Majesty was so kind as to return into my own hand shall be forthcoming to answer any bills for the same end. As to persons fit to be sent on this occasion, your Majesty knows I have written for Mr. Stafford, and of my own head, for fear the affairs of his family should make his coming impossible, I have proposed a business to Lord Castlehaven that will certainly bring him out of England to have him in a readiness for any such purpose, for which he is every way qualified, and may very well fill the place designed for Will. Stafford and will be able to bear his own expenses. From these two I expect answers every post. Mr. Colclough is in the neighbourhood of several German courts, and a Mr. Everard is with him, who has language, and is very capable of being a help to him. Here is a son of Mr. St. Amand, who has an allowance of 400*l.* a year, whom I believe you would willingly employ for his father's services, and whose head is very well disposed for business of such a nature at such a place, perhaps at the Elector Palatine's Court, where I hear the lady inherits the Grand Duke's good disposition towards us. Mr. Kast is a native of Germany, has lived long at Vienna, knows that Court very

well, has these ten years I have known him intimately been very zealously affected to the King's service, and has ever given me all the proof a man can give of his being a man of integrity. Him, I should think, by his long experience in business infinitely more capable than myself in that place. If he has lately done anything that does not appear quite right in regard to myself I really think it ought not to weigh as to his character in relation to the King's service, which I take to be entire, and even in regard to myself I have more reason by long acquaintance to judge well of his intention than by one action, which he has concealed from me, to think he could forfeit his character. . . .

Postscript.—Sir John Areskine's suit about the ship at Calais is on my hands, and I have several other irons in the fire about money, some of which may possibly take effect. If I am sent away I must at least beg time to settle correspondences and other things, which are necessary to make my going if any use.

[M. DE MAGNY] to [JAMES III.]:

1716, June 5.—It seems an age to me since I have received any news from you. I can easily imagine you have not much to tell me in the present state of affairs . . . In default of your letters I have had the pleasure of receiving news of you by the Abbé de St. And[ré] who has assured me both of your health and of the continuance of your kindnesses for us. I beg you to inform me whether, in case some money can be supplied, one may reckon on finding the necessary helps in the distant countries where you should have written or sent. I believe you understand me sufficiently. I have ideas on that subject which I cannot at present explain more at length. Perhaps they are chimerical, but one could not be in a worse condition than it seems to me one is. If you have had any favourable answer from down there (*là bas*) be kind enough to inform me of it as soon as possible.

The Chevalier d'Orleans, the son of Madame d'Argenton, has just bought from Marshal de Tessé the post of general of the galleys for 200,000 *crowns*. Crozat advances the money and will receive the emoluments, which are worth 50,000 *livres* a year, till he is repaid. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 6. Chaillot.—“I hope the King has told you how glad I was the other day to receive a letter from you; all the packetts you sent me were delivered, and here I send you Mr. Southcott's answer to your letter, and his to me with the difficultys and objections he makes to the employment the King designes for him. I think som of them are reasonable enough, however, when the King has considered of it, he will lett me know his resolution, and send by you his last orders to Mr. Southcott, which I dare say will be punctually obeyd, whatever they are, to the best of his capacity. Mr. Dillon, I suppos, will write to you,

I saw him last night, and he was so far from confirming to me, what Mr. Southcott writts to you, that he told me he had seen Baron de Spar in the morning who assured him he had not heard a word from his master these three months, for which he was much concerned, and that he did not so much as know wher he was, but that he did not brag of his ignorance to others and desired him particularly not to tell it the French. You owe me no thanks for the justice I have don you at all times, and in all companys, for justice is due to everybody, but I am sure I owe it to you in a most particular manner, after the eminent services you have rendered the King, to which I am as incapable to give a wrong turn, as I am to forgett them. I wish everybody was of this mind, for then you would all be easy toguether, and make the King so. I have and shall ever do towards it what little lies in my power, as I shall always seek all occasions of shewing to you, and to all the world the trew esteem and friendship I have for you." *Holograph.*

JAMES GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 6. Rome.—At my arrival at Florence I met not with all the success I expected. I only procured a letter from the Duke of Salviati to Cardinal Gualterio, but have not yet found the effect thereof, so as yet I remain but in faint hopes, notwithstanding the recommendations of our King. However the Cardinal has promised to do what he can, and I must even expect what Providence will do for me, but am afraid I may stay long here, and you know my purse is not plentiful, so that, if his Majesty would renew his instances with the Cardinal, it would be a greater favour than I deserve.

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1716, June 6.—At the request of the Rector of the College of St. Nicholas recommending Monsieur Couty, Assistant General of the Congregation of the Mission, who is charged to solicit at Rome the beatification of Father Vincent de Paul, the founder of that congregation, and requesting his good offices therein. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 174.*

W. DICCONSON to ———.

1716, June 7.—Madame, I received yours just now and the list I sent you yesterday, and must now trouble you to speak to the Queen of another business, which the enclosed from Mr. Nihell will explain. I know she is difficult in such matters, but I am told the King used to give such attestations, so, in his absence, I presume the Queen may perhaps do it. I spoke to Mr. Dempster, because it is properly his business to propose such matters, but he having left it to Mr. Monnot I have desired him to wait on you to know her Majesty's answer, and to endeavour

to remove any difficulties. I have sent also a draft of what is proposed to be signed by her. *At the foot in Queen Mary's hand:—*

"I have mor difficultys then one in this affair, first, I never did, as I remember, signe any suech paper, and, if I once begin ther will be no end; 2^d I must have the attestations of mor and bigger persons then Nihell for to be able to signe my own attestation, and 3^d, the King being so near us, I dont see why he may not signe the paper himself, if he thinks it proper. Besides all this I have heard it sayd that this O'Brian is no relation at all to Lord Clare's family, that is Thomand. Mr. Bagott will speak to you about Mr. Oxbury's children; it is a very particular crying case and I dont see how I can refuse to give them som present help, I doubt less then 3 or 400 livres will do them no good. I keep Monot's paper in case I should find good reasons to change my mind and signe it.

Pray aske Lord Middleton's advice in this affair.

These two letters for the Duke of Perth may be given to Mr. Inese."

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 8.—This comes only to cover the enclosed prints of which some were in Abram's (Menzie's) letter, and others came by another conveyance. The *Shift shifted* makes pretty bold with their proceedings on the other side, but they seem yet to go on with their cruelties, which cannot but exasperate the generality. What will become of the great numbers that flock hither daily in great want I cannot imagine, for it seems next to impossible to get them all subsisted.

I hope now soon to have the comfortable news from Martel (Mar) of his having come to an *eclaircissement* with Musgrave (Earl Marischal), and that all that family is in a right understanding amongst themselves.

I am told that 3 or 4 Sarsfields (? spies) known to be employed by Selby (Stair) are of a sudden disappeared, and are thought to be gone to Patrick's (James') quarters, where I hope care will be taken of them.

I was glad to hear that Holton (Hooke) had sent down his translation some time ago, so I hope we shall soon see it in print, it being at least as necessary to have it in French as in English, for people here are wonderfully ignorant of that whole matter, and some make very malicious reflections on what has happened.

Postscript.—I have since received another packet from Abram by to-day's post, which is just come, and one for Mr. Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar), which being of a different size, I have put under a cover apart directed to Martel.

BRIGADIER GENERAL COOK to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 8. St. Germain's.—I would have answered your letter sooner, did my health permit. I am very sensible of the most gracious satisfaction his Majesty shows for the delivery of

the officers that went into Scotland, who unfortunately met with no occasion to show new proofs of the zeal they always had for his service. I have communicated your commands to them, who are all penetrated with the deepest sense of gratitude, and myself in particular. We went through many hardships and unheard-of difficulties to avoid falling into the hands of our enemies, from whom we were to expect no quarter, but our sufferings were soon forgot on the happy news of the King's being out of all danger of falling into the hands of those unmerciful monsters, that would not spare dipping their hands in his royal blood, as they daily do in that of his poor friends in England. I am persuaded the merit of so sudden a resolution is due to your Grace, being so well timed, having none to lose, and all his faithful subjects are bound to render you their everlasting thanks for his safety. I shall be always at his call ready to expose myself for his service, notwithstanding my past sufferings and my mortifications here, having landed only with what I had on my back, all from top to toe not worth a crown, having abboned (? abandoned) all I had in the lowlands, and, which is more disagreeable to me, incumbered all my little income, before I parted, besides being broke since 20 April last, and knowing not as yet what I have to trust to. My situation does not make me forget assuring you that we are most sensibly obliged for the friendly satisfaction you show for our delivery. I send you the state of 200 *louis d'ors* I had in my hands. *Enclosed,*

Account showing the distribution of the 200 louis d'ors Cook had in his hands out of the 325 paid by Mr. Arskine to Col. Gaydon. The largest item is 106 louis given to Lieut. Fannin in the presence of Col. Gaydon to be distributed to the horse and foot officers then present at Banff.

QUEEN MARY to [W. DICCONSON].

1716, June 9. Chaillot.—“Since I find Lord Middleton and you are of opinion I should signe the enclosed paper, I will preferr your judgements to my own, and do it, but still I must first have the words of Mr. Dillon and one or two mor suech persons, or els I should signe what is not trew; I keep the second paper to signe, and send you back the first with the words marked which makes it necessary I should have the attestations of two or three considerable persons, befor I can give my own. I forgott iesterday to tell you Capt. Sheridan was with me. I find he must absent himself for som time. If he wants a little money lett him have it, the man has don a good piece of service, and deserves consideration, if it be but for once 2 or 300 *livres* will not be to muech.” *Holograph.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 9. Paris.—I had yours of the 1st and 2nd. The letter for Col. Clephane shall be carefully delivered. He wrote me from Antwerp to keep any letters for him till he came. The

copy of Lord Mar's letter to Lord Southesk I have read to Viscount Kilsyth, and shall to-day communicate it to the Marquis of Tullibardine, and shall tell all the gentlemen I see to apply to the Queen before they resolve on coming to Avignon. The Duke's last letter I sent under cover to your brother Thomas and the former addressed to George Midelton. I hope they are gone safe. William Erskine parted Sunday with the diligence, and has a bottle of snuff for his Grace, which I wish may please, for it's cursedly dear. I am glad you are so far recovered.

T. OGLETHORPE to the DUKE of MAR.

1716, June 9.—As I am in the country I cannot to a day name when I wrote to you, not having my list here, but I can assure you I immediately answered your first letter sent with the printed letter which you promised to send me in French.

I received yours of the 29th. I believe by my last I sufficiently satisfied your demands in regard of the late general in Spain, plenipo. and ambassador extraordinary in Italy, but I shall add that he sent to know how I did, when he was parted, and the same messenger carried the same compliment to the French and Spanish ambassadors. I formerly wrote he had a green silk and patch that covered half his face; at the first post from hence he flung it off, as the postilion says that carried him. He has been at Alexandria, as the governor writes. I believe he is gone to Genoa and so by sea to Leghorn.

He has done no mighty business here, for this court was prepared for his reception, and are now in a great fury against him for not waiting on the King, when desired by the Secretary of State.

The DUKE of MAR to L. INESE.

1716, June 9.—I believe I am now in your debt for four letters besides what you wrote on the affair of Musgrave (Earl Marischal) to Patrick (James), which he communicated to me. We have been every day expecting Musgrave, which made me put off writing till he come, having little else to write of at present, "and, he not being come as yet, I will still delay it, that I may give you but one trouble more upon all that affair. I cannot though but at this time return you my kind acknowledgments for the part you have acted in this matter. If they have nothing more to say than I have yet heard, it is very easily answered to their shame, and I am sure they can have nothing to say further, but of a piece with what I have already heard. People sometimes, when they think it for their interest, resolve to be angry with a man and run him down, then endeavour to find reasons to give the world for being so, being ashamed to own the true one. There is but one way in his power to make a reparation for what he has said already, and that perhaps he will be unwilling to do, but Martel (Mar) is firmly resolved at this time to do nothing that can give Patrick uneasiness, nor to add to the misfortunes of his present situation. I am glad Lord E[dwar]d pretends

at least to be Martel's friend, but, if the information I have from several hands be true, he was no more so than the other, and I am surprised to hear that his eldest brother since he came to Paris seems not in good humour with Martel either, and you know what we heard of the second brother, when I was with you, so it seems to be a formed family quarrel. I would often fain hope that those and other things, which I fear I have but too good ground to believe, are misinformations and so endeavour to persuade myself not to believe them, but some things are too evident and cannot but be seen. I wrote a compliment to the eldest brother upon his father's death, in which I likewise said a little of Musgrave, but I have as yet no answer, though I must not take that amiss, since he has given no answer to Patrick to one he wrote him at the same time. Had I not every post expected to have had some kind of return from him, I would not have failed ere now to congratulate him upon what Andrew (Queen Mary) has been pleased to do for him, of which I was very glad, and thought it very right. Upon the whole affair of Martel I am still the more of the opinion I once mentioned to you, that it will be for Patrick's ease and his too, that he should retire from him, since I see that there is a combination of some sort of people to be uneasy at his being about him; when that is done, they will get some new object to be angry with, being then as far from their point as now. But here is more of this than I intended at this time.

I return you yours from H. S[trato]n, and, though mine be a long letter, there is nothing in it worth the while of explaining it to you. I will write to him soon, when I can say all I have to say on what has been said against Martel. By his it does not appear that the sensible people there are so apt to blame Patrick or Martel as the wise folks on this side, though I know there are not wanting there to do it too. I assure you I am very sensible of your kind way of expressing yourself in your letters to that country of Martel which I know from several.

I had a letter to-day from a namesake of yours and I believe a cousin, Colonel Innes, brother to Innes of Coxtoun, who says he would be with you before this time, he is a very honest man, and behaved himself well. I mentioned him to Patrick, and gave him the best character I could. You can advise him better than I what is fit for him to do, so I do not write to him, but I beg you may make him my compliments and I wish I could serve him or Major Leslie, who came with him and is an honest man and a good officer. Sir James Sharp and two of his brothers are likewise, I hear, come to Paris, and will certainly wait on Andrew. I am told they have nothing but what poor Will. Gordon gives them. I doubt not but several people will be angry that they are not invited here, particularly those of my country will be angry with me upon that account, but how can it be helped, the expense of the journey is not small, and, should they all come here and get nothing, as I am afraid would be the case with most of them, their disappointment would be greater and

they more angry than they are now, as they would have reason after having spent in travelling any little money they had. Sir James Sharp indeed deserves to be taken notice of above several others, upon his father's and grandfather's account as well as his own. There are two people I pity more in all this affair than any others, and these are Patrick and Andrew. Lord provide what is necessary for them upon this occasion, and give them spirit and resolution to bear their hard fortune. Patrick's affairs require more than ever that people should write home to their friends in good humour, and that they should not think themselves neglected, which would be of the worst consequence if people there thought that they were, and how to get them provided for and kept in good humour is more than I, or I am afraid anybody, can tell." *Copy.*

ROGERS (the DUKE OF MAR) to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, June 9.—I have only to acknowledge yours of the 23rd and 31st, which are as full and particular as can be expected. I hope you had mine of the 26th. I can add little to what I said in that and my former as to Humphrey (King of Sweden). I am still afraid his own affairs are so embarrassed that he will not be brought at this time to enter into any immediate relief for Arthur (James). Fitzpatrick's (Ormonde's) going there would be very well worth the while could it bring him to anything of that kind, but, without more ground to believe it would, it is hard to put him to do it, and he, believing of it as we do, seems not very much inclined to the journey, though, if he thought it could be of any use, I'm sure he would most willingly undertake it. It would be no small charge and liable to many dangers, which in the present situation were hard to venture without great probability of success. To send a little man there to prepare his way would not in my opinion be so good as Jeffry's (Baron Sparre's) writing for full powers upon many accounts, and I find Mr. Falconer (Robert Leslie) himself is not for this. I hope Jeffry has wrote for those powers already, and that need be no stop to Fitzpatrick's going, in case we should afterwards, before the powers be sent, alter our opinion, which will in great measure depend on the accounts we have from Bernard (England) on what we have wrote there. Our letters, we know, are received, and we expect a return to them every day. Falconer, too, we suppose, will be with us soon, so, till he come, who has talked with you and Geoffry of the thing at large, I will say no more. Geoffry may depend on his not being seen in anything of this affair by us here, and I know you will take care of it with you, at least as to yourself. Falconer has not yet sent a copy of the memorial here, so I can say nothing of it.

We daily hear of more people's coming over. I pray God your endeavours to get them into foreign service may succeed, for otherwise I know not what will become of them, and it grieves one's heart to think of it.

Arthur showed me what you wrote concerning Orlando (money). I believe he has wrote of it to Sanders (Queen Mary), so I need say the less. What Gregory (Duc de Noailles) spoke of is not so much as could be wished, yet it is good 'tis no worse. When they come to know there's nothing to be expected of Mr. Denison (King of Spain) and little or nothing from Samuel (the Pope), and that Saunders cannot possibly furnish more than he does already, I would fain hope that both Gregory and Edgar (the Regent) will think of doing more, but, whatever it may be, being done in time is a great point, and I know you will press it in all the discreet ways you can.

I want another address to you than by your own name, in case of any occasion for that precaution. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO NATHANIEL HOOKE.

1716, June 9. Avignon.—I have had three of yours within these few days with the translation of the paper recommended to you. “I am a bad judge myself of any language, particularly of the French, but I showed it to the King, who, with altering a few things, is mighty well pleased with it, and has ordered me in a particular manner to return you his thanks for the pains and trouble you have taken about it, and his expectations are fully answered in thinking you was the man most capable of doing it as it ought to be. It is now a printing, and when done I shall be sure to send you one of the copies, and some more by the first occasion I find to carry them.

As for the unkind alteration you mention I believe you think there was more in it than really was. The King says he is very sensible of your capacity, zeal and ability to serve him, and, when there is an opportunity, he will be very glad to employ you, being perfectly convinced of your good will, whatever you may have suspected of his coldness to you sometime ago, and he doubts not but, if you know anything in his affairs, or concerning them, which he is ignorant of, and can be of use to him, that you will freely communicate it to him, which he cannot fail of esteeming very good service. I must set you right in one thing as to myself, Doctor Abercrombie tells me that you thought my way towards you was different the second time I had the good fortune to see you, from what it was the time before. Now I assure you there was nothing in it, and that you was mistaken, I might perhaps have had something in my head, that made me thoughtful, as it often happened when I was at Paris, and that has been the reason of your thinking so, were it otherwise, I would freely own it to you, that being in my opinion the best way of setting things right with men of your good sense.

I assure you by the character I have formed to myself of you, from the best information I could get, I have a very great value for you, and esteem your friendship very much, and you shall always find me deal sincerely by you, and not at all disguise my sentiments.

You are pleased to do me more honour in yours than I deserve, I am very sensible of my own inability to serve the King as a minister especially on this side the water, all that I can promise is, that I will be faithful and serve him with disinterested zeal, though even that will not, I find, keep me from being pulled in pieces by some people, and even those I have least deserved it of, but that is common to those who have the honour to be about princes, and more particularly such of them who are under misfortunes, so it must be bore with, and my master shall never be made uneasy upon the account of my being about him. I am persuaded things cannot hold long as they are now, and that the King will yet succeed, and be a blessing to his poor oppressed kingdoms, whom they want but to know personally to make them fonder of him for his own sake, as well as that of their own and their country's, than they ever were, of any of his family, and, when you are so happy to know him personally and well yourself, you will be convinced of what I have said and find him quite another thing than perhaps you imagine, and what some people have industriously endeavoured to make the world believe of him. I never met with a man of any figure in the world, whose character is less known, or more mistaken by a great many people, and I can assure you the more he is known, the more he will be esteemed. I long much for our hearing from Sweden, but, when we do, I am afraid, we shall see that affairs there are so embarrassed that we have little to expect from that corner at this time, though to my view I see not another way that prince has left of retrieving his affairs, but by his joining interests heartily with our King, and they might enable one another to recover and maintain their own." I shall be glad to hear sometimes from you, and wish you would send me a cipher. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to CARDINALS CONTI and PAMPHILIO.

1716, June 9.—Replying to their letters of compliment on his arrival in the States of his Holiness. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 175.*

MAJOR JAMES WALKINSHAW to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 10. *Sens.*—I would have written before, but was afraid my letter would have miscarried till I came this side of Paris, and I believe his Grace will not take it ill that I have not written to him, for I dare swear he is pestered enough with letters, and, I believe, your speaking to him will do as much good as my writing, which I hope for old cameradship you will not neglect, for the only thing I have to depend on is his Majesty's favour and his Grace's countenance. When I came to St. Germain's I had not one groat in my pocket, but by her Majesty's bounty I received from Mr. Dicconson 150 *livres* with which, when I came to Paris, I clothed myself and with the remainder I am subsisting here, so I beg you will let me hear from you as soon as possible and what is to be done with us. You will perhaps be desirous [to know] what is become of David Areskin.

He came along with me to the middle of Ketnes (Caithness), and I desired him to take his fate with me, but by the many reports of the country people that the militia was got in arms there against us, he was afraid and skulked about Sir James Sinclair's house, and there I left him.

MAJOR PATRICK SMYTH to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 10. Sens.—Hoping his Grace whose commission he had at Perth will pardon his troubling him, and stating he had from Mr. Dicconson 150 *livres*, who told him he would give what more his Grace would order him, which as well as his being otherwise disposed he leaves entirely to his Grace.

The DUKE OF MAR to HARRY MAULE.

1716, June 10.—We had not the agreeable news of your being safe on this side the sea till some days ago that Col. Clephane told me of it in a letter, and now “Sir H. Paterson tells me he is with you, and that I may send any letter for you under his cover. The King has ordered me to let you know the pleasure and satisfaction he has in your being got out of harm's way. He knows you will do what is most proper for you in your present circumstances, but he bids me assure you that you shall be always welcome where he is, and, though it be not much that he in his present unlucky situation has to bestow, when he has more occasion for it than ever he had, yet, if you want, he expects that you will freely let me know it, and he will do what he can to supply you, so . . . I hope you will be free with me, and let me hear from you soon.

I wrote to Scotland to know what was become of you, but heard nothing but by Dr. Abercrombie, who wrote to me from Paris before he came here, that you was as he heard coming to Edinburgh when he left it, to lurk there, which gave me no small concern and apprehension for you. You have missed being in the bill of attainder, so I would fain hope that your estate may be yet saved, but I am afraid there is little mercy or compassion with those folks, and that those of them who have any, have not much power. I hope at least they will give our wives their jointures which will be bread to them and our children, and we must make the best shift for ourselves that we can. I hope things will not always continue as they are, though I confess there is little immediate prospect of relief.

There are a great many of us here, and more coming every day. Old Mr. Leslie reads prayers to us in the King's house, but in this country we must not make a noise about it. We all agree very well, not always the fate of those in our circumstances, but I do not know how long this good agreement will last, for we are told of some lately come over, who have no mind to agree with some of us, and are resolved to have your humble servant from about the King. It is hard that folks in

our unlucky situation cannot agree when we have little or nothing, I think, to contend about. They do not know me aright, else they would not give themselves much trouble about this. The King shall never be made uneasy upon that account. It is my honour as well as inclination to be about him, but at this time it is in my opinion neither for his interest nor our reputation to be contending about that nor anything else. Upon their continuing in this way, if he will take my advice, he will let me retire some way from him, and, as that kind of life would be most suitable to my own inclinations at this time, so it shall not hinder me from doing all in my power to serve him if ever it come in my way. I have hopes of getting bread for myself, and when I have that the more I am out of the way, until our country be happy by the King's restoration, the better would I like it. I would not though have expected that I should been so served by the man who is the principal in it, and I was far from deserving it at his hands. If you have not already heard who it is, I believe you will be surprised when I tell you 'tis Lord M[arischall], but he has not, I know already, gained much by it at home, and perhaps he will get as little reputation by it with those that know our story on this side the water, and I am not the first who has been mistaken of a man. I know very well that it was scarce possible for one in the station I was to be without enemies, even had we succeeded and much more as things happened, and I could not but foresee upon our coming away I would be for some time pulled in pieces by a great many at home; what gave me some comfort in this was my being sure that in time I could fully vindicate myself, as I still am, so I am pretty easy about it." (A long account of the negotiation through Smith of Methven to the same effect as that in his letter to Inese of 26 May calendared *ante*, p. 186.)

I suppose Sir Hugh showed you the printed letter. It is now done into French and a printing. In a few posts I will send him a copy of it, which I wish may be reprinted in Holland, and, were it in Dutch too, I believe it might do good. On what Sir Hugh writes it seems necessary you should get from England a copy of the King's declaration, that the Dutch may see it, which may do good in time.

I hope you are in no danger now in Holland, but I fancy you will weary there, if you stay long.

Sir Hugh tells me Tom Bruce is with you. I shall be glad to hear from him; if it be in my power any way to serve him, he may be sure of it. I delay writing to Sir Hugh till I send him the print, but my kind service to him and the rest of our countrymen with you

Lord George Murray has been here sometime, Lord Southesk near eight days, and we have been expecting Lords Marischal and Linlithgow these three or four days. Lords Tullibardine and Kilsyth are at Paris, and will, I believe, come here soon, as some others who came over with them may. Several of those come over are living at Sens, and the King is

endeavouring to get such as incline to serve as soldiers into foreign service till he has occasion for them.

Lord B[olingbro]ke is with D[uke] B[erwic]k at his country house, and they endeavour to pick up as many of our countrymen to join with them as they can. If Scotsmen fall in with them, it will be odd enough after the part they have acted. Lord B[olingbro]ke has wrote several letters into England as malicious against the King as can be, but his credit is not now great there, and there's care taken they shall not do much hurt.

I wish Sir Hugh would let me know how long a lord he mentions is to continue in Holland. . . .

Lord Perth went from this on his father's illness, and since his death the Queen at his desire has made him Master of her Horse and Lord Middleton Lord Chamberlain. 7 pages. Copy.

R. ARBUTHNOT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 11. Rouen.—I have yours of the 4th and am very glad to enter into correspondence with you. Please send me an address that I may write directly from here.

I'm very glad the Duke of Mar has ordered David George's ship for Scotland. Get the Duke to reiterate his orders twice or thrice; else I fear they'll not meet with such ready execution as they ought. To-day I sent Mr. George my advice how to cause his ship to do if she arrives, and a mark how to know the *Lively*, which took the *Vendosme* and is to stay all the summer in these seas. We have no account yet how she was taken, and if Tulloch was taken in her or not.

By what Col. James Innes and Major Leslie told me Mr. Ogilvie of Boyne's lady had a ship ready for General and for her husband and his son, when they came off, which was to carry them to Norway, and Brigadier Campbell's being taken at Alloa makes me hope they are parted. However, though our ship miss them, she may bring off others that have not submitted.

I have a letter to-day from Mr. Dicconson, desiring me to fit out our barque at Dieppe and send her thither also, but I ordered her to be sold, and for that end ordered her master to go along the coast the length of Rochelle, and get small freights to keep himself and the seamen till he could sell her. She should now be coming back, and, as soon as I hear where she is, I shall propose this voyage to him, but I know beforehand he will not get a single seaman to go with him, and I am assured by all that know anything of that matter that there is no safety in sending barques of her make and sails (which are a fisher boat's) to those places, so I would not have us trust to that, for I'm sure it will not be done. George's ship, that is a prime sailer, is the fittest that can be for this.

I hear one Macdonald is taken up. He is a shag-faced, thin fellow, if it be he I suspect, and is a very great rogue. He was a clerk or underclerk to Hammond. I think he has served as an officer. The 9 Feb. last he came here to my door as I was on horseback going to Dieppe, and, as soon as he told me his name

and asked about Mr. Hammond, I gave him but a bad reception. He fell in company at the comedy with Mr. Cammock, Mr. Wight, and some others of our people, and they counterfeiting to be Whigs, he like a puppy believed them, and told them he was a trusted man, but unluckily one of the company blundering out Cammock's name he took himself up and told them he belonged to the Duke of Ormonde, and had been with him in all his dangerous expedition, and a hundred other lies. They did not then think it worth their while to beat him. He has since been one of Stair's constant spies upon pay. You may easily learn out of him whatever he knows. Be so kind as to give the enclosed to Mr. Fleeming, with my humble service and to all other our friends, particularly to David Kennedy. Tell him I saw his letter to Cammock and that I am no letter in his debt.

The Duke's wine is parted from Bordeaux ere now, I hope. My service to Dr. Abercrombie, if with you. Tell him Mr. Gardiner has got justice done him. If Mr. Charles MacMahon be with you, please tell him I got his letter from Sens.

THE DUKE OF MAR to MR. ELPHINSTONE.

1716, June 11. Avignon.—We are informed to-day by Mr. Gordon of your being come safe to Paris. I have the King's orders to let you know his satisfaction in knowing you are out of harm's way. What adds much to his misfortunes is his not being in a condition to supply and support according to his inclinations those who have so zealously served him and you in particular. In the meantime he has done all in his power to get such of them as are desirous to serve as soldiers into foreign service, till he have occasion for them himself, but he has not yet any returns to his applications.

I doubt not but you have waited on the Queen to receive her commands. The King has written to her to-night of you, and that you should have some money given you, which I suppose you want pretty much.

You should wait on Gen. Dillon, and let him know your story, that, if you have a mind to go into foreign service, as I fancy you will rather than be idle, he may get you provided, if the King's applications succeed. He leaves it to yourself either to stay somewhere about Paris, till it be seen if such service can be got for you, or to come here.

If you write to your friends in Scotland, I mean your father and brother, I would be very glad you would make them my compliments, but it must be without naming me for fear of doing them hurt, should any cross accident happen to the letter. I should be glad to know which way you came over, and which of our friends came with you and what is become of them. *Copy.*

SURIN DE TILLECOURT to CAPT. O'BRIEN.

1716, June 13.—Receipt for 1,000 *livres* received from him for "son droit de passage" in the order of Notre Dame du Mont Carmel et de St. Lazare de Hierusalem.

[M. DE MAGNY] to [QUEEN MARY].

1716, June 14.—Informing her of the following conversation between Mr. Magdanel (? Macdonald) and Mr. Gernon. The former said he had been told on Thursday, the 11th, by a man who, he said, was a great confidant of the Regent, as follows. During a conversation, said the confidant, with the Regent, he confided to me the trouble caused him by the instances of England for the removal of the King from Avignon, and all that France had to fear, if the English were not satisfied on this point. I replied that they were troubling him without reason on that point, since he was not master of that place. I know it, answered the Regent, but I shall not be left in peace till I have made the King leave Avignon. How will you make him? said the confidant, as you have no means of doing so. Yes I have, said the Regent, namely by means of starvation.

The rest of the conversation having turned a little on that subject, without saying anything more precise than that mention of starvation, which under present circumstances is deserving of reflection, the name of that confidant was asked, in order to judge what importance there was in the conversation, and what precautions should be taken against in future conversations with the Regent giving him so positive a refusal as to make him have recourse to this expedient of starvation. Mr. Magdanel made great difficulties in giving the name, but did so at last under a strict pledge of secrecy. It is that of a gentleman not unknown to me, whom I know to be very much in a capacity to have very confidential conversations on all matters with the Regent. *French.*

The DUKE OF MAR to NATHANIEL HOOKE.

1716, June 14.—Since I wrote a few days ago, I am told you have heard of two certain lords having taken a great deal of pains to vindicate their own conduct and blame the K[ing]'s and those about him, and, as much as they can, endeavouring to discredit him and that you think they gain ground. Our master has also been informed of this, and has ordered me to tell you that your giving an account here of what you have heard particularly of this kind and what you shall hear will be doing him very good service, for, without he know what they say and to whom they principally make their applications, it is impossible to cure or help the mischief they may do, but, if we know it, in my opinion 'tis as easy to answer all they can say on this side the water and prevent its being of ill consequence as what they have wrote to the other side, where their reputation is now pretty low. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to T. SOUTHCOTT.

1716, June 14. Avignon.—Having read to his Majesty yours of the 5th and also yours to the Queen, he thinks your reasons against going to Vienna sufficient to make him think of another for that journey.

I am afraid what you heard of S[par]r receiving letters from his master was not so, but I wish heartily he may soon and such as may be to our liking. I shall be glad to hear from you, and, if you are like to have anything to write unfit to be wrote in plain terms, it were not amiss you send me a cipher beforehand. We expect Mr. Leslie soon, who, we hear, is on the road, and I wish he may bring us good news from S[par]r. *Copy.*

MAJOR NATHANIEL FORBES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 15. Paris.—The bearer, Mr. Ker, frankly ventured his life to have relieved those of the King's subjects that were prisoners in the Marshalsea, and, tho' none had the fortune to escape but myself, the fault was none of his, for he played his part well enough. He intends to serve in the wars, so I beg you will procure him recommendations from the King to what prince's service he pleases to send him.

The DUKE OF MAR to OWEN O'ROURKE.

1716, June 15. Avignon.—Informing him that the King thinks him the fittest person to reside for him at the Court of Vienna, if the Duke of Lorraine has no objection to it, to whom he has written and sent this with the instructions to be delivered to him if the Duke approves. On his going, for the expense of the journey he may draw on Mr. Dicconson for 3,000 *livres*. The King in his letter to the Duke has proposed his going by Inchburgh (? Innsbruck), which might be without observation as passing only that way about his own concerns to Vienna. He is to send a key and cipher. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to L. INESE.

1716, June 15.—“Musgrave (Earl Marischal) is now with us, and I do not hear that he has anything to add to what he said against Martel (Mar), all which I have fully answered to you already save one part which is new indeed, and was never heard of till he came on this side the water, so, as I said to you in my last, he being resolved to be angry, a pretended reason must be found for it, being unfit to own the true one, and I suppose having found by his friends, on his coming over, that what he had said on the other side would not do, this new thing is found out for a pretext of his being out of humour with Martel, which that I may shew you there is nothing in, I will set down what he says of it in his own words. That when Martel came to Scotland he sent him a message by Lord Jo[h]n D[rummond] to tell him that Patrick (James) had sent orders, that Musgrave and Martel should act jointly in what related to Patrick's service, and yet that after this Martel took no notice of him, nor advised any more with him than with others of his rank.

It is true that Martel sent him word by Lord J[oh]n that Patrick had ordered that the chief direction of his affairs should

be offered to Duke At[ho]le and, if he accepted, that he was to act in everything by the advice of Musgrave and Martel. Whether this message by Lord J[oh]n was sent before or after Duke At[ho]le's refusal it matters not much, but allow it was after it.

Patrick knows very well that he never intended to join Musgrave with Martel, if Duke At[ho]le refused, nor would he perhaps have thought of Musgrave for an adviser to Duke A[tho]le, had not Martel recommended him for it to him some time before.

After this message by Lord J[oh]n, Martel did nothing openly in Patrick's affairs, till he met with Musgrave and others at Aboin, having delayed it even the night before, when he met with Lord H[unt]ly, Lord S[outhes]k, and several others, who all agreed about what was then proposed, till the next day that they should meet with Musgrave.

When they met at Aboin, no man was more forward for what was agreed on there than Musgrave, and he was by all the time of advising, writing out and signing the orders, then signed and given by Martel, and without any reluctance received the first of them himself. To be the giver of these orders was no very desirable thing at that time, when it was uncertain at least, if they would be obeyed, and, had they not, the giver would have passed his time but indifferently; and did any one there but Martel offer, or in the least insinuate, that they either ought or would give them?

Could Musgrave at that time have thought himself injured or neglected, and said nothing of it? Had he thought so then, would he have said nothing of it to Martel by Lord J[oh]n, who came to Martel from his house immediately after the meeting at Aboin?

Had he thought so, would he have sent no account of it by Lord J[oh]n, to Patrick, when Martel sent him to him, with an account of what had been done at Aboin, and when in his way there he saw Musgrave, after he parted from Martel?

Had he thought so, would he have said nothing of it in all the messages that passed betwixt him and Martel, from the meeting at Aboin to the setting up the Standard, or would he have asked and received orders in writing from Martel to several in his country for their appearing?

Did not Musgrave live in perfect friendship with Martel all along, which 'tis not likely he would have done with a man that had injured him, though for the good of the service he might have gone along in it, and not let his resentment much appear?

Did not Martel advise with him and consult him in everything more than any other man in the army and did not several people take exception at Martel for doing so, as distinguishing him too particularly? I am sure he cannot give the negative to any of these questions, so I leave you or any man to judge if there be anything in what he says, or if Martel be in the least to blame towards him.

I might ask too, if, supposing Martel had given wrong advice to Patrick, was it a fit part for Musgrave to be the greatest accuser of him, from whom he had received so remarkable services as he had from Martel, or was it his business to speak against him in so harsh terms as he did, or to propose the securing his papers?

Patrick consulted Musgrave as well as Martel about his going away, both desired to be left behind, so they are in the same case as to that. Patrick was positive in ordering both to go, and Musgrave came actually to the water side to go with some others, and would have gone, had he not missed of a boat, so it was not very fair in him to say afterwards that he would not go, and accuse others for going.

Patrick and others too know that Martel advised his telling the principal people there of his going, but that another, who was thought to be the proper judge in that, was against his doing so, and upon which it was not done.

Musgrave has been ill almost ever since he came here, Patrick desired that he and Martel might live in outward civility together, till he spoke further of it, which they have done, and Martel has sent to enquire after his health every day he has been ill, and went last night and waited on him, but Musgrave has not yet come to enquire after him, though he be now abroad, and upon the whole I do not see that Musgrave has a mind to have the thing taken away or made up.

Patrick desired they might have no private talking about it betwixt themselves, which made Martel desire that Patrick might hear them together before him, and that Duke O[rmon]d or anybody else he pleased to be by, and after he has heard both, to think of it, and determine it, as he should think fit.

The way Musgrave takes is in a manner to deny all, but that article of the message by Lord J[oh]n, in saying he remembers no particular thing he had said against Martel. Martel has vouchers for several things without his asking after them, who will own them in the face of the other, but Patrick sees an inconvenience in that, so thinks it not fit to be done. Martel sees a loss to Patrick's service, by anybody's going away at this time or being sent away in bad humour, which would surely be the case with Musgrave if he went, so Martel still thinks, that, since it is not fit for him, out of regard to what concerns Patrick, to push this affair at this time, and since there is no appearance of the affair being made up, that the best thing for Patrick's service in relation to this is for Martel to go some way from Patrick for sometime at least, for which some pretext may be found as his desire of travelling or so, till an opportunity offer for Patrick undertaking some design again, and Martel assures Patrick that he shall not be out of humour at it, and shall take some way to let the world know so much. This Patrick seems not to approve of, yet sees not what he can do. I have desired he might take a little time to think of it, and whatever he thinks reasonable shall satisfy Martel, but it will be impossible in nature for him and Musgrave to live long together in the way they now are,

I have given you too much trouble about this, and I believe I shall give you no more upon the head. It is not worth Andrew's (Queen Mary's) while, but if he has any curiosity about it, you may shew him what I have wrote you. I had yours of the 8th yesterday morning, for all which I thank you, particularly for the packet for Mr. Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) and we long for what Abraham (Menzie's) promises.' *Copy.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 16. Paris.—I had yours of the 9th and sent Mr. Hooke's letter carefully and that to Mr. Arnot. The writing in my last that there was a letter for the Duke may be a mistake, but there are no letters for him or anybody but are put up by my hand. I send the knight some money by Col. Owen, and he shall have the remainder by the first occasion. I can get none in Avignon to pay money and take it here. Pray inquire about this, and tell Mr. Bagnall I received his and forwarded the enclosed.

OLIVE TRANT to MR. CHEVALIER (JAMES III.)

1716, June 17.—“Soyés persuadé . . . qui je ne perds pas une occasion. Je vous fezois un destail tres étandû dans trois de mes lettres, je voudrois savoir si vous les avez recüe. L'on me promet toujours, et je ne laisserai aucun repos, que l'on execute. En voila assez pour quelqu'un qui ignore si ma lettre sera rendüe.”

ROBERT GORDON to GENERAL HAMILTON.

1716, June 18. Bordeaux.—Last post brought me yours of the 8th from Avignon with the good news the King was in perfect health. Please give my service to Dr. Leslie. I think we have found a man here that will do the business. The Duke of Berwick, I am informed, is on his road here. I am very well acquainted with his secretary, and am made hope his Grace will be my friend. I observe what you say of Lord B[olingbroke] his going to live in the country. I had a hogshead of the same wine I sent to Lords Bingley and Dupplin bottled in 23 doz. English quart bottles, and shipped it for Toulouse with directions to my correspondent to send it the safest and shortest way to Avignon addressed to Mr. Paterson, and, if I can find bottles, shall send you another. I gave your service to Capt. George and Capt. Young. Capt. Young entreats you to let me know if Lord Southesk and Young of Oldbare are with you. Please give my most dutiful respects to the Duke of Mar and the Earl Marischal. If they would have anything from home the ships will be coming off for this two or three months hence for the vintage. I almost forgot to tell you your whip was found in the vineyard where you went to walk.

GEORGE I. to LORD LOVAT.

1716, June 8[-19]. St. James'.—Two commissions to be governor of the Castle and Fort of Inverness, and to be captain of an independent company of foot in the Highlands in the room of Capt. Robert Munro. *On parchment. Seals. Sign Manual. Countersigned, "James Stanhope."*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 21. Paris.—Acknowledging letters and stating he had forwarded enclosures to various people.

M. DE MIREPOIX (MAGNY) to [JAMES III.]

1716, June 22. Paris.—I have received your two letters of the 9th and 13th, and am equally touched with gratitude for your remembrance, and with grief for your condition. You must not flatter yourself; you are to expect no money from this country, at least without a great change in their present dispositions. It would be useless to enter into details thereupon, because nothing can be done. As for the present the treaty of defence (or pretended to be so) between the Emperor and England, completes the destruction of the views your servants might have had. They have at present their foot on our neck, and believe themselves in a position to impose whatever condition they please on us. The Regency is always eagerly desirous for union with England. The latter requires three conditions for it, your removal, the destruction of the Canal of Mardike, and an advantageous arrangement for trade. I do not know if, when these three points should be granted, some other pretext may not be sought for, for the most sensible people understand that this has been always only a bait, and no lasting alliance with England can be reckoned on during the present government, and that the treaty with the Emperor is a new obstacle to what is desired, as it can have no other object but us. I shall take the necessary measures to learn what shall take place with regard to the first article which concerns you, in order to give you information. However it appears to me that one of the chief powers has been a little neglected, which had more interest in assisting you, and which is almost the only one in a condition to supply you with money, I mean the King of Sicily. This appears to me to be almost the only good resource that can be discerned. At present the Emperor is what is most to be dreaded by that King, and the latter being incapable by himself to resist open force, and being unable to expect assistance from France, has only two things to do, as far as can be judged, one to foment the Turkish war as far as he can, and the other to detach England from the Emperor's side, that the latter may not assist him with ships to get at him, an object attainable only by a change in the Government of England. It seems that the declaration of the alliance between that State and the Emperor ought to be a still keener spur to that King, for there is every appearance that by that treaty

England will have abandoned him to the Emperor, at least unless that Prince, who doubtless has seen the storm coming and who is an expert politician, has not taken his measures beforehand, and made a secret arrangement with the Emperor, not seeing how to avoid it, perhaps even by the mediation of England, who by the treaty of peace is obliged to support the King of Sicily, it being well understood that on that supposition the indemnity for him could fall only upon France. This is the only thing to be feared therein, of which however there is not much appearance. You will remember and Monsr. le D. D. [Ormonde] can bear me witness that I have urged long since that some one should be sent to the King of Sicily. Perhaps it is too late to do so, but I see nothing else to try, for, in believing one can judge his real thoughts either by his silence on the letters written to him, or by the canal of his ministers, there is a risk of being deceived. In the humour that prince is in, his only confidant will be himself and the person you send him. I had the honour some days ago of telling my thoughts to the Queen and of explaining to her all this plan, and she promised to write to you about it. To hope for success it would be necessary to be in a position to assure the King of Sicily and to demonstrate clearly that, if he supplied the necessary money, the King of Sweden would supply ships, troops and arms sufficient to effect the revolution, without which it is not to be presumed that prudent and politic prince would give ear to any proposal.

As regards the King of Sweden his interest seems to me no less substantial than that of the King of Sicily, and now more than ever, for he can well believe he has been abandoned and delivered by the Emperor to England by the treaty just concluded, as the King of Sicily has been by England to the Emperor. I have interviewed these last few days the man you saw in the Bois [de Boulogne] during your eight days' retirement there, who told me he had had no answer on his side, as you had had none on yours. He agreed on the principles, but the extremity in which that Prince himself is, and the difficulty of getting news from him, prevented him from saying anything positive. Mr. Di[llon], whom I have also seen in the last few days, has spoken to me in the same tone.

I shall see the Spaniard of whom you spoke to me, and shall urge him as much as possible to pledge his master to follow these first footsteps. The last time I saw him he seemed much puzzled at the Emperor's treaty with England. It seems to me that Spain like France is also seeking an alliance with England. Perhaps both will be eventually compelled to avail themselves of you and your party when they have nothing more to hope from the present government, but till then nothing is to be hoped for.

The Nuncio has retired to the country, in much discontent with this nation. We are on the eve of a rupture with the Court of Rome. Marshal Berwick, who was to go to command in Guienne, is delayed by a condition in his commission that he shall command under the Comte d'Eu's authority whether absent or present, which the Marshal does not believe he can

conscientiously do. Some ascribe that clause to the credit alone of the Duc de Maine, who is at present on very good terms with the Regent, others pretend, that, as the command was given him only in consideration of the hopes he had given of having an alliance concluded with England by Marlborough's means, now they have lost these hopes plans are changed, and that this clause has been inserted on purpose to get rid of him. These last few days we have seen Marlborough dead of apoplexy, but the last news has brought him to life again. *French. 6 pages.*

HUGH THOMAS to THOMAS BAYARD (L. INESE).

1716, June 11 [-22]. London.—“Last Wednesday Mr. Harvey, of Coombe, was carried from Newgate to Westminster to be bailed, but the Court, having sent him to Newgate in order to take him out of the world, sent him back again, and ordered him to appear again at Westminster last Saturday, which he accordingly did, but, instead of bail, they read to him some depositions of his attempting to murder himself, and then all the judges baited him upon it, like so many, of the horror of the crime and the guilt of his conscience, and so commanded him back to Newgate, till they try what they can do with Fantio, the Jew, to force him to bear evidence against him for fear of death, as they did Gascoine, since he has been proof against a bait of 500*l.* a year to him and his heirs for ever.

The town is now become like a garrison; 3,000 foot guard it day and night, besides the horse dragoons. Three people were killed yesterday, being the Pretender's birthday, in the streets for wearing white roses, and a multitude sent to prison, besides many abuses, the soldiers having orders to fire upon the Tories, who are 20 to one of the people, and to support the Whig mob or my Lord Pelham's, who distinguished themselves yesterday by wearing farthing warming-pans, his Grace's cunning contrivance, which aggravated the people like fire, so that the cry of the whole kingdom is nothing but Help, Help, and the whole nation through all the towns yesterday distinguished themselves with white roses, especially where they were not dragooned.”

[J. MENZIES] to MICHAEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, Monday, June 11 [-22].—Having reason now to doubt of the safety of letters, since I have nothing from you later than 15 May, I cannot write of any particular concerns, nor to any other of our partners, but only venture the enclosed prints with a few of our public news and stories.

Dr. Hewit's composition of prayers and devotions in the time of King Charles' exile is reprinted lately, and mightily bought, so that a sixpenny pamphlet gives a shilling and exceedingly sought after. The whole is too big for one letter, but I send you a part, by which you may judge of the rest. You may be sure the Jacobites are suspected for the reprinting, but the law cannot well reach it.

In the *Daily Courant* you will see how our treaties now advance apace. What is here is authentic, but (to be sure) not the tenth part of the truth, and wise people do not make alliances for nothing or with an eye to nobody, as people meet by chance to drink a bottle of wine or to play at ombre. In another part of this paper the Emperor speaks of assisting his enemies though we are all in peace and state friends. Sure he does not mean the Man in the Moon.

There is a proclamation this week forbidding all officers and seamen to enter into the marine service of any foreign prince or state under severe penalties, &c. The squadron the Czar bought here was sailed before this was issued, and therefore it is not doubted but that this regards the King of Sicily, who has been buying and fitting out some ships here. He had leave in the Queen's time, but why he fancied it would turn to account or be effectual now was my wonder, and I said so to the friends of his Minister here, but those refiners rarely see right.

These are little preliminary lights to the Grand Alliance, but it will break forth as noon when the Venetian peace is made, which the Emperor keeps under this (? his) thumb, and will either persuade or soon bang the Turks into it, and then the curtain will draw up. One needs be no conjurer to foresee such natural events. And this Emperor seems to act with solid judgment, as he has an army really better than ever the House of Austria had in proportion to France, since Charles V.'s time, nor will the Dutch come into this alliance (though they are in it already), till the Emperor have elbow room and be ready.

It is particular to see how the Pretender is used by those great Roman Catholic princes. The Emperor makes an alliance in defence of the Hanover succession in England, and at the same time France abandons and suffers him to perish. We talk here of having him removed to Rome, and then we will not let him stay there, and of having all the British or Irish troops disbanded in France. They are too good troops to have in being, either for his or the French service.

It is very happy for us that your Regent nor his ministry do not understand English.

The King sets out for Hanover this day fortnight, that is, so it is now declared, and all ordered for that day; the Regency, as I am confidently told, to be in the Prince of Wales. And Argyle is not yet knocked down, nor Roxburgh actually secretary, which mortifies both the Squadrone and all the Marlborough interest.

The D[uke] of M[arlborough] himself is said by his friends to be much better, except by his physicians, who do not like him yet.

If I should tell you how people wondered at a scene yesterday, all the horse and foot guards patrolling, marching with their swords drawn, and posted through all the streets of London, Westminster, and Southwark, in jealousy and imagination of white roses on the Pretender's birthday, though few and as good as none appeared, so wise were the Jacobites; if I should tell you of men killed that had them without asking them a question, and if I

should tell you of the terrible clamours of the people against those things, you might perhaps think me one of the malcontents, and therefore I shall leave those matters to be told you by others.

Gassemin (d'Iberville) has anew declined sending anything to Patrick (James) and his brother Shaw (Spanish ambassador) puts off. We have good weather and our fruits ripen apace for you.

P i t t s

P r e t r e

Col. 13 H o d d e 996 is gone to bring 12 G e r c e r, if money
M o r e
will do it. 9 G, e, 6, 0. 59 went with him.

DURAS (SIR PATRICK LAWLESS) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 22. Madrid.—I received your Grace's letter without a date, enclosing a cipher and a printed letter. "The latter has given me a greater insight, though a very melancholy one, into all the affairs it treats of, than I had before. I will get it translated into this country language, and disperse copies of it amongst the chiefs of the nobility and clergy, which will produce a good effect for Mr. Le Vasseur's (the King's) cause, for which the generality of this nation is very well inclined. If anything, but self-interest, is capable to bring Mr. Janson (Alberoni) into Mr. Le Vasseur's interest, it will be the honour he has done him in writing to him about his affairs here. Vanity and ambition are his predominating passions, and I believe him capable of undertaking anything that may gratify either. I have already given your Grace an account how great a concern he always endeavoured to make me believe he had for Mr. Le Vasseur's interest, and how sensible he was of many favours he pretends to have received from him, when he had the honour of being known to him in Flanders. He also told me more than once, that he had vanity enough, and courage likewise, to undertake to restore Mr. Le Vasseur to his birthright, but that such matters are not to be carried on by halves, and that Mr. Brisson's (the Regent) not entering heartily into the late attempt made to that end, and his acting with so much precaution as he did in the matter, was the occasion of Mr. Alin's (King of Spain's) not contributing to his power, towards the effectuating of it on his part, and obliged him to take the measures he did for his own security in which Mr. Janson, at the same time was, and has always since been the principal instrument to bring matters to the pass they now are in between Mr. Alin and Mr. le Grand (England), and has found his own account considerably by so doing. This last circumstance, and his doing nothing for Mr. Le Vasseur, since he left Mr. Lambert (Scotland), makes me suspect mightily the sincerity of his former protestations, though I never gave him the least room to suspect that I had any such thoughts of him, but to the contrary always gave him to understand that all my hopes consisted in his generous sentiments for him. I have not seen Mr. Janson these ten days past, he being with Mr. Alin in the country, who has been somewhat indisposed of an ague and vomiting fits this week past,

which hindered his coming hither as he intended. There is a very hot rumour here this day that Mr. Janson has, or will soon have, orders not to meddle himself any more with Mr. Alin's affairs, which I give no credit unto, because I do not believe the latter will ever come to any *éclat* of the kind with Mr. du Clos (Queen of Spain) whom Mr. Janson governs entirely, and who neither sees nor converses with anybody but with Mr. Alin, and with him. If there be any grounds for this report that is spread about here, I will not fail to give your Grace an account of it by the next post, that Mr. Le Vasseur may take his measures accordingly. I will endeavour to see Mr. Janson to-morrow in order to know the truth of this matter, though I am morally persuaded before hand, that there is nothing of reality in what is reported. I gave Mr. Blanchard (Sheldon) a hint by the last post that it would be of consequence for Mr. Le Vasseur's affairs in this country, that Mr. Drüot (the Pope) or some of his chief servants, or people depending on him, should recommend them to Pere D'Aubenton, the King of Spain's confessor, and thank him for all the steps he has already made for his service. He is a sincere well wisher of Mr. Le Vasseur's, and can influence a great deal in his favour, which I am confident he will always do with pleasure, whenever he has need of his interposition."

I shall return M. Laval (Col. D. O'Brien) his money, as you direct, and let him know the reasons M. Le Vasseur does not accept it at present, and how sensible he is of that mark of his generous zeal. I will also acquit myself of his orders relating to M. Lespron (Redmond), who is no less zealous.

I beg you to assure M. Le Vasseur that nothing shall be neglected on my part that may tend to his service here. I have been forming projects here towards easing him of part of those now depending on him, by getting them employed in this country, and some of those who lost their employments by following him exchanged for others of equal rank in this country, whereby both may have bread, but I shall not be able to give you an account of my thoughts on this head, till I sound the sentiments of this Court on the matter, which, I fear, will be thought impracticable.

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1716, June 22. Avignon.—Thanking him for the indulgence permitting him to eat meat, &c., on fast days. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 175.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 23. Paris.—I have yours of the 16th and delivered the enclosed to Lord Kilsyth. The Marquis of Tullibardine is parted and Cockburn and Cassius are out of town. I am glad my son pleases you, but I can't maintain him idle, and 'twixt you and me it's not reasonable I should be a slave in my old age to

afford him to live doing nothing which I have been doing from his childhood.

GEORGE KEIR to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 23.—I came here yesterday with Capt. Erskine, and it being long since I came from Scotland, where I could not stay, to wait on his Grace and give him what service I can, but my money running short I am unable to make my way further. I know not what to do or to whom I can apply but the Duke, and hope you will speak to him how to dispose of me.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 23. Leyden.—I hope you have got a long letter I troubled you with 28 May, Mr. Gordon having written me he forwarded it from Paris. "By our last letters from England George's coming over is not yet fixed, his English and German governors not being like to agree about it, many of the former being against it. The Duke of Marlborough is entirely sunk and has lost his judgment since his last illness. He proposed in the Council that there should be seven Regents appointed in George's absence and that young hopeful (Prince of Wales) should be one of them. This the Duke of Argyle took up and said it was a very great affront upon his pupil who was at full age and ought to be sole Regent, which they say was at last agreed to, and he has seven counsellors appointed to assist him. This story is written here from good hands. The bill to appoint commissioners to enquire into the value of our estates in Scotland is passed the House of Commons; they got at last some few of our worthless countrymen to be very keen for it in hopes of being of the commission, and Cunningham, Peter Hadding, and Monro of Foulis, are the three Scots that are of it. They say it is a very odd bill, and generally disliked. Sir David Dalrymple, who, it seems, does not approve of the present measures, has wrote to me here that he designs to be over very soon in order to go to Aix for his health. It seems he has no mind to go down to Scotland to the trials there, which they say will now soon come on, and it is believed some of our friends there will suffer, of which Powrie, Barrowfield, and Glen Lyon being advertised, and that they would be in great danger, they have all three found means to make their escape, and Powrie and Barrowfield arrived safe here on Friday last from the Hole which is now a place of good service; they had a very quick passage and were almost on this side before it was known they had escaped. The Squadrone are in great rage at Barrowfield's getting off, he being the butt of their malice, and Lord Rothes fell in a passion when he heard it, and said he should have him taken if he were out of Hell. These two gentlemen will go for France in a day or two, and, I believe, will write to you ere they leave this country. The day of compearance for those that are attainted by the last bill is the fourth of July, old style.

Perhaps after that it will not be so safe for some to be here, though I do not believe the Governors of this country will be easily brought in to give up any people in their territories. They cry out very much here against the present violent measures in England, and I believe such instances of barbarity and cruelty can scarce be given even in the reign of Nero or Oliver Cromwell; there are about two hundred of these poor people at Pres[t]on sent to the Plantations all in chains, and I send you the enclosed paper being a part of that which is called Roben's Last Shift or How the Shift Sifted, in which you will see a very odd letter from Chester Castle. I expect soon to get a weekly correspondence settled with a friend at London, who is to give me an account of the transactions there, and, if you please, I shall transmit them to you as they come to my hand. I have got some hundred copies of that paper you sent me printed in English, and have sent of them both to England and Scotland, in the last of which places it is got printed, for these two gentlemen that are now come over had seen several copies there; a good many are dispersed here in this country, even in English, and they are very desirous to have them. I have not yet got it done in Dutch, and, if I had two or three of the French copies here, I think it would be enough. Some of them might be got sent from Paris by anybody coming from thence hither. There are some more of our friends come over since my last, such as Lord Ogilvie, young Stonewood, and two or three Fife gentlemen, and I believe hardly any of them will stay in the country that can get out of it. Lord Ogilvie is gone for Paris. Young Drum is likewise come over and now at Brussels where Sir Harie Crawford and Tom Bruce are. Provost Hey of Perth and some others are at Amsterdam, and some at Rotterdam, where every ship that comes is always bringing two or three. God send us all better times, and that our King may be preserved and restored to his right. Your uncle is still here with all those that were formerly. We have a report here that Glengarie has made his escape from Perth, but that affair of his surrendering is still variously reported, and we do not hear that any of the rest of the heads of the clans have submitted; it is hoped that the difference betwixt Cadogan and Argyle may do them service, for the former promises to stand their friend." *Enclosed,*

The said extract. "On Thursday we were all taken out of our apartments before the Sheriff, the officer of the Guard, and Sir Thomas Johnston's son-in-law (who, they say, have bought us from the King) and were all offered indentures to sign for 7 years' service in the plantations, as the said Sir Thomas should please to dispose of us. They have prevailed with a great many of the common sort to sign them, the last of whom were carried off to Liverpool this morning. But the gentlemen unanimously refused to do the same, alleging we were no ways bound thereto by the nature of our petition presented to his Majesty, but only to simple transportation, which we were willing to undergo at his Majesty's desire, whereupon we were severely threatened,

and, without getting liberty to return to our rooms for our bed-clothes and linen, we were all turned into a dungeon or little better, and fed only with bread and water. Chester Castle, 28 April 1716." Printed.

JAMES FREEBAIRN to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 24. Sens.—I received yours of the 8th, and am very proud I could in the least contribute to his Majesty's or the Duke's satisfaction. I had a great ambition to be at Avignon, but without the least thought of being burthensome. My intentions were only the honour of seeing his Majesty, and of waiting on the Duke of Mar in order to lay my case before him, which is thus; at the time the town of Perth was reduced to his Majesty's obedience I had 170*l.* sterling of the public money in my hands which I applied for the payment of the army, which subsisted it for four days, viz., from the time his Grace came to Perth till the Earl of Southesk's money was procured, for which I never had any receipt, nor for the excise I afterwards collected by virtue of the Duke's commission, amounting to above 700*l.* sterling; and to beg his Grace if he would yet supply that want to keep my poor family from starving, for, as affairs go now, my cautioners must suffer in the first instance, and they must be relieved, if I had not a sixpence behind, and, before I left Scotland, I was advised that, if I had those receipts to produce, they would be very serviceable. I hope the scruple of antedating may be got over, since no person can suffer by so doing. The most proper time for the first would be the first week in October, as in that time the money was paid, and for the second some time in January will do, since I collected nothing after that time. Mr. Alexander Maitland, the bearer, will inform you that in our idle way of living we are not unmindful of our friends, and that in a full assembly your health was minded.

When you judge it proper you may remind the Duke of the wine I furnished him at Perth, in the whole 18 doz., at 20*s.* a dozen. I paid no less in ready money. I am not in want, yet, when his Grace thinks fit, he will order the payment.

JOHN ELLEOTT, baker to the King, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 25. St. Germain's.—I hope your Grace will remember that when you ordered me to do the King's business in Scotland, you ordered me to get all necessaries I wanted, but here is a small bill of other necessaries I laid out for the King and your Grace during the time at Montrose, amounting to 9*l.* odd, which Mr. Dicconson will send up to your Grace, which I hope you will acknowledge, and then I believe I shall receive my money which I want very much.

SIR MARK FORISTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 26. Paris.—As he has had no answer to his former letter, troubling him with a second by Major Lowder to

represent the extravagant charges he is at there, and to entreat his orders for his future government.

LORD ANDREW DRUMMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 26. Paris.—Thanking him for the most singular favour he was pleased to do him in obtaining the commission from the King sent in his letter of 17th, for which he desires him to present to his Majesty his most dutiful thanks. Both his mother and Monsr. de Castelblanco beg his Grace will receive their compliments for his kind remembrance to them and for the favour he has showed the writer.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, [June] 27. Paris.—I have yours of the 19th and have forwarded the enclosed for Lieut. Rate to be delivered in his own hand with all diligence. I humbly thank his Majesty and your Grace for allowing a servant for my assistance in forwarding letters and corresponding with his faithful subjects. I shall have none but such as I can answer for their fidelity. There's under your cover a letter to Sir J. Erskine from Scotstoune with the good news of Powrie's and Barrowfield's arrival at Amsterdam. Viscount Kilsyth parted this morning for Sens with Mr. Arthur Elphinstone and several others. *Dated 27 August but endorsed 27 June, which the contents show to be right.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 27. Paris.—I wrote you some days ago that I had forwarded your enclosure to Graham of Braco and ordered him to draw according to his Grace's orders. I have letters here for Peter Edmundson, Monsieur Blondell, Mr. Stepney, Mr. Allen and Stanhouse. Pray see if any with you go under such names. I am uneasy to have letters directed to me, and nobody has given me any such address.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 27, at night.—The continual alarm I have been in these 12 days concerning your removal from Avignon hindered me from writing to you, nor have I time to say more at present, the post being ready to part, but refer you to the enclosed, the contents of which is recommended to be kept very secret.

M. DE MIREPOIX (MAGNY) to [JAMES III.]

1716, June 27.—I wrote you some days ago a long letter, and I now avail myself of the Abbé as secretary, because, as I call everything by their names, I do not wish, in case of accident, this letter to be found written in my hand. I have very little to communicate to-day, but I could not let the bearer leave without giving you new assurances of my attachment. Our affairs here

do not assume any form. Money is scarcer than ever. All ranks are divided; the princes, the clergy, the nobility and the parliaments. People are always flattering themselves with a war by land. I am convinced there will not be any, and, assuming it begins, that it will not last long. I do not doubt that by the manner the English Government behaves it increases the hatred against it, and the ill will of the people. There is a wide spread report here that there was a considerable popular disturbance a little while ago at London, but after all the Parliament, the chiefs of the troops, and those who are at the head of affairs are Whigs. The people have murmured much, and broken some windows. They obey there as they do elsewhere. I admit that what amazes me is that the Tories and other malcontents, who see themselves on the brink of total and irretrievable ruin, do not collect among themselves some considerable funds to bring over foreign troops, who might put them in a condition to rise. You cannot imagine how many military men and soldiers have been left by our last disbandments to be hired cheap.

I delivered your letter with my own hand to the C[omte] de B. who arrived here some days ago. He told me that he would not only continue his good offices down there (là bas), but would assist you from his own revenues, as soon as a little more money should be in circulation here, and what was due to him began to be paid. I have not been able to meet our Spaniard since your last letter.

It is still uncertain if Marshal Berwick will go to Guienne. I do not believe he will, if the clause is not removed, which puts him under the orders and authority of the Comte d'Eu, as governor, in which case a mere lieutenant general will be sent.

The Duke has the small-pox. The news I have of him to-day is that he is as well as is possible in that condition.

I delivered your letter to Mademoiselle de Ch[ausseraye]. Madame Le Blanc has placed herself in the convent of the Assumption at Paris. *French.*

T. SOUTHCOTT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 27.—Mr. Leslie having again deferred his journey you will not have the cipher so soon as I proposed. He will tell you the key, and, it being my own, nobody can possibly decipher it, at the same time it being the easiest I ever saw, as you will find. Baron Wallen (Walef) comes to me very often full of zeal and mighty desirous to take the share he formerly proposed, whenever occasion may be, and in the meantime, to avail himself of opportunities to serve the King, would gladly get some pretence of seeing the Regent sometimes, either by the King's recommending him into the Regent's service, or employing him himself. He being very knowing in our affairs and a stranger will be sooner credited, and may be better qualified for laying an impression in our favour than one of our own country. If your Grace by his Majesty's order does but recommend him to use his good offices with the Regent or the French Ministers, he will

follow them day and night, which is the only way of bringing them into anything. He has been tampering with Laws, and gives hopes of his lending money on an exigency, and is endeavouring to gain the Duc de Noailles to our interest. I am very sure he has good service in him, and, if you do not approve of any other way, please tell me you are apprised of his capacity and good inclinations, and only desire me to engage his good offices as far as I can. If you require to have light into any particular business in which the French Court is concerned, I believe I may be able to give satisfaction. Mr. Leslie was with me just now and designs to begin his journey to-morrow. *Dated 17 June, but endorsed 27 June, and as received at Arignon, 3 July.*

NATHANIEL HOOKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 27. Paris. —I received your two letters of the 9th and 14th on my return from Flanders. I am come back in such bad health that it has hindered me from writing till this morning, when I find myself much better. I express my humble gratitude for the King's goodness in accepting so poor a performance and so small a service as the Translation, and am infinitely obliged to you for informing him how very much I was concerned at the cruel accusation, which I have no way deserved, either from him or from those that caused it, and which has touched me very sensibly, because it is well known I foresaw and foretold the misfortunes that have happened and could have prevented or redressed them, if I had not been hindered by the authors of that coldness, who perhaps procured it with that very view.

This has made me wish for an inquiry into the suggestions they used. Some I own to be specious though false, and such as I thought offer a fair occasion to unravel some mysteries, which it does not become me to meddle with on any other account. It grieved me much more to see the King imposed on, than to find myself the only man of my rank in the army, whom his Majesty thought unworthy of a commission on leaving Bar, tho', if I be not misinformed, he did leave one, which some persons thought fit to suppress. I am perfectly easy to find by your letter that he does me the justice to believe me wholly his. Surely in this juncture all that truly love him will forget themselves and bury unkindness and even injuries in oblivion, except where the mention of them may contribute to let him see how and by whom he has been ill served.

Your generous candour in answer to what I desired Dr. Abercromby to tell you from me lays a new obligation on me. The busy people of this town and St. Germain's did not keep their own secrets so well, but I was early acquainted with their jealousies against me and with all their steps, and, being a stranger to you, I thought they had made more impression than I find they have. I am pretty well known to be sincere; 'tis because I am so that I was more concerned than a retired man usually is to see the

divisions and parties forming here, with which I am afraid you are sufficiently troubled at Avignon. This made me avoid seeing several that fomented the heats, being persuaded that nothing but the King's authority and your prudence can calm them and prevent their ill effects.

His Majesty is happy in having you with him, and I am sure you think yourself too, notwithstanding all misfortunes. I knew him well and had opportunities of studying both his character and capacity before he left France, and I then thought I never saw any person of his years have so solid a judgement and so cool a head, infinitely beyond what could have been expected from the little he had then seen of the world, and I doubt not that four years' experience has proportionably improved so excellent an understanding, and this knowledge has given me opportunities of setting many right that had imbibed other notions of him from designing men. I did indeed find some time ago that such gained ground, not so much by acquiring a greater esteem to themselves as by lessening what was due to others. I am told since my return that the scene begins to change, but, not being in a condition to go abroad or converse much till my health is better, I can only say, that whatever ground they lose now may be easily regained by their unwearied diligence, if they are not prevented by right methods in countermining their designs, and occasionally answering their pretended reasons, which will perhaps be more serviceable than to venture by the post in a divided Court a relation of things that may prejudice the relator, and do his Majesty little service. For I find men of all ranks and countries somewhat backward in opening their minds on this subject, till they are well informed through whose hands the King's business is to pass, both with you and here.

Accounts from Sweden and Norway continue very dark and uncertain, and I believe it will be hard to make a judgement of that king's affairs, till the designed invasion of Schonen be over. Good success on his side will leave his hands free, and ill will in all probability reduce him to great extremities. As I am writing Mr. Inese sends me a printed copy of the Translation. 3 pages.

T. OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 27. Turin.—Mentioning that he has received no answer to his letters of 27 and 29 May and the 15th instant, nor the printed Relation in French that was promised, and requesting him to deliver his letter to his Majesty.

T. OGLETHORPE to JAMES III.

1716, June 27.—My zeal for your service Lord Bolingbroke could have informed you of, and the Duke of Mar has written to me that he has justified me near your Majesty. I never followed the stream for employments, nor desired to be known but by my endeavours, which shall always be for your service.

OWEN O'ROUERKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 27. Lunéville.—His Royal Highness gave me your letter with the King's instructions for my residing at Vienna. "Though I know myself very unfit for a commission of mere intrigue, where credentials will not be received either publicly or privately, and consequently where one is exposed as to his person and reputation, yet I would have speedily repaired to that Court, if H.R.H. had not judged the plan altogether inconsistent with the King's interest and honour, as he will more efficaciously represent it to his Majesty by his answer. He talked to me at large of it, and indeed his reasons are such as can receive no plausible reply. All those [on] this side that have a common notion of the affairs of that Court will easily agree that in this juncture a man employed by our King will either be not received there at all, or kept at such a distance from affairs as may render him very despicable, and, what is worse, very useless to his master's service. It is received here for current that the Emperor is already entered into a league offensive and defensive with the Elector of Hanover, if so, your Grace will easily judge that my going thither would work rather an affront than any advantage to the King's affairs. The Duke is persuaded that I would not be long there before I had been bid away shamefully, and my errand produce no other effect, but to stir up the attention, and vehement measures of the English, Hanoverian and Dutch Ministers. Those of the Emperor, naturally supercilious and morose, are not very easily handled except where they see profit for them, for self-interest is their pole, and as to public affairs they look no further than the actual face that offers; preventing future dangers or securing future advantages have but a small share in their politics, at least as to foreign affairs; they have, by a pretty long habit, a good impression of the Whiggish wisdom, at least of their forwardness to join in what they called hitherto the common cause, and, though in the bottom of their hearts they wish George pulled down, as a dangerous antagonist, if once so, they never will make a step that may contribute to it, nor even disoblige him by any suspicious proceeding; they ground this maxim upon a fair appearance of gratitude for the former ties of that house to that of Austria, but in effect they look upon him as a necessary agent who will find his account in backing the Emperor's designs more efficaciously than they dare expect from our King if upon the throne. What I have the honour to tell your Grace here is not only the Duke's sentiment, but what I had leisure to gather even from such among the Germans that wish well to our King's cause, both in my journey there last year, and in the frequentation we have with them at this court, so that, unless success make them our friends, all we are to expect from them is a helpless interior pity. And, if the Emperor were as forward to befriend the King as equity, good morals and good nature would have it, he has so little means to contribute to his restoration, that really it would not look politic to lose any other friends upon his

account, though nothing upon occasion is to be neglected for to win him, at least to take away those jealous notions harboured that side of the world from his Majesty's education.

Upon the news of the Elector Palatine's death, I came here from Nancy to mind H.R.H. of a promise I had from him since last year, of sending me with his compliments to the new Elector, Prince Charles; the occasion being then easily foreseen from the late Elector's pining condition. My only end in this was to see, if by that prince's personal friendship to me I might find some facility in this change to compass an alliance, so proper in itself, and so ardently wished for by both parties, but I found by what the Duke was pleased to impart to me of a late account given him from the Imperial Court that the point was a great deal nicer than Prince Charles himself was aware of, that the Emperor could not forgive him to have negotiated that business so long and so far without his consent or knowledge, having brought things to that issue as to reduce his Imperial Majesty to an explication upon that subject, which he always would avoid as far as possible, though never permit the marriage as things stand at present. There is a caution given the Duke at the same time to intermeddle no more in that affair, in case it were renewed. This I have no commission to tell your Grace, but I know it concerns the King's service to be informed of it, for the impression it made upon H.R.H. makes it still doubtful whether I shall be sent thither, and I see clearly he fears giving umbrage to the Emperor by sending the same person to that prince, that was employed about the prohibited marriage. If it be my fate to go (which now appears more indifferent to me) I do not doubt but I shall have particular orders to avoid acting in that affair. Hanover of the other side is damned angry with Prince Charles for the steps he made. All that together will intimidate the poor prince, and convert his noble resolutions into prudence and circumspection; this is what one may easily guess of that affair at present. However, at my return (suppose I go), I shall inform your Grace of everything I learn about that business. He is not yet come into his dominions, nor will there be anybody sent to him from hence until he intimates his brother's death, and his own accession to the Electorate, by letters to H.R.H., which may not be so soon. I cannot but grieve to see myself debarred of serving his Majesty in so important an affair as that of his marriage with that fine young princess which I know they have both at heart, at least I wish I may get there for to procure a definitive answer upon that matter." . . .

Postscript.—Since I writ, H.R.H. showed me the King's letter of the 18th, intimating his being pressed to quit Avignon, which surprises and afflicts me. I pray God comfort him in such a torrent of adversities. $6\frac{1}{2}$ pages.

THE DUKE OF MAR AND JOHN PATERSON.

1716, May 25 to June 27.—Account of charge and discharge between them, from the first to the second of those dates, showing

a balance of 43 *livres*, 7 *sols*, due to Paterson. Among the outgoings is "To Capt. Macdonald, the prisoner, and his servant during their confinement, 20 *livres*." *Two copies.*

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 28. Rouen.—Requesting him to send him an address directly to Avignon, and to deliver the enclosed to the Duke of Mar and Mr. Leslie.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 28. Rouen.—We have here Mr. Carnegie of Boysyke, who is not well and drinks our waters, and Mr. Fullerton of Dodwyke, who, I believe, designs for Avignon soon. Several others of smaller rank pass every day. I enclose Mr. Gascoign's dying speech, perhaps it may not be at Avignon. I have letters from Scotland saying that a great many of the gentlemen are yet in the country a hiding, that letters are opened daily, and severities threatened against such as receive any for our friends.

I can't but be sorry that the spy McDonald was not worse used. If severities were made use of in the beginning, you would see fewer spies than there will be, if they fear no punishment.

I have written to Mr. Dicconson and Mr. Innes that somebody be employed to get M. d'Iberville to reclaim the *Vendosme* and her crew, who are in prison. I hope this will be done, for I am sadly perplexed about them, and plagued with their wives and friends. Their papers are for Cap Breton, and I'm sure in good form. *Enclosed in the last.*

JOHN CARNEGIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 28. Rouen.—Informing him that he had come safe thither after a long fatigue, that he may receive his commands, as he cannot wait on him as soon as he intended, being advised for his health to drink the waters there.

JOHN PATERSON to JOHN BRINDEN.

1716, June 28. Avignon.—I ought to have answered yours of 17 May long ere now, but I presume you have heard from W. Gordon that I have been so much out of order for some time that I have not been able to write. It is for this reason too that I have not been able to send you the papers you mention, but I am now making copies of them, and will lose no time in finishing them, meanwhile I have sent those already copied. The packet was too large for the post, so I have sent it by the diligence, and will send the rest the same way. I thank you very kindly for the news you wrote me, which, I find, holds very true, and shall be very glad to hear from you at your leisure. *Draft.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 29. Paris.—As his Grace thought, Col. Clephane was parted before I had yours of the 22nd.

I refer to the two encloseds and thank his Grace for the letter sent me in French. Have you a particular account of the death of Mr. Gascoigne and his comrade Oxburgh? The *Weekly Remarks*, No. 5, gives a very distinct account, and a copy of his letters and dying speech, which, I think, should be printed in good French. It would give a clear view of the present government and situation in England, and the measures used to support this cursed usurpation, which must at last enrage the people and open their eyes. If you have not seen the said paper I will send it you, but I can't think but the King has it among other prints.

Pray tell Gen. Ecklin not to call for the 300*l.* conform to my letter of credit on Marseilles, for I shall send it him in specie, because I find my correspondent has abused some that have been with him. Let me know if you pay postage. Sometimes I pay for your letters and sometimes they are free. My service to Dr. W. Erskine and all friends. A Scotch ship is arrived at Havre. I hope some honest men may be aboard. She is to return to Scotland, so it will be a good occasion for people to write. Pray therefore tell the Duke of Mar, &c.

Postscript.—30 June. Yesterday no post parted for Avignon. Robert and Henry Leslie parted in the evening. Pray tell Gen. Ecklin I sent him 300*l.* in gold by Robert Leslie, so let him give up my letter of credit. Please tell Mr. Forster I shall forward his letters and I have sent him 1,000 *livres* of gold by Mr. Arthur Elphinstone.

MARK WOOD to COL. CLEPHANE.

1716, June 29. Sens.—Since my arrival here I have not written to the Duke of Mar, for I presumed he had too much trouble of that kind from others, and, as I have hitherto endeavoured to do my duty in serving my king and country without being chargeable, I could wish to do it still. I am resolved never to ask money of his Majesty as long as matters stand thus, for I know there are many who have better pretensions, and perhaps not so good a fund for living. My stock is but small and will go but a short way in subsisting me here and my wife and children at home. About 80*l.* sterling are due to me for necessities I furnished for his Majesty's use while at Secon, and to the Duke at Perth, and for ammunition, deals, &c., for the use of the army. If it may consist with the present circumstances to give me any part thereof I shall take it as an honour, but, as I am in no want at present, and shall not be for six or eight months, and there may be more necessary demands, I shall not desire any till I can do no more. Pray offer my duty to Col. Hay, and tell him I would write to him but have nothing to say. My service to John Paterson.

ROBERT GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, June 29. Bordeaux.—Concerning the wine as in his letter of the 18th to Gen. Hamilton, adding that he had heard from his correspondent at Toulouse, that he had received it, and shipped it off in a boat by the canal for Agde, and had ordered his correspondent there to address it to Paterson.

[J. MENZIES] to MONSIEUR BAYARD [L. INESE].

1716, Monday, June 18[-29].—This is to let you know that, if you have written any to me since your 15 May, which is more than six weeks ago, they are miscarried, and by consequence mine to you by every post are lost. I wrote to Mr. Morris (Mar) last week by the conveyance of Mr. Shaw's factor (the Spanish Ambassador) who is in practice of sending to Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde), and mine went under that cover, so I reckon it went directly to Mr. O'Neal, the factor having no address to Patrick (James). O'Neal's cousin here put it in his packet, and I long to hear of its safety, for I sent Shrimpton's (Shrewsbury's) letter enclosed in mine. I beg to hear from you about this whole matter of the safety or loss of letters, since it is of so much concern, and, while such an uncertainty continues, one writes with a millstone about his neck.

The King goes for certain next week, the son to be Regent. Marlborough has a new illness this week, which weakened him anew, and nobody expects recovery. Argyle believes he regains ground. There is a little talk again of some kind of indemnity and some changes in the ministry. Macartney, since acquitted, is every day at Court and in great favour. There is a great talk he will get the Scotch Foot Guards. He has already refused Jamaica. The Hamiltons truckle, all but the young Duke and his mother. Edgbury's (England's) family are daily more exasperated, but Arnot (the army) is master. If any bills are to be negotiated with Edgbury, a sure way of correspondence should be found.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Tuesday, June 30.—I sent Martel's (Mar's) to Abram (Menzies) the day I had it, and the first copy I received of the French Relation to Col. Hooke, as from Martel. I wish we had more copies for they are very much wanted here. The enclosed from Abram is all we know from thence. I showed Martel's long letter of the 15th to Andrew (Queen Mary), who took notice of Musgrave's (Earl Marischal's) denying all but the message, which denying, said he, is a kind of disapproving and disowning all the rest, and that has always been looked upon as a kind of reparation and satisfaction for what was reported, and therefore Andrew hopes for peace sake Martel will take it for a kind of satisfaction, and for Patrick's (James') quiet and the good of his service make up that unlucky matter. I have

nothing from Scotland, since the last I sent to Martel. I hear Mary (Duke of Berwick) is come to town in hopes to make her journey to Bordeaux. All her friends have been at work to remove the stop, and 'tis said they have found an expedient for that, and that she will yet go.

H[ARRY] S[TRATON] to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 19[-30].—Recommending the bearer, who is obliged to leave the country.

MR. BAGNALL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 31 (*sic*).—I saw Mr. Carter (the King of Sicily) and Mr. Robinson (the Queen of Sicily) lately, but could not find the person the latter directed me to. I only made a civil visit to Mr. Carter. Mr. Robinson was extremely obliging to me. On talking of Mr. Freeman (James) he said he feared Truby* would get the better of him in his mistress (residence). Mr. Carter told me that to his knowledge Plumtree (England) was very angry with Sirlby (the Regent) and would fain pick a quarrel with him. I shall be able to give you a description of this town by next post, which is on Saturday. I prevailed with Mr. Robinson to name a lady of pleasure (one of the ministers) to me, though he's so precise he would not for the world anyone should know it, not even the lady herself.

EZEKIEL HAMILTON to SIR MARK FORSTER.

1716, June.—I received yours, and I don't wonder that when you were writing on the just praises of the King and your professions of duty to him you forgot to date it. Your misapprehension of the King's gift at his landing was owing to the same cause; you were so much delighted at bringing his person safe on shore, that you never thought of the vessel that carried so valuable a treasure. I observed your joy on that occasion, and I was not a distinguished witness of your zeal and care, as you compliment me, for they were as much noticed by others present, and I am sure the King will show his regard for you, whenever it lies in his power.

Your observation of the advantage of employing gentlemen of good families in the Navy is very just, for they have more honour than men of a lower rank, the fear of debasing their blood restrains them from doing mean things, and, when they have good estates ashore, they are not easily tempted to desert at sea.

I have heard from others as well as yourself that you are well born and allied, and Mr. Forster of Northumberland thinks he has the honour of being your cousin, tho' he differs a little in the spelling of his name, but that is common, when branches of the same family remove to another kingdom. I asked an Irish gentleman here, if he knew your family. He is an antiquary and understands somewhat of heraldry, and he informs me that the first of your name was hereditary keeper of the King of

* This is a mistake for some other cipher word, perhaps one meaning King George or England. See p. 266.

Leinster's forests, a very honourable place, and he gave me a particular account of the Charta de Foresta, which was some hundred years older than Magna Charta, but you understand these things better than I, and can best judge whether this gentleman has skill in heraldry or not. *Endorsed*, "Ez. Hamilton's answer to Sir M. Forrester, June, 1716."

JAMES III. to MR. BAGNALL.

[1716, June.] Instructions.—You are to go forthwith to the King of Sicily's court, where you are to deliver our letter to our cousin, the Queen, and represent to her that we have but too good ground to apprehend that we shall be very soon forced to leave our present residence by those who have many ways in their power to do it, our enemies having prevailed with them, and that we should be obliged to reside somewhere in Italy.

You are to do your utmost to convince her of the prejudice it would be to us to go far into Italy, and therefore to entreat her friendship with her husband, that he may allow us to reside somewhere in his territories, which, we hope, as the affairs of Europe now stand, could be of no prejudice to him, and a very great obligation to us.

It shall be no occasion of any charge to the King of Sicily, and, should he have occasion for men, we can assure him of many of our subjects entering his service.

You are not to own your being sent by us to any but the Queen herself, and such as she directs, and are to follow her orders in speaking of your message to the King or any of his ministers; to others you are to represent your coming to be only to get service for yourself in the King of Sicily's troops.

You are to endeavour all you can to get a speedy answer, as there is no time to be lost, and, when you get it, to make all the haste back to us you can.

In case of your not succeeding in getting a place for our residence agreed to there, you are to propose to the Queen her husband's taking into his service some of our subjects, who have followed us from Britain, and also to represent the great occasion we have for money at this time for supporting many of all ranks of our subjects, whom we cannot abandon, they having lost all on our account, and entreat her good offices with her husband for his assistance therein.

In case our residence there be refused, and that you are delayed but not refused as to the two last articles, which may make your continuing there longer seem necessary, you are to give an account of the answers you get to our Principal Secretary of State by letters in the cipher and to the address given you, and continue there till further orders. *Entry Book 5, p. 12.*

MR. BAGNALL.

[1716, June.]—Note of his address at Turin.

CAPT. ALEXANDER McDONALD to JOHN PATERSON.

[1716, June ?]—Apologizing for troubling him, which he does because the sergeant of the Guard has been ordered to set him out of the ports at 3, and Paterson knows he has not wherewithal to go, unless he lends him enough to carry him to Lyons, which he promises to return by the first coach, and assuring him he may depend on his fidelity in executing any directions he may give him. He will leave his trunk in his care, till he writes from Lyons.

CAPT. ALEXANDER McDONALD to JOHN PATERSON.

[1716, June ?]—According to his Majesty's orders he has left the town, but as he has not a penny, it would be a great charity to lend him a little. He has left his trunk in the Guard.

T. SOUTHCOTT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 1.—“Baron Wallef was with me last night and brought me a memorial and a letter he desired me to send to the Duke of Ormonde. There is not much to be concluded from it, besides a good deal of zeal and really power to serve the King, that may be of good use if put in a right place. He knows England very well in relation to the King's affairs, and is very capable of laying such impressions amongst the Ministers here as would be most for our advantage; they are but a pack of, I know what, with somebody else inclusive, and will sooner believe a foreigner that speaks our notions than us who are parties. I am assured that, notwithstanding fair words, what Mr. Di[llon] is soliciting will not be granted this year without gaining some people that have immediate influence, which this gentleman is very fit for, and might labour at separately to good purpose without knowing what steps are already taken by Mr. D[illon] or without being known by him, and will be always ready to make good what he offered us last year when called upon. Wherefore I beg he may have some countenance that he may not be neglected, as he was last year by Lord Bol[ingbroke]. What he mentions about my writing into Lorraine last year is so far true, that of my own head I drew up a short account of the posture of the King's affairs and mentioned an expedition (meaning what Baron Wallef proposed) that might give a turn to the whole affair, wanting nothing to be actually set in motion, but the Duke of Lorraine's being security for the 100,000 *crowns* which Baron Wallef's friends would have furnished upon those terms. This I sent to a friend of mine equal to the business, to be proposed to the Duke of Lorraine, taking care to let him know that the proposal came only from a private person instructed of the King's affairs, and that it was not only without the King's or Queen's knowledge, but what, it was believed, they would not have permitted, had they known of it. This accordingly was proposed, not to the Duke immediately, but to Mr. Warren and another person whom I do not know, but of good influence about

the Duke, and my friend sent me word it would certainly have been complied with, but that the news of the King being forced to return just overtook it. The same money would be still forthcoming upon the same occasion and the Prince of Liège easily prevailed on to favour such an enterprise, and Jacob le Pasteur, the famous partisan, offered to bring in a thousand chosen men at his own expense, shipping and everything else was thought on; if his Majesty thinks it worth while to have us work out this, in order to keep time with other matters, his commands shall be obeyed. This is a second province in which the Baron may be very useful, and I believe I can keep him within what compass I please as to instruments proper to be trusted. I shall alter my way of writing when your Grace has the cipher together with the use of it, which the person that brings it will explain. Here is a printer, whose honesty is known to Mr. Leslie, that for a bare subsistence would be glad to have leave to come to Avignon."

SIR MARK FORISTER to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 1.—I am going to St. Malo, whence I will remit you the papers. I expect the Duke of Mar's orders before I can go any further, for I hope he will have occasion for me soon, or I am mistaken. I thought to go to sea with his leave, but there are orders in all ports and with all ships to stop me. Just now I drink your health with Major Lowder.

T. OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 1. Turin.—Mr. Bagnall arrived here last Friday. He tells me he is only come to try if this king will take any officers into his service. I believe what he says, having no letter from you, and I flatter myself that, if his business had been anything of moment, the King and you would have entrusted me.

JOHN WALKINSHAW to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 1. Brussels.—On certain advice I had from London that I was designed for one of the examples to be made in Scotland, I found it necessary to attempt making an escape, which with great difficulty I performed on 28 May. Having passed by five sentries I went into the Little Garden and thence over the wall into the Nether Baillie, and from that over the wall into the Park by the help of ladders and ropes. Had I known the hazard, I should scarce had courage to have attempted it. I found no manner of safety for myself in Holland, and am now come hither, where Count Connignseck (Koningseck), on the States of Brabant's application, has emitted a declaration of protection to all strangers that behave conformably to the rules of the country. I design to stay some time here, where you may honour me with your commands. I can give you no news from Scotland, only it was generally believed there that examples were to be made at Edinburgh, Stirling and Perth. The severity of those in power disoblige every moderate

person in our country, and I am persuaded the King's affairs are every day more and more rooted in people's minds, and that he is gaining more friends. The confusions in England increase, and in this country I find a great many lovers of our King, and in great enmity against the Dutch, which in all probability will suddenly break out in an open war. I believe that a good understanding betwixt the King and the States of Brabant might be of great use to the King's affairs. Pourie made his escape 29 May, and is here now in his way to Paris. I left all friends at Leyden well, but am sorry they stay there so long, for I believe them in great danger.

JOHN PATERSON to WILLIAM GORDON.

1716, July 1.—I had yours yesterday and delivered the enclosed to your son, who is to write to you this post himself. He behaves here with all the prudence and discretion you could wish for, though I doubt I could not say so much for the father, were he in the son's place. He is in a mess with Mr. Leslie, Capt. Hamilton and myself, and we live as frugally as any set of people here, though I know it will be a hard matter to make you believe so, but it is really as I tell you, and indeed the present situation of affairs very much requires it. I talked to the Duke of Mar about him yesterday, and he has a very good opinion of him, and will do him all the kindness in his power, but you know how little room there is to do for anybody at present, which gives his Grace no small concern. If the King should be able to provide for any of his subjects in foreign service, and you approve of it, particular care will be had of your son, with whom I have talked fully and who is very willing to enter into that or any other measure you will order him rather than be any longer a burden to you; and in the meantime to ease you, as far as the present unhappy situation can allow, the Duke is to speak to the King that some present supply may be ordered him.

I communicated to the Duke what you wrote me about Capt. Fraser, and he wrote by last night's post to Mr. Innes about him as kindly as he could. I did not think it necessary to give him the trouble of a letter, therefore pray acquaint Capt. Fraser that he may wait on Mr. Innes. Pray seal and deliver the enclosed for Capt. Erskine. I have left it open for this reason. I have written by my Lord's orders to most of the gentlemen who have got on this side the water, and to whom he had not time to write himself, much to the same purpose, as I do now to Capt. Erskine, and with the same sincerity and plainness as in this, but you know how common and natural it is for people in trouble and want to fancy themselves neglected, which is not the case at present. On the contrary it is the greatest of all the King's afflictions, that he has it not in his power to support all those honest gentlemen, who suffer so honourably on his account, and it might be improper for his service to have these people complain, and, because most of our people who come to Paris make their first applications to you, and I presume tell you their stories,

which, no doubt, are dismal enough, I thought that after perusing this and the enclosed you would know better what to say to them hereafter. I doubt not you will endeavour to give them such a just impression of matters as to keep them in good temper. Please deliver the enclosed to Capt. Key and Mr. Keir.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 2. Paris.—I have yours of the 25th and forwarded the enclosed. Take notice of the English posts going Wednesday and Saturday morning, and the Dutch Monday and Friday. I have not received the long letter you mention. If you are not free of postage let every enclosed pay their share. There's a ship going for Leith in a few days. I advanced Lord Lyon's sons by his Grace's orders 400 *livres*. They had some order from Scotland, else this would gone a short way.

JAMES ROBERTSON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 2. Rotterdam.—Referring to the account of wine due by Mr. Marduc (? Duke of Mar) to him and requesting payment, which he would have deferred till meeting in Britain, were not his own and his relations' circumstances pressing.

H. S[TRATON] to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, June 21 [-July 2]. Edmiston (Edinburgh).—I wrote to you 2 and 25 May, both pretty long, to which I cannot add much, for it seems Mr. Gray (? King George), Mr. Cramond (the Court party), and chief partners are not at one amongst themselves, every week producing different accounts of their designs and management, particularly in the competition betwixt Mr. Arbuthnot (Duke of Argyle), and those once called Turner's (Tweeddale's) Sq[ua]ld[ro]ny who, it's thought, have been supported by Mr. Mellvil (Marlborough), whether in earnest or in odium of another or in order to jumble matters, I shall not say, but indeed it is a little odd that since the first account about three weeks ago of Mr. Mellvil's illness we can hear nothing of him, either as to his state of health or concerns in trade; for not one of the many public papers say a word of him, and private letters do not pretend to know anything certain about him. If such a conspicuous merchant go off the stage of the world or business with so very little noise, or if this silence is by accident, it is strange.

Purvess (the Presbytery) and Paton (the Scotch Presbyterians) in Stanhope's (Scotland) company are now most triumphant, and honest poor Mr. Evans (Episcopacy) is quite demolished, as most of his best friends in that company are like to be. How far this has or may contribute to open Mrs. Christian Edgar's (the High Church English) eyes I shall not say, but I shall use my best endeavours to have her fully informed how her neighbour and co-partner Mr. Chalmers (the Episcopal Clergy in

general) is used here. That lady's relations are again in some ferment, and it's said like to increase. How far it may go, or how long continue, or what effects it may produce, time must discover, but it's heartily wished Mr. Keith (James) may soon meet with such substantial and proper assistance as may enable him to embrace the first convenient opportunity. I told you in my last that the paper Mr. Montague (Duke of Mar) sent me some time ago was then pretty well published, and now it's more so, and is generally very acceptable to friends and co-partners in Eden's (England's) company, as well as here. There is not yet any of the College (clans) that I can hear of submitted except the eldest of Magnus' (Sir Donald Macdonald) name and it's still thought he has done it on terms, at least fair promises, from Mellvil's trustee (Cadogan), but if Mellvil is off the stage, it is to be feared Arbuthnot may be hard on Magnus.

I cannot doubt of your care of the enclosed, since it's from a noble and most worthy lady.

I promised, and so am forced to tell you that one of Mr. Chalmers' relations, old Mr. Ro. W[ri]ght being very apprehensive that he is in extreme danger here, seems determined to go to your side of the water, and is very earnest to have your advice if he should or may come to where Mr. Knox (James) resides.

Mr. Jenkins' (Inese's) of the 4th with that from Neuton (Nairne) I received and have forwarded Mr. Pilmer's letter as desired. Forward the enclosed to Mr. Meffen (Mar).

LANCELOT ERRINGTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 2.—Giving a description of the harbours on the coast from the Humber to Berwick inclusive, and also of Holy Island and the Farne Islands.

The DUKE OF MAR to LORD CLERMONT.

1716, July 2. Avignon.—I hope this may reach you before you leave Paris. It is to put you on your guard as to a Capt. Moor, who, we are informed, designs to come with you. I do not know him himself, but we have several cautions sent that he is not to be trusted. He may be honest, and, I am told, was thought so by many of the King's friends some time ago. Since any of the King's friends now suspect him, there is no hurt for us to be on our guard with him, but not to let our suspicions appear in case they be not well grounded. I hope we shall have the pleasure of your company here very soon. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to PRINCE HENRI d'AUVERGNE.

1716, July 2.—Thanking him for his letter delivered to him by the Rector of the College of St. Martial and for the offers therein of everything in the Prince's power at Avignon. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 176.*

FANNY OGLETHORPE to M. RUSSELL (MAR).

1716, July 3.—I have no news, only a letter from my sister Molly telling me she's come from the country where she has been, that she wonders at my letters bidding her to send me an answer of the two letters I sent her enclosed, that she never received them or heard of them, that she discharged her lodgings when she went into the country and sent for her letters but found none. It makes me almost mad, but I hope there was nothing of consequence in them. I am very unhappy to have been so unlucky. They say the Duke of Marlborough is dead, and that they have passed a bill to give the George a passport. M. le Duc is almost recovered. M[ezières] and my sister are your servants.

G. BAGNALL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 4.—I am to see the lady (minister) Mr. Robinson (Queen of Sicily) spoke to me about at 4 this afternoon. I would fain divert you with what will pass between us, but cannot till next post. I must beg you to thank the Archbishop, his brother and sister have shewed me all the civility imaginable. The Court is in the country. I shall go thither to-morrow or next day. There are but three days in the week that people who go only out of compliment can appear there, the others are set apart for business.

THOMAS BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 23[–July 4]. Brussels.—I have been some time here “retired from all manner of company, until a few days ago that Hary Crawford came hither and now Mr. Walkinshaw of Scottstown, with Powry and Barrofeild, but these two last are going for France. I left Mr. Hary M[au]le in Holland with some other gentlemen who came over with him and me from Scotland. I find that Mr. Rattray of Craighall is gone over to England to retire with some clergyman of his acquaintance. When I was at Rotterdam I got a direction for you from Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson), but I have forbore writing until I should have a paper ready, which I design to send you. I had prepared it to bring along with me to Perth, but my Lord Drummond kept my servant contrary to my orders waiting for an answer to the last letter I sent you, and which required no answer, and before my servant's return my way was blocked up. This paper I brought along with me, but, lest I might have been seized in my passage, I divided it into so many small pieces that I am obliged to new form it, and my right arm has never yet recovered its strength since I left you, which makes my handwriting as slow now as it was always bad, however I hope in a few days to have it ready for you.

I am at present in a manner provoked to write to you, to own the trouble and concern I am in, upon account of what I was told the other day, of some unlucky mistakes amongst friends. I am so little acquainted with the particulars, that I can say nothing

to them, but in general that misunderstandings of that kind are seldom attended with justice, and never with prudence, or any good consequence. The peace of a standing government, which has choice of friends, may be shaken by them; and most certainly an interest struggling with adversity will find such mistakes an insuperable impediment both in their contrivance and execution. The best improvement of past mistakes is to make them serve as expedients for direction in time to come, and I pray God direct our friends to make this use of them.

Whilst I have been here, for several reasons I have kept myself in a very close retirement, and being an entire stranger to the language of this place, and little better to the French, I can have little or no conversation, however by the help of some few scraps of French, I can understand that the people here, I mean the States of Brabant and Flanders, are in a very mutinous temper, chiefly on account of some circumstances of the late Barrier treaty, contrived to the advantage of Holland and the prejudice of this country, and directly contrary (as they say) to their established privileges.

Touching these grievances they do not see a tolerable prospect of relief in their present situation of government, the Emperor either being unable to force the Dutch to do them justice, or perhaps unwilling to break with the States of Holland, they being very potent, and the next adjacent allies, if the French should give disturbance to the Empire. I find the people here, being sensible of these difficulties, make no ceremony to wish for a French protection. Meantime those countries between Ghent and Holland, which by that treaty are alienated to the Dutch, refuse to enter into their subjection, and the whole States of Brabant and Flanders have as yet avoided to inaugurate and recognize the Emperor as their Sovereign, and pretend to put it off until such time as they obtain satisfaction in the mentioned points, and perhaps the backwardness of the Dutch at present, in coming into the defensive alliance with the Emperor and England, is only a pretence to force the Emperor to a final execution of the Barrier treaty, but, be that as it will, the government of this country and the temper of the people seem to be in a very precarious condition at present.

A man so much out of the conversation of the people as I am, cannot make any tolerable judgment on this juncture, but I have desired a friend who is going for France to let you know this. A person having the language and opportunity of conversing here, might make some useful remarks." I sometimes see a gentleman, who has been here some years, but he is either very shy, or little acquainted with business. I go here by the name of Henry Bonnar.

VINCENZO ROMANI to GIACOMO MARIA PELUCCHI.

1716, July 4.—Receipts for 40 and 9 *scudi* paid to him on account of Costanza and Enrico Romani, his sister-in-law and brother. *Italian.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 5. Paris.—Sending enclosed for the Duke of Mar and Col. Clephane. Tell William Erskine his letter for Scotland is safely delivered and was most acceptable. My friend who salutes him most affectionately says it will be answered very soon. He, Lord Linlithgow, and yourself, I find, have all the name of Mr. Brown, so you must, when the letters come, determine amongst you to whom they pertain, unless I be advised by their covers to whom they are. I have now three letters for a Mr. Stepney. Pray see if any such person be with you, and desire everybody to send me their address, for, though I have a good many registrate, I meet with new names daily.

M. DE MIREPOIX (MAGNY) to ROBERT DUBOIS (JAMES III.)

1716, July 5.—Since my last letter I have seen our Spaniard (whom I find for some time allied with the man with the green ribbon). The first however has, as usual, made me the fairest protestations, and, when not satisfied with words I pressed him sharply, he put me off till the arrival of the fleet, of which news is expected every moment. As for the last, he insists on the points of which I informed you in my last. He further demands that he who transacts the affairs of your host here should be changed, because in a memorial that agent presented on the occasion of some business, he treated him, said he, like a parricide and assassin, or that at least he be made to give him satisfaction.

As concerns M. le Chevalier, I foresee attempts will be made by means of money to get him to do of his own accord, what it seems to me difficult to make him do by force, for nothing is to be expected from the compliance of the master of the place with whom they are quarelling more and more every day. I can hardly believe they will go on to violence, which might have troublesome consequences and would infallibly lead to a rupture, which they are anxious to avoid, if possible.

If you wish for English news, we are told from there, that M. Marlborough's apoplexy has degenerated into paralysis of half his body, which makes him entirely incapable of business, and that Cadogan is going to be made a peer. If that is not done, it is believed it is with the view of giving him the office of Captain-General, which causes much jealousy to the Duke of Argyle and even to Stanhope, who are his seniors. M. Thaonson (Townshend), Secretary of State, received an anonymous letter, informing him that a certain prisoner among those made at Preston, who was in Newgate, was acquainted with a plot between King James, the Duke of Argyle, and Monsieur Mar. He immediately sent for the prisoner and promised him his life and a pension of 500*l.* a year, if he would faithfully discover the truth to him. The prisoner, a man of honour, replied that he knew nothing and that he was incapable of doing a blackguardly thing to save his life and gain half the kingdom of England.

The Secretary then proceeded to use threats as fruitlessly as he had promises, and was at last obliged to send him back to prison without having got anything out of him. The prisoner had the Duke of Argyle informed of what had passed. The latter wished to know it from his own lips and went to the prison, where he took down, word for word, what had been just said to him. He then went in a violent rage to the Secretary, and reproached him with the low and blackguardly ways he had used to make him suspected. Townshend tried to enter into some justification and to make excuses to the Duke. The latter told him that, were he not Secretary of State, he would cut off his nose and ears, and that he had long since seen where they were tending, but that he did not despair of one day seeing them punished for their insolence.

This story comes to me from a good source, but I do not vouch for it.

The following news however is certain which I have heard since I began my letter. The negotiation between France and England seems to be getting on and Holland to be coming into it. The English have sent the draft treaty to the States General. However some pretend that England is not acting in good faith, and that all this is only a trick to amuse France, and prove it by the following facts, which are not in doubt. M. Stair informs the Emperor's *chargé d'affaires* of all that passes, it is probable, with the view of engaging him to thwart the draft treaty. The Minister of the Emperor on his side, who is jealous of it, informs the Nuncio and the Spanish Ambassador. This last also begins to get jealous at a negotiation having been entered on (which he believes to be on the point of conclusion) without Spain's sharing in it, which gives him reason to believe that there may be secret articles in that draft contrary to the interests of his master. *French. 6 pages. Endorsed, "M. de Magny."*

CAPT. DAVID GEORGE to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716, July 5?]—I did not write to you till I had the ship cleared. She departed from this last Monday and could not get from Blaye till Friday morning, with cross winds where I was. They have all the orders I could think on, with what was sent. There's no ammunition, in regard Mr. Dicconson wrote me the design was to bring off Gen. Gordon, &c. *Noted*, as received at Avignon 12 July.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 6. Paris.—I have this minute sent your enclosed under cover to Mr. Brinsden, though he lives about a league off. I am glad Sandie (Alexander Gordon) is to go and see Marseilles, Toulon, &c., with such good company as Mr. Hamilton. I hope they'll take the cheapest way of travelling, for I can't afford to throw out money that way, especially considering my losses and what he has already spent. He must now do something effectually to get his bread, and, if he can't push himself by good

recommendation to some good service, he had better come and assist me than be entirely idle, which for a young man is the most dangerous life that can be, and rarely misses to make a *debauché* or a sot, and often it begins with the first and ends with the last, so let him do something, for it's high time. Are you not unaccountable not to settle your postages? You'll be afraid when I send you the amount of them.

GEORGE SINCLAIR to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 6. Sens.—Expressing his sense of the honour his Grace does him in having him in remembrance, and his satisfaction at knowing that he and the King are well.

DURAS (SIR P. LAWLESS) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 6.—Since my last I have had several discourses with some of the chiefs of M. Fumeron (Spanish ministry) to sound whether it would be possible to get service here for any of those who are a burthen to M. Le Vasseur (James), but found very little encouragement to admit of any such, there being a great reform on foot here, and little means, as Mr. Fumeron says, to maintain the servants they have already.

What I wrote about the rumour of Mr. Janson's (Alberoni) being ill with Mr. Allin (King of Spain) was not ill grounded. He has had terrible rubbers with him and with Mr. Fumeron about what he did for Mr. Belle Isle (the Assiento) lately; but, as he has Mr. Duclos (Queen of Spain) of his side, he will certainly get the better of them all. I have been ten times to wait on him since my last, but could never get him to enter into any discourse about Mr. Le Vasseur, nor hardly time to say a word to him *en passant*, he is so very shy of seeing or speaking to anybody, especially in his present circumstances, which are very ticklesome, though I firmly believe he stands on a surer bottom than those who endeavour to sink him. I am mighty glad that Mr. Le Vasseur has writ to him about his affairs, for it's the surest way of negotiating matters here and all other canals are absolutely

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useless except his and 19, 6, 9, 10, 18, 3, 8, 9, 14, 14, 18, 15, 14, to whom it would be necessary that thanks should be given for his goodwill, and the desire he has always shown to serve Mr. Le Vasseur by Mr. Druot (the Pope) or some of his chief servants, and that unknown to Mr. Janson, who is jealous of the other's credit, though they are in appearance very great friends.

Col. Daniel MacSwiney has writ to me from his quarters in Catalonia how graciously he has been received by Mr. Le Vasseur, and the honour he did him. He is also extremely thankful for the civilities he received from Mr. Crussol (Duke of Ormonde) and Mr. Olivier (Duke of Mar). None of Mr. Le Vasseur's servants offered themselves with a better grace to follow him than he, and few in this country would be fitter for a desperate enterprize.

Mr. Bubb, our English envoy here, is, I am told, very much dissatisfied with some new difficulties he meets with relating to commerce and the Assiento contract, which he believed he had overcome. I do not yet know what these are, but I am assured he is very much troubled and loud in his complaints.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1716, July 6. Avignon.—Yesterday I received your letter of the 27th, and am sensibly obliged for the frankness with which you have written. I am not surprised that my residence in Lorraine should be impracticable in view of the present circumstances. I am justly troubled at your position, and I do justice to your good heart, sharing with you what you suffer on this occasion. I enter entirely into your reasoning on that subject. No one could find fault with me for a journey into Italy, since it is an involuntary one, and you may be sure it will never be anything else, but, as a removal to so great a distance would with good reason trouble me, it will be necessary like you to try the other countries proposed, in order that a journey to Italy may be and may appear to be a forced one. I ought however to add that, however well grounded my fears may be, I have as yet no positive certainty. It may come quite suddenly, but it is more probable some little time may elapse previously. Excuse my not explaining myself more clearly, since I should not have ventured to mention it at all, had I not been sure of your friendship and secrecy.

From the way you speak of Mr. O'Rouer's journey, I agree it would be useless at present. I see no objection to your having the Court of Vienna sounded about such a journey. The death of the Elector Palatine releases the present Elector from a double dependence, which deprived him of his liberty. He is now his own master and can act as such, and should at least speak clearly, having no longer any excuse for evasion. I believe therefore it would be very important for Mr. O'Rouer to go to him to receive a positive answer, and the pretext of a compliment from you would serve to hinder remarks on his journey. Or, if you find difficulties in this, he should write strongly to the Elector, and not send him the enclosed letter which is written for this purpose, and will serve for instructions if he goes in person. I insist the more strongly on this, since I see no other match which can suit in the present situation of affairs, all the others being accompanied with difficulties too long to detail here, but which are unanswerable. Of all those who press me to marry, when it comes to particulars, no one knows what to say. So the sooner Mr. O'Rouer writes or goes the better.

As regards my affairs in general, I have nothing to communicate that you do not know already. I find myself unable to flatter myself with hopes of any foreign assistance, without which my friends can do nothing at present. However the hatred against the present government increases every day, in consequence of its cruelties, and the goodwill of the people to me is

great; it is my only resource, but it is a sure one, though time and patience are necessary to produce from it the result desired.
French. Copy.

JAMES III. to OWEN O'ROURKE.

1716, July 6. Avignon.—I was impatient to receive the news from Innsbruck, when I received that of the death of the Elector Palatine. I beg you to make my compliments to the Elector, and to remind him at the same time, that he is now his own master, and, I hope, in a position to dispose of the Princess, his daughter. The delays which have occurred in carrying out what I proposed with regard to her, have neither shaken my constancy nor cooled my ardour, nay they are increased by all the obstacles to the fulfilment of my desires. Now is a favourable opportunity, and the Elector will either, I hope, be able to follow his own inclination without constraint, and fulfil my desires, or at least to leave the decision to his daughter. I flatter myself I have some little merit in her eyes, and, as it is her happiness I have in view as much as my own, I shall not be able to appeal from her decision, whatever pain it may cause me. If however I am so unfortunate as to find the Elector does not believe he can give his consent as yet, might it not be possible to engage him not to dispose of the Princess as yet? a few months may make great changes in Europe, and, by all we hear from England, you are in a position to give him well-grounded hopes of my restoration, which can be hastened by nothing more than the proposed marriage. But, as regards politics, you know as much as I can tell you. At present you have to employ all your skill and eloquence to bring that business to a happy conclusion, or at least to hinder the Elector from disposing of the Princess. As long as I see her disengaged, nothing but absolute necessity shall compel me to engage myself, and I hope that necessity will never occur, for I have held for a long time past this marriage good as against every other, and so I shall consider it for the future.

I am having the Pope solicited that he may be more useful to us than he has been, and I send herewith a copy of what I have had written to Card. Gualterio, but I should prefer to owe my happiness to the Elector and the Princess herself, for it is only she that can make me happy. *French. Copy.*

JAMES III. to M. DE CRAON.

1716, July 6. Avignon.—I have the pleasure of seeing that absence and distance do not make you forget your old friends. I can assure you I do the like by you, and that I shall never forget all the kindnesses I received from you. Pray make my compliments to Madame de Craon, and deliver this packet to his Royal Highness, who no doubt will inform you of its contents.
French. Copy.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO OWEN O'ROURKE.

1716, July 6. Avignon.—I received yours of the 27th yesterday, which I read to the King, who does not in the least doubt of your zeal for his service, or of your doing all you can for it in any place. He and those concerned in him cannot but be sorry for the situation of affairs in general with respect to him and particularly at the Court you were intended to be, but better times are coming, I hope, and we must have patience. What is of most consequence of what I wrote you last is the affair of the marriage. The King has written so fully to his Royal Highness and to you, that I have little to add, only, if it cannot be brought about just now, it is to be wished you could at least get a promise from the E[lecto]r not to dispose otherwise of the lady for some time, for 'tis not improbable things may so alter that all the obstacles that now are may be removed in a little time. Nobody can go about this so well as yourself, so I heartily wish the Duke may send you there with his compliments, and that cannot make the other thing suspected.

The accounts you will probably have seen from England of late of the inclinations of the people show plainly how rotten a foundation George stands on. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, July 6. Avignon.—I would not have been so long in acknowledging yours of the 12th, had I not waited in expectation of hearing from you every post concerning an affair we heard of about that time, and which gave us no small concern. I had yours of the 27th but yesterday. What made it three days longer by the way than it ought to have been I know not. I delivered the enclosure and it was shown me afterwards. The final resolution to be taken in that affair where you are gives us some apprehensions. I shall not long for knowing what they are, for I expect no good ones, and, though the thing itself may be a little while put off, I am persuaded it will come at last, and in such a way that it will be hard to be resisted, which will be little honour to a certain person with you. Next post, I suppose, will bring us the answer he wrote to another person on this affair, by which, I am afraid, we shall see too clearly what I apprehend.

This affair alters so much all you wrote of in yours of 12 June, that I need say nothing on it, and I have nothing to trouble you with further at present, only is it possible that Edgar (the Regent), Rochford (the Emperor), Denison (the King of Spain), and Milflower (Holland) can all be well with Kenrick (King George) and support him? Sure the world cannot last thus, and Edgar is blind or hears nothing, if he sees not the sandy foundation Kenrick stands on now with Bernard (England).

I almost forget to mention Jeoffry (Baron de Sparre). I think he shall never again hear from Humphrey (King of Sweden), 'tis

so long a coming. Nahum (Magny) may give himself what airs he pleases, but Jeofrey may be easy as to his being trusted in his affair from hence, for I can assure him Johnstone (Mar) never wrote to him in his life, and Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) says he never mentioned that affair to him by word or write. I long to hear Jeofrey has got answers to what he sent to Humphrey and of his affairs being in a prosperous way. I hope Beauchamp (the war) with Rochford (the Emperor) and Mophet (the Turks) may be of use to him. I find by letters from our friends with Bernard, Humphrey is there thought to be in a bad way for this season, and that his agent there creeps as low as the ground. The cipher shall be sent next post. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO L. INESE.

1716, July 6.—I have yours of the 30th and one from D[illo]n of the 27th. We would fain hope the affair of Patrick's (James') removal will not at least be so sudden as it seemed to threaten. The accounts from England grow better, and I hope a little time may do much. It will be odd if the R[egen]t and other princes do not think of those things. Both the people Patrick thought of sending to Vienna having failed, could not Abby Fleeming be employed that way there, which would be free of all suspicion? I'll expect to hear from you of this. Nairne had lately a letter about what one of the Diet of Ratisbon said to him of the King's affairs, which looks favourable. I enclose a cipher for Mr. Jerningham in Holland, which you'll forward him. I had a letter last post from Mr. Carnegie of Boisack, who is lately come from Scotland, and is now at Rouen. He was of very good use there, is a sensible man and a lawyer, was solicitor in Queen Anne's time, and can be of use. Let me recommend him to you against he come to Paris, and also an honest gentleman with him, Fullerton of Dudwick. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO JOHN CARNEGIE.

1716, July 6. Avignon.—Expressing the satisfaction of the King and himself at hearing by his letter of the 28th of his having got safe over, and the King's sense of his zeal and attachment to his service, who will expect him there when he ended his waters.—

It is no small addition to his Majesty's misfortunes that it is not in his power to support as he inclines those who have lost all in their endeavours to serve him. He has little to maintain himself, and no appearance of getting more, but that little he is resolved to share with them, though it will go but a short way. A good many of his subjects are with him here, some at Sens, some about Paris, and some in Holland. Amongst the last are Sir H. Paterson, Mr. Maule, Tom Bruce and others; they think themselves safe there and I wish they may be so. Powrie and Barrowfield, I believe, are come from thence to France by this time, but I have not yet heard from them. Your friend Lord Southesk is here and very well.

The King has had applications made "to some Courts to get such of his people who are willing to serve in the wars, until he has occasion for them, into their service, but we have yet no returns, and if that do not succeed Lord knows what will become of a great many honest gentlemen, for it is not in the King's power to maintain them.

Lord Stair is pressing hard to get the K[ing] removed from hence and forced to Italy. I have no small apprehensions of his succeeding in it, but I would fain hope that those, who have the power, will have more regard to themselves and their own honour and interest than to comply.

You will see by the public accounts that the humour and inclination of the people in England is far from diminishing, so I hope in time it may work good, but what can they do just now against so great an army, and there is little appearance of any help from abroad. The present governors cannot possibly agree long amongst themselves, and, were they once broken, they will not easily cement again, and in all times there the inclinations of the people have prevailed, so let us keep up our hearts, the unrighteous will not always prevail.

You say nothing of what way you are in yourself as for money. It is not much can be given you, but you may be sure when the King has you shall not want. Let me hear from you of it, and when you come to Paris you will wait on the Queen and receive her commands. You may speak freely to Mr. Innes, to whom I have recommended you, and also Dudwick, who, I hear, is with you, though I have not heard from him, and he will get you what you want and is to be given, but I fear any money they had is very near out. It is almost incredible to believe how much the King's late expedition one way and another has cost, before he returned to France, and since that time the fitting out the ships that have been sent to Scotland, and supplying those who have come over, has cost no small sum and leaves the King and Queen's coffers very empty, at a time when they never had more occasion for their being otherwise. I have a great many things that I would be glad to talk to you of, that I will not write, amongst the rest of an old friend of yours and mine who is not now with us. His behaviour was indeed unaccountable, and made it impossible to help things happening to him as they did. Since that time he has wrote into England with all the malice possible. He says he is contented to be judged by one who I know will be content to be judged by him too, and that is the Duke of B[erwick]. If that make either innocent either with our friends at home or abroad, I am much mistaken; at home both have lost their credit, and, if they have any abroad, 'tis with others than the King's friends. Had our old friend taken the advice was given him, to [have] said nothing, it had perhaps been better for him, as he will find in time, I hear he is now very ill in his health. You will, I doubt not, have heard how your humble servant has been pulled in pieces, this was a thing I did not doubt of, from some, as affairs went, but I confess I did not expect it from some

others, from whom I did not deserve that treatment of all men in the world, but this is not a time to be quarrelling amongst ourselves, and they shall find it hard to make me do it with any of them. They have not gained much by what they drove at, either on this side the water or the other. However, if I can make the King easy by my going from him or staying with him, he shall have no disturbance, and their party is not great.

The Duke of O[rmon]d is with us and in the confidence he deserves. Your friend H[arry] Cam[ero]n is at Blois, from whom we hear sometimes, and Ja[mes] M[urra]y is now his own master again. I heard from him the other day, and shall now often.

H[ar]y M[au]l has not wrote to me since he came over, but I have wrote to him and am in expectation of an answer.

Meffen (Smith of Methven) has acted an odd part. I wish he would show the letter he has, corrected by me, and it will answer both for itself and me.

Arbuthnot would show you the printed letter in English, and he has it now done finely into French. You give me no account which way you came, or who came with you, which I would be glad to know.

I suppose you know our three fine sequestrators, Hary Cunningham, Monro, and Peter Hadden. Sir David Dalrymple, I hear, is disgusted, and going to Aix la Chapelle, and his friend George Baillie is no less.

Pray tell me if Dudwick knows anything of Innernytie, whom I long to have some good account of. We know nothing of Gordon or Lord Seaforth." *Copy.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 7. Paris.—The encloseds are just come. Pray advise for whom this letter, addressed to Thomas Brown, is. The Duke of Mar's servant, William Bavans, is come here. He got no money at coming from London from Mr. Rait. He waits his Grace's orders. He says he durst not stay longer in England. I expect Powrie here every day.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 7.—I had last night Martel's (Mar's) letter of the 30th, with one enclosed for London, which I shall forward. "I doubt not but that Martel knows that Ja[mes] M[urra]y is a favourite and intimate of Boynton's (Bolingbroke's). I send here two Hackets (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) which though they came together may be of different dates, the one being very much sullied, yet I could not discover that either had been opened. The enclosed prints came in two plain covers from Abram (Menzies) who certainly received the printed letter, and it appears by one of these prints that it is reprinted there, though he sends but the latter part of it. I am sorry to find Martel hath so much reason to complain of Musgrave's

(Earl Marischal's) behaviour since he went down, we expected he would have been glad to make up at any rate what was amiss in his former conduct, he was told of it here very roundly by Andrew (Queen Mary) who finds himself now disappointed in that gentleman, but is with reason very much edified with Martel's sacrificing his just resentments on this occasion to Patrick's (James') quiet and the good of his service, of which I find Patrick himself extremely sensible. I hope Duke of Perth will have returned in the same good temper as when he came up, at least there appeared no change in him to me, but I cannot say he was so free with me in that and other matters as I expected. In mine of the 18th past Martel will have found my thoughts as to his brother Lord Ed[ward] and I am still of the same mind that Martel was misinformed as to him, I know him much better than I do his two brothers, and I believe I am not mistaken in him.

I shall speak to M. Dicconson to have Bailly Oliphant's bill of 300 *livres* answered when it comes, and to give what he can to Captain Erskine and M. Kier. Captain Fraser had already three days ago 100 *livres* and is gone to Sens. I shall also speak to Andrew to have some supply sent to honest Abram. I find M. Dicconson's small fund will soon be at an end, and then what will become of so many people in want?

I am glad to find that Martel is of opinion that Patrick showed firmness and resolution on this occasion, nothing but open force can justify his removing, all things considered. I shall write my thoughts on that matter by next post to Patrick himself. Edward (the Regent) and his advisers seem to be the most infatuated people alive, they neither know their own interest, nor will be informed of it. Whatever comes from any that belong to Patrick is received by them with so much prejudice that they scarce ever so much as mind it. Selby (Lord Stair) and his officials are their oracles."

HARRY MAULE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 7. Leyden.—Last week I had yours of 10 June. "After the King left Scotland I retired to the Highlands, where I led a miserable life, not only with the badness of the season, but also with the being hunted and pursued with the troops in the neighbourhood, which I would not have undergone long, had it not been that I thought I might get something done for my wife and children, for, although I did not write to any of the Government myself save once to the Earl of Loudoun and his brother, yet I wrote to others, and caused my wife [to] write to her friends to try if anything could be done for her, but there was no appearance of the least inclination they had when I heard last, let alone when I came away, and although I be not in the attainder bill as yet, if they do not alter their measures, I do not expect the favour to escape their fury.

As for his Majesty's being pleased to mind me and his kind and generous offer, I beg my thanks and acknowledgment may be

returned by your Grace in the most humble and dutiful manner can be expressed, but I am resolved so long as I can get anything preserved to keep me alive not to burden the King or add to what I presume he has already that way. I am sorry to hear of the ill offices some are ready to do you and especially the young Lord you wrote of. I heard a little of his discontent after the King's departure, but I looked upon that as the effect of the heat he was in at the time for being disappointed, and the difficulties he then discovered he would fall into, which he and many others would never let themselves think of before, but I hope by this time he is fallen from that, and there never was such a general calamity without complaints, whether reasonable or not. As for Methven I have not heard the particulars he complains of, only this, that some here say he kept correspondence with R. Cam[pbel] which was discovered by his letters found on that gentleman after his death, and he vindicates himself by the amendments or additions you made to his letters (which I never saw), but by all I can remember of that matter I think the world can neither reproach you or him in endeavouring to treat in the circumstances you were in, and at least to attempt something to preserve more than the half of the kingdom, that in all human probability (as the event now has made appear) were utterly ruined. As for my Lord Bullingbrooke's behaviour, I never expected better at his hand, and you know I was always jealous that he and the English were the occasion that for many months together and till the season was lost and that the English, Irish and Dutch got time to gather their forces, there was neither letter, message or the least intelligence sent you, let alone to send officers, money and arms and other necessities they knew you wanted, but, let him have what reputation they please for a man of sense or great statesman, in my humble opinion it was great nonsense to think that anything could succeed in England or elsewhere, if we were suffered to be ruined. Mr. Bruce is at Brussels and I doubt not but you will hear from him."

THE DUKE OF MAR TO SIR H. PATERSON.

1716, July 7. Avignon.—The bearer, Mr. Jerningham, is one the King very much trusts, and he is come by his direction to Holland, where he has good acquaintance to serve his interest there. I have written to him of your being there, and that he may have entire confidence in you, thinking you may be of use to one another, and trust you will inform him rightly of all our countrymen now there. He has a key and cipher which may also serve you. I had yours of 23 June, but defer writing till I hear from you again on the letter I sent under your cover to H. M[au]le, and one since to yourself with the printed letter done finely into French, which I suppose you'll get reprinted with you. I'll be glad to get the accounts you mention you expect from England. If the Lord you said waited in Holland

till he saw how some things went in England be still there, recommend Mr. Jerningham to him as one he may trust.
Enclosed in the next. Copy.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO MR. JERNINGHAM.

1716, July 7. Avignon.—By the King's commands I send you the enclosed key and cipher. It is hard to give you any particular instructions. Your conduct must be left to your own discretion, and the King's intention in desiring your being in Holland, was more for your improving your former acquaintance there for his service, to inform people there rightly of what concerns him, and to get intelligence how things were going there, than any immediate service he expected could be done for him there. There are different parties and divisions in that state as well as others, both sides have their eyes very much on England, and with one or other of them it is not improbable but the present disposition of the people of Britain towards the King may be improven for his service, in making one set at least of the people in Holland think and incline well of his restoration. It is certain Holland would have a more solid establishment with England that way than any they can have with George, the main thing is to make them have a true and right notion of it, which by your endeavours, I hope, may in a great measure be brought about. After I know this with the cipher is come safe to you, and you send me an address to write by, I shall be more particular. In the meantime some of the King's faithful subjects are now in that country and you may be of use to one another, among them Sir Hugh Paterson, whom you may trust. He will inform you of the rest till I write more particularly of them. I enclose a note for him, he not having the good fortune, I believe, to be of your acquaintance. I sent him in English and French an account of the late affair in Scotland, which makes it needless for me to send them you. I hope he will have got them reprinted and dispersed there before now, which I believe may do good, at least cure the wrong notions they had there.

The great thing there for you is to make them conceive it to be more for their own interest to have the King on his own throne than one of their neighbours, who has a power of his own just by them, and so can much more easily be their masters, at least greater than 'tis their interest to wish any of their neighbours to be. There's nothing they could desire of our King reasonably for their security but he would come into, so, were he restored, they might have all the good they can wish of a strict alliance with England, without the inconveniences they have to apprehend, when the family of Hanover are in possession of the throne.

There are some ministers of other princes in that country whose masters would reap their own advantage by a restoration, and those are so obvious I need not name them. You will not, I suppose, find it very difficult to get acquainted with such

ministers, and I doubt not but you will improve it, for the advantage of the King's affairs. *Copy. 3½ pages.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 8. Paris.—I received yours of the 1st and have delivered Capt. Erskine his letter, and told Capt. Fraser what you write about him, and sent him to Mr. Innes, who had ordered him 100 *livres*. It's strange you say nothing about your letters. I paid 35 *sols*. for your last. Pray tell my son that someone makes a bubble of him, for the last paquet he addressed I paid 14 *sols*. for a blank cover without knowing from whom it comes, which is throwing away money, and this cover had in it a letter for England and one for Mr. Walters, banker here, so I have to send letters through the town to other bankers at my charge, which I have done this time, but hereafter, except I know the hand, any that puts those tricks on me I will positively put their letters in the fire.

Please give my son the enclosed bill of 128 *livres* on Mr. Wogan. If he don't pay it, cause him to speak to Gen. Forster, who ordered me to advance Wogan what he wanted for his journey, and I thought I might repay this gentleman, who had so seasonably assisted him. Mr. Allan Ayscough will be also at Avignon very shortly, so someone will pay it, or, if Gen. Forster order me to place it to his account, send it me back and it shall be so.

SIR JAMES SHARP to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 8. Paris.—Acquainting him with his arrival there, and desiring his protection. His brothers beg leave to salute his Grace.

[FANNY OGLETHORPE] to [the DUKE OF MAR].

1716, July 8.—I believe you'll be tired to see my letters continually, but my sister says she can't write English, she can but talk it, and that should she pretend to write as she talks it you'd take it for an arebuck (? Arabic) letter. She therefore desires you'll assure the King of her humblest duty, and that she is very sensible of the marks of his goodness to her.

I answered you on the two letters some time ago, that Molly had been in the country and had discharged her lodgings in going and was returned. She had sent and had not received any letters, though I wrote several. I'm infinitely vexed about it, but hope we shall still hear of them. I sent you another direction if you thought fit to use it; it's what has been very sure ever since I'm in this country. As for public news here is none but what you know except the declaration of war between the Germans and the Turks, as it was told me by the German Ambassador *au Palais Royal* that the Turk had put up the horse's tail. The poor King of Sweden is also in an unhappy situation. They fear 40,000 men coming into their country and nothing can save them but a battle that is very doubtful. The Swedes here seem with reason to be in pain.

Madame Verrue, who, as you know, was a long time with the Queen of Savoy, and keeps up a very great correspondence, tells us Mr. Bagnall is sent from your Court to the King. I wish him success and hope my brother will be discreet enough to come away that the other may meet with no obstacles in his negotiations, for I suppose it had been weighed seriously before the resolution was taken of sending one of his profound sense and great capacity to undertake an affair that my brother has been so long taking pains to put in a road, and it's to be believed some considerable fault has been found with my brother that he is no longer judged worthy to be trusted. I hope he'll have sense enough to perceive he grows troublesome, and go either to his own country or somewhere where he may wait till the King has use of all his subjects. You must have been mightily pressed to have sent Mr. Bagnall, for it is to be feared that the King of Sicily may apprehend to treat with a man that all the world knows is sent from Avignon. I don't doubt but he'll do wonders, for what my blunt brother would have done by plain reasoning the other will compass immediately by fiddling and dancing and will sing the King and his ministers into whatever he has a mind to. I doubt not you had the good nature to give my brother notice of the other, for else it will be a barbarous reward for his good intentions, and Lord Bolingbroke could not have used him worse. We have said nothing of it to M[ezeres] because we did not think it proper till we had it more certainly either from you or him. If it's true, as I don't doubt you had good reasons for it, I wish the other may succeed better than he.

Whenever you write to M[ezeres] you'll find him ready to execute your orders, and wish it may be soon and that he may be of use to you. He'll neither spare his pains nor anything else whenever he can be of service to our King, and that without consulting the doctors of Sorbonne.

My sister says she longs to see you here, and would endeavour, now she can go alone and has no burden to carry, to do you the honours of Paris, but she has a much greater desire you should return it her at London. I only expect you'll forgive my news when it's dull or not to your mind, and for your answers I'll expect them but when the humour takes you. Put once for all into your head that for a woman I'm a very reasonable creature. I hope you improve yourself in the French. They say there's very pretty tattling females, which, I believe, is the quickest way for you to learn and will inspire you their language much sooner than a blockheady master of tongues that will talk to you of nothing but rules.

The government of Toulon is given to Monsr. Pont, that commanded formerly in Pamplune. M[ezeres] says, in case we should be gone to Picardy, if you'll let him know you have any business for him he'll come back to Paris with pleasure.

[G. BAGNALL] to [the DUKE OF MAR].

1716, July 8.—I am sorry there is no way of serving Mr. Freeman (James), but I perceived it is as I guessed. Truby

(Sicily)* has carried it against him. I am grown weary of this place, where there is no diversion at all, and designed to leave it to-day, but Mr. Fielding (Oglethorpe) has engaged me to stay two days longer. He told me he would entertain me, but said the rest of the company had obliged him not to tell me how, and gave me some hopes of Burgundy and Champagne (officers being employed there). This was an inducement to me to stay, though I fear he'll not find any, for I searched the town and could not get a drop nor indeed any wine at all fit for present drinking. I hear Jeffreys (the Emperor) complains Carter (the King of Sicily) has cheated him and his family considerably, and says he'll call him one day to account for it. The lady of pleasure (minister) Mr. Robinson (Queen of Sicily), recommended me, received me mighty coyly, and in short would have nothing to do with me further than a great deal of civility. Letters are nine days going to you, so we may meet before you receive this.

[G. BAGNALL] to [JAMES III.]

1716, July [8?].—I endeavoured to be presented first to the Queen of Sicily to receive some instructions from her how to speak to the King, but was told it was not usual, and could not be done, and therefore I said nothing of my message the first time I saw him. He asked me amongst other questions if what he heard of Lord Bolingbroke was true.

He said that to his knowledge the Elector's ministers were much incensed against France, and had a great mind to a war. He seemed well acquainted with the disposition of the people, but not to expect much from it, and told what had passed on 29 May at London, but added that a few of the Guards had dispersed the mob. The Queen, having read your letter, made great professions of her readiness to serve you, but said the necessity the King was under of keeping fair with the Elector on account of Sicily, would not, she feared, permit him to comply with what was desired, that she would speak to him notwithstanding. On my desiring her to tell me which of the ministers it were best for me to apply to, she named the Comte de Mellarede, and bid me say that having learned that M. de St. Thomas was indisposed I had for that reason addressed myself to him.

Some days passed before I could see him, because he was sent for to Rivole, where the Court now is, two leagues from Turin. He showed great concern for your ill success, but, when I spoke to him about my message, he shrugged his shoulders and sighed, but made no direct answer. I asked if the King of Sicily had mentioned me to him. He said no, and desired me not to let anybody know I had seen him.

The day sennight that I had been presented to the King the person who had introduced me asked me if I would go to Court. The Queen then told me she had considered of your letter, that when mention was made last winter of this same affair the King

* This is a mistake for some other cipher word. See next letter but one and p. 243.

found it was impossible for him to consent to it, and that he even desired, if you were obliged to retire into Italy and to pass that way, your stay might be as short as could be, and that he might be excused from seeing you, that she therefore desired I would not mention the business I came upon to the King, because it would only embarrass him, and he would be sorry to be obliged to give me a refusal. I asked if she had shown your letter to the King, to which she made no reply, and on my desiring an answer, she said she had a correspondence with the Queen, and would write to her.

I then proposed the providing for some of these who were forced to follow you in the King's troops. She answered he could not take them directly from Avignon, but gave some hopes that, if they were removed from thence for some time, so that it might not appear they were such as had been concerned in the rising, something might be done for them, and made a compliment on the bravery of your subjects.

As for money, she said, whenever there was anything to be undertaken, the King would be very ready to assist, if a proper channel were found to convey it, and that she thought it might be done by means of their ambassador at Paris, who might convey it to the Queen, but that the King would have nothing to do with Lord Bolingbroke or Mr. Oglethorpe. She gave no answer as to giving money at present, but repeated that she would write to the Queen.

I made the same proposals about the officers and money to the the King. He refused both, and said his situation was such that he could not disoblige England. He mentioned his apprehensions of the Emperor, and said he hoped you would not desire things of him now that would incapacitate him from serving you effectually when the occasion offered, which he should be very ready to do, that Sicily was rather a burden to him than an advantage, being obliged to maintain 12,000 men there, and that therefore he had nothing to spare.

JO. WEBSTER (the DUKE OF MAR) to MR. BAGNALL.

1716, July 8.—I had yours of 31 June, which, I believe, should have been 1 July, on the 6th and saw one of the 3rd yesterday to Mr. Benson (? Ormonde), but in both, I believe, there is a mistake in your speaking of Truby, which in my key is Sicily, and in that sense none of us well understands your meaning. Your next will, I suppose, explain it.

There's nothing new here since you left. Nothing is yet determined that we know of as to Freeman's (James') mistress (residence) with Dick (the Pope), but I still apprehend that affair being decided as we feared when you went, though it may not be so soon as we imagined, and even that's uncertain, but I expect to know more to-morrow.

Our last news from England says that George certainly goes over, and was to set out last Monday, that Hopeful (Prince of Wales) is to be sole R[egen]t, that Duke of Marlborough was better, but that all believed, if he did not die, he would never be

fit for business again, that Argyle and Townshend were mightily fallen out, &c.; the mobs increase, and in a word they seem to be in great confusion and very much divided.

A proclamation is lately published there, prohibiting under severe penalties any seamen entering into the service of any foreign prince. This was not done till the ships bought and manned there by the Czar were sailed, so people think it is with a design against the King of Sicily, who in Queen Anne's time had bought some ships there by allowance, and was now fitting them out; how that Court will take this you may see. Sure the war 'twixt the Emperor and the Turk will make the King of Sicily more his own master than he was, and one would think the R[egen]t should be more so too.

I find Fielding (Oglethorpe) suspects there's something in D. B[']s journey more than he tells him, which the last should put out of his head.

If you find it fit, tell your countryman where you are I had nothing to say to him just now in return to two I had lately from him.

I am just now told that Mr. Carter (King of Sicily) is raising men for the defence of his new acquisition, which makes me think it might make his taking some of our Burgundy (officers) easy and of use to him. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to LADY ELIZABETH HATCHER.

1716, July 9.—“I was very glad to hear again from my old acquaintance . . . and that her only ailment was a little gout in her hand. . . . I am far from disapproving the subject of your letter, for here friendship is now so rare, that it is the more to be esteemed in those that have it, but this is not a time for giving such favours as you propose, though nobody does Mrs. Plowden more justice than I do, and you need never fear the Queen or me preferring Mrs. Bulkeley to her. I know the Queen will ask for nobody now any such favour, and I believe no friend of mine and yet less the Scotch will covet enough Duke Berwick's friendship or alliance for to marry one, who, though very deserving herself, has neither youth nor money. These southern climates agree less with my inclination than my health, which, I thank God, is very good.” *Copy.*

JAMES GRÆME of Braco to the DUKE OF MAR.

1717, July 9. Leidg (Liège).—I received yesterday yours of 17 June, the reason I did not sooner was being at Maestricht. His Majesty's satisfaction in the safety of one subject so mean as I is a great demonstration of the respect he bears the whole, and giving me a share of his small (*sic*), which all reckon too little for himself, confirms me that he loves his subjects better than we deserve. You have done me a great satisfaction in inquiring what I am to do. I refer that to you entirely, since I am willing to carry arms rather than be a burden on such a good prince.

Since neither he nor you have any immediate commands, I will go to Brussels to be directed by Mr. Crawford how to settle my affairs in Scotland, or rather a correspondent there. I have not heard from there since I left it, save by Mr. Gordon of Rotterdam that the Laird of Gorthy refused my bills. Of those that landed at Gottenburg were Col. Elphinstone, Col. John Stewart of Invernyty's battalion, Capt. Chalmers, the Laird of Cilphans, Mr. Pitcairn, and Black of Castlehill, and more whose names I know not, and, when I parted with them, all were resolved to come to France.

C. BARNES (MISTRESS [ANNE] OGLETHORPE) to the
DUKE OF MAR.

1716, June 28 [-July 9]. [London.]—"What you may reckon upon in all that concerns Madam Albert's (James') affairs that comes to my hands is fidelity, sincerity, and diligence to the utmost of my power . . . As soon as I received yours, I sent it enclosed in one I wrote at the same time to Sergeant Edwards (? Lord Oxford) and received this morning his answer to both, and that you may be the better judge of what he thinks of the lawsuit I will send you his words exactly as I received them. 'I come now to what you write this day. It is very afflicting—but it is vain to make moan, let us look out for a remedy. It seems to be very dangerous. It would be some light to know what reasons Dr. Garth (the Regent) gives for his advice. Do they pretend it is only for the present that they advise this course of mercury (journey to Italy) or do they say they will make amends by any benefit he shall secure for what he will suffer, or is it dangerous advice to no purpose? It is so long, viz., 18 days, since this mercurial course has been directed, that either Theo. (James) is in it already, or has made them change their prescriptions. What can be said at present is to endeavour to give a good reason for it, so as to prevent Theo's friends having hard thoughts of him, and, as fast as it can, put his affairs in a better state, I mean by that to take care his wellwishers may not despair, and that Theo. may have his private affairs in such a state as may direct the zeal and good disposition of his friends for his advantage and may take the first of every opportunity to promote his interest. A method for this ought to be immediately laid down. I know the Doctor's mother is———, perhaps he alone would have the honour of the cure. If that be the reason, one sort of way must be used, if otherwise another. If you can send (which I think you should immediately) an answer, assure Mrs. Reynard (Mar) of my best services. I think Theo's affairs depend on your health and safety; after that, I need not cast in my mite to beg you to be careful of yourself. . . . My humble respects to your friend, the Baron (? James), 27 June.'

You may easily guess I have just reasons for not sending you the original, and am sure you would not have it. Now I must tell your Ladyship that this is in answer to yours, in the minute it came to their hands. Theo. or Savil (James) may depend that

care shall be here taken for laying down the methods thought necessary, and as the steward (? Capt. John Ogilvie) was to have carried the scheme proposed but hindered (now it is lucky) by a sickness he could not get over, now it shall be made proper to the present case of the love affair that may the better enable Mr. Hope (? England) to conclude his match with his loving mistress. Pray let me know how you and Mr. Albert is in favour with T[? orcy] (that was the doctor's uncle's (Louis XIV.'s) confidant and once your friend's) and if he can be reckoned on. Depend it you are misinformed, and there is no hearty intelligence between the President (? the Regent) and Advocate Burley (Berwick) but a little *management* which will fall with his uncle's brains, which are now exalted, thanks be to God.

I cannot understand who is Mrs. Hall you mention I should not send for, for I know her not. I hear there are letters from you here of the same date and subject as mine and one of them to Mrs. Morley (Menzies) but I have not seen her these three days.

I do not doubt whatever is said or writ to you or seems reasonable, but your cos the Captain's (? James) lawsuit will have a good conclusion shortly. My friend Wal (? Lord Oxford) assures me I shall see better days soon, and till it clears up, one should not flatter but enough to keep alive. Though I give you this hint (for I know how I write to all the rest of the Counsellor's friends) I am in as much despair of gaining the lawsuit as thee, for nothing can so much hurt it as mistaken zeal that forewarns Roe (King George). The devil on two sticks appears there between the son and father *soy disant*. . . . My most humble duty and respect to Countess Albert. I need not tell you how worthy a man and one you may reckon on the bearer is. I know how useful he has been and how much he has ventured. You may by this character know my friend Munson, he is the onely [one] I trust."

LORD CLERMONT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 10. St. Germain.—Last night I had yours of the 2nd. The gentleman you mention I was particularly acquainted with during my first imprisonment in England, but have not seen him since, and, as for his designing to go with me, that must be a story, for I am assured he's already set out for where you are. I beg you to assure his Majesty that nothing could detain me so long but the Queen's orders and packet. As soon as I have it I'll lose no time but make all possible haste to pay my respects to Cato and his senate of Utica. We have abominable weather, rain and wind in abundance. I hope by this time your claret is arrived, for I have heard grave people say that it was Solomon's opinion that good wine rejoiced the heart of man. If so it is a very good thing and good things ought to be made use of.

JOHN FULLARTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 10. Paris.—Having escaped to Hamburg about two months ago I came here yesterday, thinking to have gone for

Avignon, but being informed that none go there without being called I wait here for your orders. Had I lost my life as well as my fortune they both had been well spent, nor have I any regret for what has happened but only for his Majesty's disappointment. My wife and children have friends that I hope will not let them want bread, and I have health and strength to carry a firelock and will do it and live on sixpence a day, as I hope many more of us will resolve to do rather than be a dead weight on our King, who cannot be supposed able to support so many of us, so, if I can be of no use to his service or to yours where you now are, I must beg you to send me a recommendation to some officer of quality in the King of France's forces, as I am resolved to serve as a cadet in that service till better times. I enclose a letter from young Pitodrie with an offer of his most dutiful respects.

T. SOUTHCOTT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 10.—A thought has come into my head, which I believe you will find the most practicable of anything that has been proposed. Every year since the hard winter the French have taken a quantity of our coals which has turned to very good account. Now suppose we should make a demand as soon as possible, and send for colliers from Newcastle to supply us with a sufficient quantity to furnish Paris, and let them come up the river to Rouen and unload. There will be without any expense sufficient bottoms for us to transport what goods we have occasion for and to run them where we please, nay with the black sails I think it very practicable to send Dick, Tom and Harry with what goods we will and run them at Billingsgate itself. The very naming this will make you see the conveniences; the shipping will be no expense, the ships English not French, black sails not liable to suspicion, and may be at their journey's end before the news. Frank may go with them, and all be executed before the end of September. Other matters may go on at the same time, viz., what Betty desires to undertake, who for 12 or 13 pound of coffee (money *i.e.* 12 or 13,000*l.*) more than what is promised her would go to work, and we know which way to surprise her sister Mary. The thought is improveable several ways and the consequences start to the least reflection. I think this worth concerting with Stairs and coming to some resolution very soon. I believe the French ministry is taking a turn in our favour. They have been bubbled by a pretended alliance between England, France and Holland, only trumped up to throw dust in their eyes, whilst a real alliance was formed with the Emperor. This makes them reflect they have lost opportunities and will naturally make them on the watch for new ones, and I am confident they think of making some overtures.

T. OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 10. Turin.—Mr. Bagnall having done all he could to execute his commission of getting the King here to take some

officers into his service, having received a positive answer, returns to your Court. It has been very unlucky for him to be sent at this conjuncture, for this King's politics are more inclined to present preservation than to future hopes, and George has just now begun to pay him what was due by the late Queen, which was ordered by Parliament a year ago. Part of the money he has received, the rest is coming from England, and a man-of-war he bought, so that at present he dares not do anything to disoblige George, lest he should stop his money and seize his ship. This is the reason of the answer to Mr. Bagnall.

MAJOR DAVID ERSKINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 10. Liège.—I saw your letter to Braco, wherein you are so good as to continue your patronage to me. I shall stay here till you let me know if there are any commands for me, or, if his Majesty has anything to be done in Holland, Germany, or Flanders you may think me capable of, I beg to be employed. I return the King my most humble and hearty thanks for the supply he ordered me, and I assure you it is one of my greatest griefs that I should have been in the least a burden to him or to any of my friends.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 11. Paris.—No doubt you have heard of Mackintosh being come. Powrie and his son and young Drume are also come, and Barrowfield, I suppose, is on the road from Brussels. Mr. Erskine writes me from Liège he will draw the 300 *livres* on me, and, I suppose, so will Braco, which shall be paid, and I will write to Mr. Dicconson as the Duke ordered.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Saturday, July 11.—The two enclosed from Abram (Menzies) came by different ways at the same time, tho' of different dates. One is in answer to Martel's (Mar's) last to him, and I hope Martel will have received before this the two Abram mentions sent to O'Neill (Ormonde) under Mr. Shaw's (the King of Spain's) factor's cover. Martel will have seen before this some things in William's (Inese's) hand, which may perhaps be thought too sharp, but indeed the people we have to deal with here are so wilfully blind that nothing should be omitted that can help to wake them out of their lethargy. Edward (the Regent) has neither answered Andrew's (Queen Mary's) letter, nor come yet to visit him. I hope that delay is no bad sign, though it may also be otherwise. Brigadier Mackintosh will soon be with Patrick (James). He deserves to be well received, as I doubt not he will with some distinction. He would be willing enough to be sent to Kemp (King of Sweden), and he is perhaps as fit as any to deal with that romantic hero, having a good deal of that humour himself.

ACCOUNTS.

1716, July 11.—Of sums due from the Duke of Mar to John Barclay for board wages and other payments and to Edmond Kirbie and Antoine Dubois for board wages up to that date, with receipts at the foot of each from each servant for payment thereof.

The DUKE OF MAR to THOMAS FOTHERINGHAM of POWRIE.

1716, July 12. Avignon.—Expressing the satisfaction of the King and himself at his being got safe to this side of the water, and the King's concern at his inability in his present situation to supply those, who have lost their all by their endeavouring to serve him and their country, as he inclines.—I had a letter some time ago from H. S[traton] at Edinburgh, telling me that your lady was very desirous of having one of your sons in some employment about the King. I suppose it is he you once wrote to me of in Scotland and sent to Scoon, who is a very pretty lad. I have not written since to S[traton], and will delay saying anything of that till I hear from you. I fancy he may be come over with you. It is fit though to tell you, that, at the King's coming here, he took a resolution of giving no places during his stay to anybody, and even those who had them formerly do not exercise them, save grooms and pages who are absolutely necessary about his own person. In the way he is in I am afraid your son would not pass his time here so much to his own advantage and improvement as he might otherwise. We have little business just now for clerks, and several are here already, who were formerly in those offices, but you may be sure of my doing anything in this you would have me do. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to JOHN WALKINSHAW of BARROWFIELD.

1716, July 12.—Expressing the King's satisfaction at his escape and his regret at his inability to supply those who have lost their all for him as they deserve, as in the last letter.—All our accounts "from Scotland and England agree with what you say as to the inclinations of the people there, which, I hope, will work good in time, but what can they do just now without assistance against an army of 40,000 men, and there's but little appearance of assistance from abroad, so at present, I'm afraid, there's nothing but patience . . .

I am very glad of the good dispositions of people where you are towards the King . . . but what can they do without the Emperor, who seems now to be more united with George than ever? However, now that you are there, I wish you may find ways of encouraging that disposition, and I will be glad to know from you if they can propose anything advantageous for the King, who on his part would be ready to do whatever they can reasonably ask of him.

Lord Stair continues to press the King's removing from hence, and being obliged to go into Italy. All is done and doing that can

be to prevent his having success in it, and nothing will make the King do it but force, so I hope he will fail of his aim, but I confess I am not free of apprehensions of some folks, who have the power, complying further in this than might be expected.

I hope our friends in Holland will not be so mad [as] to continue longer there than they are safe. I was of your opinion, and wrote of it to Sir Hugh some time ago. I have heard lately, though not directly, from them, and they were thinking to remove from thence the time of George's being there, which I think they will be wise in doing.

I believe my Lord Ailesbury's at Brussels with you. Do me the favour to make my compliments to him. I hear Tom Bruce is with you. I sent a message for him by Mr. Maule, who I fancy would write it to him, since he has been so long of going back to them . . . Sir H. Crawford and Scotstoun, I hear, are also with you. I have not yet heard of Powrie's being at Paris, who I am mightily glad made his escape. Kilsyth and Clephan are on their way here, but not yet arrived. All your acquaintances here are well, and were very glad to hear of your safety.

We are told from England of an old friend of yours and mine, [who], I would fain believe, does not yet wish either of us ill, to be mightily failed in his court, which, if true, may perhaps work something good in time. I confess I would be glad of a conversation with you on this chapter. He has a great many good things in him, and 'tis pity he should not come right, which upon many accounts his doing would be very agreeable to me, and to another who left nothing undone of his side to bring it about. Pray did he see you after I left Scotland?

I have heard a story that gives me some pain concerning him. Meffen (Methven) has told a great many odd things, and, as I have heard, what are not true, of a negotiation that he was employed in betwixt him and me. He may be angry that it should have been talked of at all, even if nothing but truth had been told, as indeed it ought not to have been. I thought, as I believe he did, that Meffen was a man to be trusted. It was never spoke of by me, save to one, where it was safe, till Meffen had told it to all the world, and in such a way (as I hear) that was far from truth, so I was obliged to tell how it was, for my own justification, but in such a way that I am sure it could do our friend no prejudice. I wish I knew a proper way of letting him know this, for I think myself obliged to him, and I should be sorry he thought I had dealt unfairly in the least by him, but upon his account I must be very wary how I send him word of it, for I hear some endeavour to make it believed (to hurt him) that we keep a correspondence together. Knowing you to be his friend I could not keep myself from mentioning this, and perhaps you have heard of it before. Meffen says he tricked me out of a letter under my own hand. I am pretty easy as to that if he would show the letter, for it will answer for itself and me too. I thought Meffen had been another kind of man, and it was he who asked me to employ him in the matter, so he is the more to blame." *Copy.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 13. Paris.—I have his Grace's and yours of the 6th and shall carefully forward that for Mr. Rait, as I have done yours for R. Arbuthnot. Yesterday Sir William Keith and his son George came here, and a son of Mr. James Graham with Mr. Maurice Murray, Aberkairnie's brother. They came with Sir Thomas Higgons by Copenhagen, Dantzic, &c. Major Erskine and Graham of Braco will draw for the 600 *livres* his Grace ordered, so I shall call on Mr. Dicconson and show him your letter.

Postscript.—Mr. Dicconson has ordered the 600 *livres* for Major Erskine and Graham and I have now the enclosed for his Grace and also yours with the enclosed packet for Brinsden, which cost 3 *livres* 12 *sols* postage. It's strange you wont rectify that way of sending letters; which will come to a considerable sum. *Note on the back*, "who is Mr. Blondell or Thomas Brown? I know John and William."

MAURICE MURRAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 13. Paris.—Sir Thomas Higgons had tried many ways to get a ship to carry us off, but they all failed. My sister, Abercarny, was so lucky at length as to send us one from the South Firth, but my brother was so ill he could not come, as you will see by the enclosed. Sir W. Keith and his son with Mr. Græme, Newton's son, embarked with us at Buchan Ness about the end of April. We were blown by Gottenburg, whither we designed, by high and contrary winds. We were obliged by a Danish frigate to stop at Copenhagen, and detained there about ten days. Thence we came to Dantzic, and from that had a very tedious and fatiguing land journey through all Germany, &c., and came here only last Saturday.

You will see by my brother Abercarny's note, which I enclose, that, since his health did not allow him to come with us, he'd gladly have your answer before he leaves Britain, and, considering the great difficulty we had to escape while I stayed, I am not without fears of his falling into the enemy's hands, and then his life will be as much, if not more, in danger than my poor brother Robin's already. The gold you ordered to be given me at Perth has been of good use, not only to me but even Sir T. Higgons, though he was but one night at Perth and brought 400 *louis* with him, was obliged to borrow 70 of me, for which he gave me his note. *Enclosed* is the letter of 4[-15] April calendared *ante*, p. 89.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 13. Rouen.—I received just now yours of the 6th. When you write to me you may address directly to myself at Rouen, and that will save time. I am eagerly solicited every day by the wife of the Captain of the *Vendôme*, and all the

crew's friends, that something be done to get them out of prison. This can only be done by Mons. D'Iberville, and no doubt he can do it, if he pleases, for the ship's clearances are all in good form for Cap Breton, and ships with such loadings as she had go thither daily. 'Tis absolutely necessary to do something to get them out of prison.

I wish David George's ship may answer our ends, but his delays are intolerable, to have been three months in doing four days' work.

Mr. Carnegie, Col. Livingston, Allen Ouchterlony, of London, and I, live together at our mineral waters. I hope his Grace has got his wine from Bordeaux. I thank you heartily for the translation of the memoir.

DURAS [SIR P. LAWLESS] to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 13.—What I wrote by the last post “that Mr. Janson (Alberoni) would get the better of his adverse party has proved true. The head man against him has been cast, and he appears to have more credit now than ever. Mr. du Clos (Queen of Spain) will always sustain him for his own sake, for he makes him believe he would be trampled upon if he had not been here to manage his interest. I spoke to Mr. Janson yesterday about Mr. Le Vasseur (James), and he told me as before that he had answered his letter some time ago, to which I must refer myself. He is so very shy and mysterious when I talk to him about Mr. Le Vasseur that I am very much mistaken if he will do at present anything that's handsome for him, though I am persuaded that, if Mr. Alin (King of Spain) were left to himself, he would act the part of a generous relation, and do things as became him. However, it is by no means convenient that Mr. Janson should perceive that his good will is doubted of, but to the contrary he should be made believe that Mr. Le Vasseur's only reliance is on his good offices, unless he has disabused him by his answer. The general notion of him here is that he has given himself up entirely to Mr. Heron (Hanover) and Mr. Dumont (the English ministry), and all appearances seem to confirm it. I should be glad to know if you have any reason to believe the contrary, for I have no faith in what he tells me.

The King's confessor here is
 19, 6, 9, 1, 5, 3, 7, 14, 10, 18, 3, 8, 9, 14, 14, 15, 6, 9, 15, 9, 5, 14,
 the only sincere friend
 19, 6, 9, 18, 3, 2, 25, 14, 5, 3, 10, 9, 15, 9, 8, 15, 5, 9, 3, 11,
 the King our master has in
 19, 6, 9, 1, 5, 3, 7, 18, 20, 15, 4, 13, 14, 19, 9, 15, 6, 13, 14, 5, 3,
 this court in a condition
 19, 6, 5, 14, 10, 18, 20, 15, 19, 5, 3, 13, 10, 18, 3, 11, 5, 19, 5,
 on to serve him. He
 18, 3, 19, 18, 14, 9, 15, 20, 9, 6, 5, 4, 6, 9. ought therefore to be
 encouraged by letters and promises from Mr. Drüot (the Pope) or
 some of his chief servants, if it be thought convenient by Mr. Le

Vasseur. He is not to be engaged by small views; he is ambitious, and has a spirit that makes him aspire to an eminent rank in his profession. If Mr. Le Vasseur thought fit also to write him an obliging letter acknowledging his zeal and good will for his service and assuring him of his gratitude for any that he may hereafter render him here, it would certainly produce a very good effect, for he has more credit with Mr. Alin than anybody here but Mr. Duolos. Such a letter, if it be thought convenient, may be sent to me to be delivered to him privately, and any others that may be writ to him by Mr. Drüot's orders may come by their own channel. I think that in Mr. Le Vasseur's circumstances no effectual means that may tend to better them should be left unattempted, and I believe that what I propose would contribute much towards it.

We have had a very great change here yesterday. The Cardinal del Judice was deprived of his employment as governor to the Prince of Asturias and is retired from the Court. The Duke of Popoli, whose family descends from Scotland, is named governor . . . in his place, and retains at the same time his troop of Horse Guards. We do not know the reason of the Cardinal's removal, but most people attribute it to some broils that were talked of here lately, which I am ignorant of. Pray inform yourself whether Mr. Le Vasseur thinks fit that I should make the Duke . . . a compliment in his name on the honour that has been done him, since he pretends to descend from a branch of the Stuarts, and is in high favour here."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL W. CLEPHANE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 13. Avignon.—Memorial, stating how he had disposed of the 400 *pistoles* of the King's money his Grace, before he parted from Scotland, had entrusted him with, viz., he had left 100 with his wife to prevent his family starving, 200 he had left in the hands of a merchant rather than risk them with himself, and the remaining 100 he had spent by being obliged to pay extravagantly for his passages from Scotland to Norway, and thence to Bremen, without which he could not get off, and also to buy clothes and linen, not getting a stitch of anything brought off from Scotland except a boor's clothes in which he was disguised, and begging his directions whether the King will have the 200 *pistoles* drawn to Paris, or if he has any occasion for them in Scotland.

Next he begs his Grace's assistance and advice how to get bread in future. Were he as young as most of those in his circumstances and could carry a firelock, he would not trouble the King, but the infirmities he finds coming on him with old age makes him incapable of such a means of livelihood, and his not knowing French so as to do business in it makes him the more unfit for foreign service. He is ready to do anything not dishonourable to get his bread till the King has service for him.

He finally requests his Grace will order the King's commission for his office as Adjutant-General (which he has not yet got) to

be made out, bearing date with that he has from his Grace or from the time the King came to Scotland.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL W. CLEPHANE to the DUKE of MAR.

[1716, July 13?].—Memorial for Sir H. Crawford. He desired me to tell you he has of the King's money in his hands, but was obliged to leave it in Scotland, but he can draw it so as to be paid where the King pleases, and will make account of it when his Majesty desires it, and he is very ready, and I think capable, to do him service. He proposes the recovery of a ship and cargo of herrings of his taken last winter by a Swedish privateer, if you will get him the King's recommendation to the Swedish ambassador at Paris for it. He proposes fitting out a ship himself for the King's service if he will give him a commission. He likewise entreats a patent for the honour the King gave him.

I hope you will read the within memorial of Mark Wood, who I think a deserving man. I had likewise a memorial from the two Freebairns, only that you would mind them when the King had any service in which they are capable.

J. MENZIES to THOMAS BAYARD (L. INESE).

1716, Monday, July 2[-13].—"Our affairs at home call us off at present from what is foreign, and employ our whole attention. You have heard enough of the growing of the fuel of our divisions, and of our strong intriguings in the dark, of a long time. But now the curtain is up, and the scene is opened, so publicly, that every mortal that writes can give you an account of what has happened here since Friday last. And I told all to a friend that is writing to-night to little Mr. Holmes who will let Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde) know, and so that family.

The short substance is, things growing more and more inflamed every day between Argyle and Cadogan, who in effect succeeds Marlborough and heads the party in the state and in the army, Cadogan came on Thursday last to kiss the Prince's hand with his green ribbon. Argyle was there, the Groom of the Stole. Cadogan took no notice of him, though his post is to introduce, but went on directly and fell on his knees. Immediately as he went out, Argyle sent a gentleman to him to demand satisfaction of the affront he had put upon him, and that he meet him immediately. Cadogan excused it, and protested it was mere ignorance. In short, begged his pardon. So there was no fighting with swords, but all this heightened the rancour and the Court struggle to a great degree, and it was pushed with that heat and assiduity that on Friday a letter was obtained of the King, the father, which Argyle received in the evening, dismissing him from all his employments, and Lord Islay the same. Next morning the secretary was sent to the Prince to desire him to remove Argyle from his post with him, as Groom of the Stole. The Prince said that the Duke of Argyle had served him faithfully and given him no occasion to disgrace him, and in short, excused himself.

Many other messages have been sent to him since, and we have been gaping every moment to hear what would be [the] result, but he has stood his ground, and this evening Argyle was still with him with his gold key.

These are high doings indeed, and the ferment and confusion at present is unexpressible, it having already divided the Court and the camp, and in short all the world here.

It is generally believed the Prince must obey, and the making Ernestus, the Bishop, Duke of York is strangely interpreted. I shall not meddle so much as to mention the speculations that are made from it; and you may easily guess them.

Thus we are at present in the oddest situation that ever any nation was in. And God knows in what condition we are to frighten your poor Regent, fearful as he is.

The more sanguine and hasty of the Jacobites and Tories think the game their own already, but the more sedate consider that *Hi motus animorum atque hæc certamina tanta* may perhaps be pacified for a while, though I own they lay an ugly foundation, and they must be fatal seed plots, if the Court grow not infinitely wise, and if the Jacobites should have the skill to make their right use of those disorders; but all depends on that. If Argyle fall, many a man will fall with him, and we shall [see] a strange new face of things. But till he is quite out and that great point gained, other things will stand still. Therefore I need not enter into the detail of what changes are expected, you shall hear the certainty of everything as it happens." One Col. Booth is parted for France.

MONS^{re} VIDAL, tailor, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 13.—Bill dated 18 May for various clothes, amounting to 250 *livres*, 17 *sols*, 2 *deniers*, with receipt at foot, dated 13 July. *French*.

L. INESE to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 14. Paris.—I had yours of the 7th by the last post with the Duke of Mar's packet for Mr. Jerningham, which I have put into Dr. Ingleton's hands, who corresponds with him and will remit it to him.

D'OPPEL to HER ROYAL HIGHNESS (THE PRINCESS OF WALES).

1716, July 3-14. Hanover.—As no letters have come from England to-day, I do not lose courage and flatter myself that when they come, I shall have my share, or that at least your Royal Highness will make Madame de Gemming write me a line. It is the greatest possible misfortune for me if I have been forgotten by your Royal Highness. All the ladies here have quite an indiscreet curiosity. On every post day they have all the letters examined to see if there is one for me, and since for some time that advantage has failed me several times, my enemies believe they have won the victory already. For God's sake do not cease to

assist my just cause. Everyone wishes to see if the constancy of your Royal Highness will stand the test. That occasion will do you honour, when the King shall see the letters which I have from M. de Görtz, or Mons^r. de Bernstorff shall see them. They cannot without the greatest injustice leave me without satisfaction. I can make them see too clearly “que M. de Görtz ne peut m'échapper et le temoignage de V. A. R. de ce qu'il l'est déclarée a elle doit desja suffire. Appres cesty V. A. R. ne peut me vouloir du mal, mais je suis a plaindre que M. de G[örtlz] n'a pas çeu resister au sédissions de Mad. d'Önhausen. Il advoue luy même que c'est elle qui luy a donné les mallins avis et qu'elle est une insigne vaurienne. Je veux consulter demain M. le Baron d'Eltz. S'il l'approuve, j'irez audevan du Roy pour tacher de luy parler avent que mes ennemis le tiennent issy, qui peustestre chercheront a mettre emphechement qu'il ne m'écoute pas. Le proccédé de M. de Görtz est sens exemple, jamais on n'en a agis parellement, mais avec l'assistance de V. A. R. ett qu'elle marque toujours ces graces ver moy je manquerey pas de réussir, pour vu qu'elle ne relâche pas. Le Baron d'E[ltz] voit bien aussy que la justice est de mon cause. On vient dire que le bruit court que M. de Görtz est tres mal, et même en danger de vie a Schliz. Je le croy ca sy la conscience le rongeras furieusement. J'en suis pourtant extremement en paine que deviendras cet homme, et quel reproche les parents n'ont il pas a le faire. Je ne suis capable d'en dire davantage. Au nom de Dieu, Madame, qu'elle ne m'abandonne pas. Il est plus que jamais de saison qu'elle fasse connoitre a toute la terre qu'elle connoist que ma cause est juste.” *French.*

MONS^r. ST. PAUL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 14.—Bill for a damask nightgown, a seritoire and mourning sword amounting to 76 *livres*, with receipt of the above date for the same.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to LORD LOVAT.

1716, July 3[-14]. Edinburgh Castle.—It is some time since I had yours sent me by Mr. Forbes. It gave me the first certain hopes of my remission, which I expected would have been sent me before now, but beggars must not be choosers. Time and patience, I hope, will relieve me with good friends. I congratulate your good luck to hear your noble friend and mine will still have according to his merit. My obligations are beyond expression. To serve him shall be my constant endeavour while I live. Pray ask Col. Monro by whom he sent the letter I gave him for the Duke of Argyle, when I was at Inverness. Since the mare I wrote to you formerly about is at Castle Douny, please send orders to deliver her to any of my servants at Gordon Castle. Whatever price is put on her I shall most readily pay.

LORD TINMOUTH to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 15. St. Germain.—Begging him to make his humble excuses to the King for not passing by Avignon as he goes to Spain, as affairs of the last consequence there call him thither in all speed, and he intends to part to-morrow and not to stop anywhere till he comes to Madrid, and also he is obliged to pass by Bordeaux, which is quite of the other side; and further begging him to remove the ill impression his enemies were so base as to give the King on his account. He supposes Dr. Abercromby showed his Grace the writer's letter to him on that subject, in which there is nothing but truth.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 15.—After soliciting Edgar (the Regent) several times about the answer so long promised, I suppose he found 'twas most difficult to make by letter, and therefore took the party of going to see Saunders (Queen Mary) yesterday afternoon, and conferred with him above an hour. The latter will inform Arthur (James) of what passed. Tho' the crisis we are in at present be great in regard to this and other matters, yet affairs are not quite in so bad a way as Mr. Johnson (Mar) seems to apprehend by his of the 6th which came to me yesterday. I perceive and have some reasons to believe Edgar expects to meet with many difficulties concerning Arthur's removal. In my humble opinion both Arthur and Saunders ought to be very firm on that head and not consent to it except obliged by the last extremity.

JOHN CARNEGIE OF BOISACK to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 15. Rouen.—I owe it to your favourable representation that the King has conceived any good opinion of me, and will endeavour always to behave so that he may not lessen it. I design to give over drinking the waters next week and to go to Paris, and will wait on the Queen as you direct, and soon after I'll set out for Avignon to wait on the King and your Grace there, for I would not think of disposing myself any other way without his orders. It adds to my misfortune to think I should be burdensome to the King in his present circumstances, but I hope God will open the hearts of foreign princes to advance him money not only for his support now but for enabling him to recover his dominions.

"Some people have their estates secured in money, others by entails, and have their friends remaining in the country to manage their business, so that they may be able to subsist themselves, but it is not my good luck to be in either of these cases, and, being unacquainted with military affairs, I cannot pretend to earn my bread in that service, besides, I am afraid that my wife and children may be more hardly dealt with than others, on account of the address of the House of Commons against me. My absence from home, since the meeting of the army at Perth,

and the charge I was at during that time, and until I left the country 17 April last, exhausted the most part of the money I had. However, the little I had remaining has been sufficient to serve me hitherto, but I want clothes and other necessaries. I will speak to Mr. Innes as your Grace desires.

Having by messages agreed upon signals and a place of embarkment with the master of a ship at Inverness bound for Hamburg, I embarked at a little bay near to Banff. My two brothers-in-law Fullarton, and young Balgowan, Charles Forbes, and Dudwick were with me. I left the three first at Hamburg for they intended to go to Holland. I stayed only three weeks at Hamburg waiting for a ship bound for Havre de Grace or Rouen, but I was as long time at sea. During my stay at Hamburg I had the honour to wait on the C[om]te de C[roiss]y several times; he is now at the Hague in his return to France. I expect to see him at Paris, he was mighty obliging to me, and gave me ground for hope for success to the King in his affairs, as I shall acquaint your Grace at meeting.

It would in my poor opinion be very much against the King's interest to go to Italy, and I do not see how he can be forced to it, since Avignon does not belong to the Crown of France.

Friendship, how sincere soever, will never prevail on me to swerve from my principles, nor to judge wrongfully of things.

The measure that the King took I always thought necessary at that juncture, and even those, who at first in the heat of passion condemned it, were afterwards by a calm reflection convinced of their error. I cannot help regretting the divisions that have happened since, and it is very surprising that those who had distinguishing marks of your favour should be the chief instruments thereof; it seems they have quite forgot gratitude; surely it cannot proceed from any good intention to the public, but rather from envy and private interests.

I have seen the printed letter, most of the facts contained in it consist with my knowledge.

I am pretty well acquainted with the scrol[l] of that letter Methven has, but I do not know of what importance it can be.

Innernytie and George McKenzie went from Ab[erdeen] to Lord Seaforth's country, so I reckon they are still with him.

The Dutch prints bear that Sir D[avid] D[alrymple] goes for Scotland to the trial of the prisoners, and gives a very full account of the ferment that the people of England continue in, or rather that increases amongst them, but without foreign assistance there is no probability now of succeeding in any attempt."

The DUKE OF MAR to BRIGADIER MACKINTOSH.

1716, July 15. Avignon.—It was this morning before the King heard of your safe arrival at Paris, and he has ordered me to let you know the particular satisfaction he has in it, and of that of the other honest gentlemen come with you. He has written to the Queen about them, so they will take her commands about

disposing of themselves, but he supposes you will be desirous of coming immediately where he is, and he will be glad to see you.
Copy.

LORD ANDREW DRUMMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 16. Paris.—As he does not know if his Grace received his former letter, renewing the expressions of his gratitude, and begging a continuance of his favour. His brother and Count Castelblanco present their service.

MR. GAYDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 16. Caen.—Requesting him to render his most dutiful thanks to his Majesty, having had sent him that day his Grace's letter of 20 May to Mr. Cooke.—It's true I suffered very much by sickness while in the Highlands and since my landing. As for fatigue and dangers those are the attributes of our trade. As to our going to your assistance, I did it with all my heart. The King made me a major-general. I wish I may live to serve him in that or any other station. I console myself very easily for being broke out of this service, since it was for doing my duty.

JAMES III. to the KING OF SWEDEN.

1716, July 16. Avignon.—Baron de Spaar having informed your Majesty of everything relating to my interests and to yours as far as they are concerned in them, with all that has occurred in these late unfortunate circumstances, I shall not give you a useless repetition of them, especially since this is to be delivered to you by Sir John Erskine, who as an eyewitness of many of the facts can enlighten you better about them, adding thereto all I have to propose to you. I beg you to give him a favourable reception, and to consider at leisure the proposals in which your interest is so closely connected with mine. I am justly troubled for your position, but picture you as superior to all your misfortunes, and as having in yourself the means of extricating yourself from them as you have so often and so gloriously done in the past. The present state of my affairs is only too like yours, they are trying to deprive you of what they have already robbed me, but the remedy is easy or at least it appears so to us here, and the same stroke, which will restore to me what belongs to me, is the only one that can preserve you your rights. The tempers of my subjects are more favourable to me than ever, they bear with outbursts of impatience a yoke which is unbearable to them, but from which they do not know how to free themselves unaided, and like myself they regard you as reserved by Providence to put the final touch to my restoration and to theirs, and the more I appear to be abandoned by the rest of Europe, the more confidence I have in the justice of my cause and in the heroic qualities which have led your Majesty to take the side that is

unjustly oppressed. Your interest and your glory join in pleading my cause with you, and it would wrong you even to suspect that you would not on every occasion be ready to follow their inspirations. *French. Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to L. INESE.

1716, July 16.—I acknowledge yours of the 7th and 11th, and thank you for the two sent me for Mr. Hacket. I hope those from whom they came have now got done what will make them and Martel (Mar) easy without being great trouble to Patrick (James), and that it will be a good preparative for others to get the same. They are obliged for it to their Whig friends. I have left my letter to Abraham (Menzies) open that you may read it to Andrew (Queen Mary) and then forward it. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to ABRAHAM (J. MENZIES).

1716, July 16.—I had yours to-day of 25 June o.s., and have seen that of the 18th to Mr. Jarden (Inese). “That which you mention to have sent by Mr. Shaw’s (the King of Spain’s) factor under Mr. O’Neal’s (Ormonde’s) cover is not yet come, which gives me no small pain, but O’Neal says letters are often long coming that way. . . .

Clark’s (James’) voyage is not yet determined, but I have little doubt of its being the wrong way at last, and I fear very quickly. As I told you before, nothing but force will make him comply. Had he a stock of his own to go to market with, he could not easily be forced, but he having none either for himself or his crew to trade with but what he has of O’Brian (the Regent), he can easily make him trade wherever he pleases. If his friends with you be positive against his voyage, and think it destructive both to his interest and theirs, they ought to think how he can be furnished with a stock, and if they could at present furnish him but with fish (money) this voyage might be prevented, which otherwise I see no way of doing, therefore you will let them know this and I’ll expect to hear from you soon, else it may be too late.

The person about whose coming you advertised us has been here some days and told Stevens (James) he was sent for what you suspected, he having by the advice of two friends accepted of what was proposed to him to get out of their hands, but that he would write as he pleased to direct him, so that your suspicions of him were not groundless and he must be but a worthless fellow. He is to be sent from hence one of these days, for such as he may do hurt, and can do no good. You would get the people he says gave him the advice spoke to of this and let us know what they say. It is

Hance Hamilton Philips

A B RzmXu Rznqoflm and Krqoqkg 7

It is fit you should know that one I believe you converse with, whom I take to be an honest man at bottom, but, I fear, is imposed on, corresponds, as we have it from a good hand, with

Wright (Bolingbroke), and that Wright writes pretty odd letters to him. Richard (James) ordered me to let you know this. I wish the man well, and, since Wright has declared again and again that he will never have anything more to do with Stevens, I should think it were good for our friend to have no more to do with Wright, and, if he have that regard for Richard I believe he has, he will take some way to let Richard know that he has no more dealing that way. I tell you this, as I am that man's friend, and you know best what use to make of it. It is

Ja: Murray

Qz: Nehhz b, who, after this, I will call Morpeth. I wrote to him lately, which I hope he got. Wright, we see, goes on in writing all the malicious things that hell can invent, so it will be pretty odd if any who has regard to Richard have any more regard for him. It had been better for him he had taken the advice Morise (Mar) gave him, which I am sure he did friendly, but enough of this.

I am in pain about Shrimpton's (Shrewsbury's) letter, as I know you will be. So, as soon as it comes . . . I'll put you out of it . . .

There is a thing which I would not mention to you if it were not that I'm almost sure you'll hear of it other wayes. It is concerning Mr. May (Lord Marischal) and Mr. Mitchel (Mar). After the last left Mr. Snell (Scotland), notwithstanding all the friendship there was betwixt them two, the first thought to speak very indifferently of the other, and endeavoured to form a party against him, and did not give it over, after he came to Foley (France), and I have reason to believe was encouraged in it by Beatman (Berwick) and Stapleton (Bolingbroke.) Mitchel deserved not this usage at his hands of all mankind, but this is not a time for those folks to be quarrelling amongst themselves, and Mitchel is resolved to do it with none of them for anything under a box in the ear, so, ever since May and he met, nothing but civilities has passed, and Clark has behaved to him just as he used to do, so he has nothing to complain of. Mitchel will never let Clark to be made uneasy on his account, but, if his being with him or from him can contribute to his ease and quiet, he will cheerfully do either. I know some people have spoke of this affair, and have said that there's no agreement amongst those folks, and, lest it should reach your part of the world, I thought it was fit to mention it to you, that you may know it is not so. May is single in it, and seeing his project not take I have reason to believe is uneasy within himself, but things are so ordered that he can find no way of letting it go further. . . . Since I wrote last Clark has again tried two places, to see if he could have convenience in either of them for himself and crew, if he should leave the port where they now are, but is refused by both, I mean Hart and Swift (King of Sicily.) He was positively refused before by Shaw, as I suppose he will be all round, but he has sent again to Sangster (King of Sweden) an express, of which I fear he shall not have the return in time, and 'tis little, I fear, he can do at present. There has never yet been any return from him." *Draft in Lord Mar's hand.*

THE DUKE OF MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, July 16.—Having little to say in answer to yours of the 9th made me so long in acknowledging it. “I wish Edgar’s (the Regent’s) delay of seeing or writing to Saunders (Queen Mary) may prove good, but I fear it is only waiting till he has finished and fixed his own affairs with Young (Lord Stair) and will then tell Saunders what must be, and allow little time to consider on it. However, delay at any rate is good in some things. It is odd he should be so bullied by Kenrick (King George), who, if he would speak boldly to him, would be more afraid of Edgar than he is now of him, for indeed he is in no condition to hurt him, and the other could ruin Kenrick whenever he pleased with venturing very little, but they have their own way of reasoning, and will not believe the information of those who must needs know how Bernard’s (England’s) affairs stand. They may come to repent it, when it may be out of time, and if they do we must not break our heart.

We told that Zacharia (Bolingbroke) designs very soon to make a journey somewhere privately, and have reason to believe it must be to meet with some of Kenrick’s people. It would be of use to know where he goes, therefore Arthur (James) would have you endeavour to get somebody to dog him, which is all I need say upon it, for I believe you’ll find no difficulty in doing it.”

(Recommendation of Mr. Fullerton of Dudwick to his favour and protection.)

Sir John Erskine has some business of his own that carries him to Hamburg, and Arthur thought it might likewise be improved for his service, so he has ordered him when he comes there to write to Mr. Hamilton, who is with Humphrey (King of Sweden) from Arthur, if he thinks it can conduce anything to his service, and as he advises so to proceed. He has a letter from Arthur to Humphrey and is fully instructed. He has also the copy of the memorial sent to Humphrey by Jeofry (Baron de Sparre) and a plenipo power to treat and conclude matters, if Humphrey be willing. This Arthur desires you to let Jeofry know, who, he hopes, will approve of it. It may do good and can do no hurt. If you or Jeofry have anything to write to him I enclose his address. We will be glad to know what Jeofry says of this, and hope he has better accounts of Humphrey than you sent in your last. To be added to the key:—Sir John Erskine, Mr. Blondall; Mr. Hamilton that’s with Humphrey, Mr. Niger.

Copy.

PROTEST OF THIRTEEN PEERS.

1716, July 5[-16].—Against the Bill for appointing Commissioners to enquire of the forfeited estates. (Printed in *Lords’ Journals*, Vol. XX., p. 389.) The names of the protesters agree with those in the *Journals*, except that Isla is given by mistake for Hay. Imperfect, giving only the first four reasons. On the back is a summary of some of the provisions of the Act.

THE DUKE OF MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, July 17.—I wrote in a hurry last night, which made me omit two things. One is, that Mr. Blondal's (Sir J. Erskine's journey) must not be spoke of to any but Saunders (Queen Mary) and Jeffry (Baron de Sparre) for more reasons than one. The other is an affair of Sir Hary Crawford, now at Brussels, and, I believe, coming to Paris. He was with us in Scotland and very useful, where the King knighted him. He was a merchant and now desires a recommendation to the Swedish Ambassador at Paris, a Swedish privateer having last year taken a ship of his. When he comes he will wait on you, and Arthur (James) desires you may do him what service you can with Jeffry. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR to W. DICCONSON.

1716, July 17.—Sir T. Higgons has given the King an account that Mr. Maurice Murray is come to Paris, and has some of the King's money, which was entrusted to him in Scotland. He has ordered it be paid to you, which Mr. Murray is wrote to about, and will wait on you with it. I believe there was 400 old *pistoles* of it, but he will give you the account himself, both of what he got and what he laid out. He is a very good sensible young man, and his whole family are honest people, and have always been zealously affected to the King, as they were to his father. He'll be desirous of being introduced to the Queen, which I beg you may do, and I doubt not she will order what's fit for him. I have advised him not to come to Avignon, as it could neither be of use to the King's service nor to him. I suppose you knew his brother John, who was in the French service, his brother Robert is in prison in Scotland, happening unluckily to be taken on a party, and I'm afraid it may go hard with him, the Government having no good will towards him on account of his long and known affection to the King's cause. His eldest brother, Abercarny, was with us all the time in Scotland, and I have not heard what's become of him, so that in a manner the whole family is undone.

Sir H. Crawford, whom the King knighted in Scotland, also has of the King's money in his hands. He is now at Brussels, and is to be soon at Paris. He is wrote to to give you the money and to send the account here. It is at least as much as Mr. Murray had, and he may have some more of the public money, which he perhaps got in Scotland, which he'll tell you himself. He is a sensible man and knowing in his way, which is a merchant. I believe he left the money in Scotland but is to draw it to France. He was of very good use to us in Scotland, and is very zealous in the King's interest. I am glad I have once had occasion to write to you of your receiving money and not about giving it out. I congratulate Sir T. Higgons on his safe arrival after all his fatigue. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to SIR JOHN ERSKINE.

1716, July 17. Avignon.—Empowering him as his plenipotentiary to negotiate and treat in his name with the King of Sweden. Noted in margin that Sir John went no further than Lübeck. *Entry Book 5, p. 14.*

JAMES III. to SIR JOHN ERSKINE.

1716, July 17. Avignon.—Instructions. You are to correspond with and give the best intelligence you can to the principal Secretary of State.

You are to endeavour to give such impressions of us and our affairs to the Princes by whose Courts you pass as may incline them to embrace our interest.

When you arrive at Hamburg you are to find a way of writing to Gen. Hamilton in the King of Sweden's service, and let him know you are come so far in your journey to wait on the King of Sweden from us, but that you had our orders to stop there, till you should hear, if he thinks you going further could tend to our service, and if the King of Sweden be willing to enter into measures with us on a memorial lately sent him from Paris.

If you find it advisable on the advice given you by Gen. Hamilton, you are to proceed to where the King shall happen to be, to deliver him our letter, and to endeavour to bring him into such measures as may conduce to our service, and, if he be willing, you are to enter into treaties with him on our account conform to the powers given you. You are to endeavour to obtain from him a convenient place of residence in some part of his dominions for us, and such of our subjects as shall resort to us.

You are also to endeavour to get him to receive into any of his ports such of our ships of war as shall return to their duty by leaving the usurper's service and to employ them and such others of our subjects as shall resort to his dominions in his service till we have occasion for them ourselves.

You are likewise to endeavour to procure from him such assistance of troops, arms, and ammunition as will be necessary to an attempt for restoring us to the throne of our ancestors.

You are to promise and contract in our name a strict friendship and alliance with him obliging us to contribute all we can to the recovery of his dominions so unjustly taken from him by our enemy, the Duke of Brunswick, and those in confederacy with him, and to such other things as may conduce to his interest suitable to our circumstances at present or after being restored by his aid to the possession of our kingdoms. *Ibid. p. 15.*

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 18.—“Martell (Mar) will find changes of consequence in the enclosed from Abram (Menzie), and I hope it may be thought fit on this occasion to make some application to Aylmer (Argyll). A line from Patrick (James), if it could be conveyed by a fit person, might produce good effects. Things on that

side seem to be in a mighty ferment, and 'tis, I believe, not in Herne's (Hanover's) power to quiet them. Straitton's letter seems not to have much in it, tho', not having that cipher, I do but guess at the names in it. Martel's letter and cipher were given to his correspondent, Dr. Ingleton, to forward. Abbot Fleming is a very loyal man, who, I know, would undertake anything for Patrick's service, but he is now very old, being about 80, and, I fear, has no great access to the present Court of Vienna. On considering David's (Duke of Lorraine's) letters to Patrick Andrew (Queen Mary) thinks it noways proper to make any application to Elmor (the Emperor) at present, and indeed there appears not the least probability of any success that way in this conjuncture. But as to what relates to Mettle (the marriage) Andrew, and indeed everybody, thinks it of the last importance to follow it out without more loss of time. Patrick's letter on that subject to Robison (? O'Rourke) is excellently well turned, and I hope at least it will be sent by Robison, if he goes not himself, that Peregrin (? the Elector Palatine) and Carolina (? the daughter of the Elector) may see it, for it will determine them to give a positive answer, which I hope may be favourable.

Andrew has himself given Patrick a particular account of his conversation with Edward (the Regent), who, I believe, is now and will daily find himself more and more embarrassed in his own concerns, and may perhaps at last open his eyes to see his true interests. He himself could not deny to Andrew but that Patrick could not justify his leaving the place where he now is, unless open force and violence were used to oblige, and, I think, there is no appearance it can come to that yet a good while. When Jassemin (d'Iberville) comes, 'tis hoped he will give Edward a truer account than he has yet had of the posture of affairs on the other side, and that may contribute to open his eyes, for Edward and his partners believe nothing but what comes from their own people, and generally give much more credit to what comes from Selby (Stair) than to what comes from any of Patrick's friends. . . . Mr. Carnegie of Boswick is not yet come to this place. Sir W. Keith was yesterday to see Andrew. I hear Lord Ogilby is arrived but have not yet seen him."

M. RULLAND, tailor, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 18.—Bill for clothes, &c., amounting to 155 *livres*, 10 *sols*., with receipt of the above date at foot. *French*.

LOUIS D'ESPAGNE to CAPT. DOUGLAS.

1716, July 18.—Bill for wine, dinners, &c., with receipt at foot of the above date. *French*.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 19.—I received yours of the 12th. I have not sent you the last post's news though they're extraordinary,

because you have so many scribes here, but, since you will positively draw the curse upon you of hearing from me constantly, you shall be obeyed, and when you're tired I put it in my bargain you'll send me word without ceremony, next that you'll give me leave to write all the mad thoughts in my head, lastly that you'll never answer me but when the humour bids you. In return I expect, when your in England a very great man, and I come to you with a humble petition, you'll take none of the state necessary for a minister on you, but answer it immediately, and above all effectually. As for the news, Lord Argyle, Lord Silkert [Selkirk] Lord Ilay, Lord Orkney are turned out, and Lord Orrery, whose regiment is given to Mackkartney. The Prince is out of favour, but the last night's letters say he has sacrificed his friend and has got his pardon. Prince Ernest is made Duke of York, and the George has threatened to leave him successor to his new gotten throne and Regent of the kingdom. The war is declared with the Turks. Mr. Walpole is gone to Constantinople to try to make the peace. The English fleet has joined the Danish against our poor King of Sweden. They say they'll keep the Dutch troops still at London. I hope the spirit of division will increase among them and that the father's and son's quarelling about a thing that does not belong to them will be like the two dogs fighting for the bear's skin. I hope in their brutish rage they call one another usurper. We are every day with our neighbour (Sparre), who is a very Englishman, but I dont tell you any news of his, because Mr. Dillon, we suppose, is very constant, but I can assure you M. de Me[zieres] takes care to keep his friend up in his good intentions. I send your letter directed to Ireland directly to Lady Macdonnell, who is upon the place, who will send it to the person. The other I send to a friend in London, and not by the way I sent the other. It was too unlucky, but I could not foresee it. I dare answer these will have a better fate. It will be with joy I'll send you the answers. It's something so terrible to see such honest men so unhappy, but, I hope, we shall have our full revenge, at least the minds of the people give us room to think so, for there are more for us than ever. You shant be named to the people your letters are sent to ; it's too honest a name to send to London. Olive [Trant] is now here, I suppose, in public, for Dorington met her in Mr. Dallegar's coach at Lady Carington's. She told him she arrived from England two days before. McDonell parts for your court this week. Want of money has kept him here, but his friends will find it for him rather than he shall lose any more time. You'll find him grown very reasonable. The Duke of Berwick pretends to justify all the late actions by laying it on the French. Mr. Stanhope was at Westminster to see some youths and asked your son, if he was not sorry he had lost his estate and dignities by your being a rebel. He answered, it was not decided yet who were the rebels. When I wrote you a letter some time ago I was in a tiff, but I depend on your temper not to take any ill that's in it, for you ought to know woman has their humours.

Would you have me write to Lord Ilay from myself? We used to be very intimate, and he has often talked to me so as to show he was willing to go in with the honest party, if they took certain measures, but I'll do nothing without your advice, not knowing if he is not in correspondence with you directly, besides not being sure he would venture to answer a letter, for you know he is very cautious, but he has formerly talked to me freely enough upon his designs and inclinations to make me believe, now he's disobliged, he'd act right.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO L. INESE.

1716, July 19.—I enclose a letter from (*sic*) H. Straton, which I leave open for you to read and forward by the first post. I have said no more of the affair between Martel (Mar) and Musgrave (Lord Marischal) than I thought was absolutely necessary, and Patrick (James) thinks it is right, who has seen the whole letter. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO H. STRATON.

1716, July 19.—I have been much too long in acknowledging yours of 2 May o.s. and a part of yours of 25 May o.s. to Mr. Jacson (Inese), but I had not anything material to say. Another reason that made me delay writing was, "that I might be able to tell you something of an affair of a friend of yours, Mr. Kirktone (James) which we have been in much apprehension about. It is not yet fully determined and all means possible have been used to keep it from being in the wrong way, but, I fear, without success, and that we shall know the certainty too soon. Those with whom he lived some years ago and who you know have still by more ways than one great power over him are like to be brought to force him to lodge with Mr. Jarden (Italy), which he has the utmost aversion to do, and nothing but force will make him. He has made application to all round for another lodging, but can get none, so, if Okley (the Regent) persist, which, I am afraid, they will press him to do, and that he will not have the resolution to resist, what can Kirktone do?"

He must yield to force for some time, but I hope better days will yet come. His friends with Eden (England) seem to have lost none of their regard for Knox (James), but what can they do against Alexander (the army) of themselves, so long as his friends are united and he so strong, and there is no appearance of their getting help anywhere else? So there must be recourse to the old cure, patience, which I have no doubt will yet do in time. I thought it was fit to let you know this, that friends with you may not be surprised or dejected upon its happening.

I hope it shall not do our friend so much hurt as is intended by it, and I am really of the opinion it will not, though it be not to be chosen if it could be avoided. I am extremely glad that you got what was enclosed in mine of 6 May so rightly ordered, and I hope it has had the effect in your parts was intended by it

as it has had elsewhere, being now in all the languages almost of Europe.

I thought after it Johnie (Mar) would have had no more occasion to say anything for his own justification, and that it had proceeded from Hammond (Huntly) and of such kind of people only all that had been maliciously said of him, but I find he was mistaken, and that people were concerned in it that he had less reason to expect it from, nay as little as from any in the world, and you will think so when I tell you it is Mitchell (Lord Marischal), which perhaps you have heard of ere now. What provoked him to it God knows, but I am sure he did not deserve it at his hands. I confess it is cruel upon Johnie, but he has learnt to bear such kind of things, and he does it the more easily that he is sure, when the truth comes to be known, it will justify him with all reasonable honest men. Mitchell has not gained much by it here nor will he perhaps elsewhere. It is neither for Knight's (James') interest nor their own reputation who are now with them that they should be quarrelling amongst themselves at this time, and Johnie is resolved to do it with none of them, but to live well with all (at least in appearance) so since their meeting nothing of any difference or misunderstanding has appeared, and it will be none of Johnie's fault if it do not go on so. Keith (James) has been as obliging to Mitchell as ever, though he has spoken pretty plainly to him as to what he had heard of him, so that he has nothing reasonable to complain of. The ground he gives for the disobligation with Johnie (which by the bye has only been spoken of since he came on this side the water) is so far fetched and nonsensical in itself that I will not make my letter the longer by writing it, only it is at Johnie's coming last to Stanhope (Scotland). I have seen it in some cases before now, that when one man resolves to be against another for reasons that he is ashamed to own, first [he] shows his dislike of him and then finds a reason for it. It was necessary to find some other reason than what was given with Stanhope, for what was said there reflected as much on Knox as Johnie. The design by it was to remove Montague (Mar) from Kirkton, and when Mitchel came to Peter (Paris) I have reason to believe that Burton (Berwick) and Bates (Bolingbroke) encouraged him in the affair. I am sure that Montague will never let Kirkton be made uneasy upon his account, if his staying or going can make him easy and quiet, he will cheerfully embrace either. Mitchel is almost single in this affair. Johnie leaves it to Knox to do in it what he pleases, but I see little appearance of Mitchel's having a mind things should be set right again. I know he is uneasy within himself at not finding his plot take, but in outward appearance all looks easy, and as if there were no such thing, and I hope it will continue so, but enough of this. There is another thing which I hear makes a noise against Montague,

Meffen

that is a story of (A.B.) Nuttum (7), that he should have been employed by Montague in making conditions for him with

Arbuthnet (Argyle) without regard to others, and that Nuttum had tricked Montague out of a letter in his own hand which would prove this, and that this was even after Knox was with them. The story was this, at Nuttum's own desire Montague did employ him to meet with a friend of Arbuthnet's to know what he could do as to a message sent him some time before, but Montague would not meddle in this till he had first advised it with Mitchell and Duncan (Lord Drummond) who both approved of it. Nuttum desired that his name might not be mentioned, so, when Montague told them of the thing, he did not tell the person he was to employ. Nuttum met with Arbuthnet's friend, and came back to Montague and told him of a great deal that had passed and that Nuttum was to write to him. Montague told him what he thought he should say in his letter, which after he wrote he brought to Montague, who made several alterations in it and some additions with his own hand, which he gave Nuttum to write out fair and send, which he said he would do from his own house where he was going that night, as I believe he did. Next night the news came of Knox's being come, who as soon as Montague met with, he told him all the particulars of this story (some of which I cannot write) and he was fully satisfied in it and thought it was good service as things then stood, upon which he gave Nuttum a very good reception when he saw him. Montague asked Nuttam afterwards once or twice for the draft of the letter which he had amended that he might show it to Knox. Nuttum said he had left it at home but would bring it the first time he went there, which he never did, and Montague was not so solicitous about it as to ask after it again. Now what provoked Nuttum to make a noise about this affair I cannot conceive. He did it pretty airy (early) so it could not be, as I since hear he says, to vindicate himself of any aspersion that was cast upon him by his letters being found in Arbuthnet's friend's pocket when he died, for he died not till some time after it. Montague never spoke of Meffen's

Nuttum's name in it but to Knox, till after he heard that he had done it himself. I must say it was not handsomely done of Nuttum, but I wished he had showed the letter, for Montague tells me that it will answer for itself and him too. I must desire of you for satisfying my curiosity that if this letter ever comes to be shown by Nuttum, that you may send me a copy of it as exact as to the alterations and conditions as you can.

Clephan

Poor Xoukrzm is now with us after a very long tedious journey, but he is pretty well. He left with Stanhope some of Knox's money which Knox desires may be put into your hands for defraying what you have occasion to disburse upon his

Jo Corser

Clephan

account. Q1: Xlhguh, his brother, has the money and Xoukrzm wrote about it to be given you last post. There are some small things which Knox owes with Stanhope which he desires you may clear, of which I send you a note inclosed.

There has been application made to Kirktone in relation to the son of Mall (Sir John McClean), who since his father's death must be in a bad way. Kirktone desires that you may speak to some of his relations to take care of the boy, and he will allow something for his maintenance and education. His nearest friend of his own name is the most proper person to do

Glendarule

it, if he be his own master, since his uncle Soumwzheou, I presume, is not. I will expect to hear from you of this and what ought to be ordered upon it, but pray let the boy be taken care of in the meantime. There are some of his friends wrote to, to speak to you of it and concert it with you.

The papers you write of that are secured, I think better to leave there for some time than to venture bringing them over.

Seals

Keith left a box with Mrs. Smith (Lady Stormont) with his Guzog in it. If you find it safe to send it over in one of your ships that come to Bordeaux for wine, he desires you may do it.

Forbess is to be with us in a little time, and his son you wrote of is with him, so I need say nothing of that, only there shall be nothing wanting that is in my power to serve him or any belonging to him.

Mastertone (Mackintosh) is also to be with us one of these days. I am told he went to visit Burton and spoke so to him before company that he was much out of countenance.

We think it very odd that we hear nothing of the skipper, Gen. Gordon

Sum. Slhwlm. That they might not suffer for the want of a ship

z Grqk care has been taken of that and one sent for them some time ago, which is fit they should know if you have any way of sending to them. I hope it shall have better luck than the last.

Sum. Slhwlm has the luck likewise to be very much out of favour with Mitchel, and there were great complaints to be made of him, but Keith prevented them and told he would hear nothing of that kind, for that he believed everybody had done what they thought for the best.

I do not see indeed how Sum. Slhwlm is to be blamed. He has certainly acted a very honest good part and I long to have a good account of him, and those with him, particularly of poor Soumwzheou who deserves as well as any man can do.

Lighton (Leslie) has wrote a letter to Brewer (the Bishop of Edinburgh) which will be sent under your cover in a day or two for the use of friends. It was thought very proper upon this occasion, and Brewer and you will know best the right use to be made of it. My sincere compliments to Mr. Brewer, and I can assure him Kirktone has great confidence in him. I wish it were in my power to serve him, for I esteem nobody more. Mr. Duncan, who is just now come in to me, salutes you, and if you have any news of his family will be glad to know it." *Draft in Mar's hand.*

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 20. Paris.—I have yours of the 12th, and shall forward the enclosed for Lieut. Raite with orders in case of his being out of the way to be delivered to her Grace. I am much concerned one was not come to hand. All for her Grace or Mr. Raite I forwarded to George Midleton, Thomas Paterson or Mr. Ouchterlony, but, though I wrote frequently to the two first and begged an answer, I have not a word from any of them. At the same time I am persuaded they delivered what came to them, and I don't find I have any letters miscarried to the last, though he is as much afraid to send me an answer as the others. I fancy Pourie and Barrowfield will send me theirs to enclose, but the latter, being to see the Queen this evening, may fail writing. Bracco Graham and Major Erskine have drawn each, and I have paid each, 300 *livres* which Mr. Dicconson has ordered me.

THOMAS FOTHERINGHAM of POWRIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 20. Paris.—I had your letter last night. All the return I can make is that I shall always preserve a grateful sense of the many obligations I owe your Grace. Since the King allows me to wait on him, I shall do it so as soon as possible. His offer to share with his subjects is so charmingly obliging that it ought so to knit their hearts to him in love and loyalty that they ought to endure the greatest hardships with pleasure to serve him, and, as his offer is highly generous, so I think no honest man will take one farthing from him, so long as he has a groat of his own. The Queen received me very graciously. I resolve to wait on her again and ask her commands before I part.

THOMAS ST. CLAIR to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, [July 20].—As he is much straitened for money, desiring him to order Mr. Gordon to pay him that account for Burgundy and Champagne furnished to the Duke of Mar, for Paterson desired him to come to him for payment the day they parted from Perth, but being in such confusion he thought it not proper to trouble him, adding that Mr. Gordon had been so kind as to advance him 100 *livres*, for he had not a farthing, and desiring him to acquaint the Duke of his being in that country and to ask his orders how he is to dispose of himself. With account of the wine, viz., 40 bottles of Burgundy at 7s. each and 4 of Champagne at 7s. each. *On the other side,*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 20. Paris.—I received yours of the 12th and delivered the enclosed to Powrie and Barrowfield. I want to be confirmed if the letter for Th. Brown be for Linlithgow. I was sure of my friend Wm. Brown before I sent it. I think it strange there's yet no orders about Mr. Elphinstone. My

Lord's footman, Wm. Bavons, was parted before your orders came. I gave St. Clair 100 livres in part payment of the above account. He wanted it much, and has two children along with him to add to his misery. God help him and many honest men. I have but a melancholy post of it. I was obliged to give also Major or Capt. Crighton 100 livres to relieve his clothes. For God's sake what must be done with such people? Must they starve? I have crowds of them about me several times a day.

DURAS (SIR PATRICK LAWLESS) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 20.—We have nothing new here save that it's generally reported that Cardinal del Giudice has desired the King's leave to lay down his employment of Inquisitor General, which, they say, his Majesty admitted of, and that a courier has been despatched to Rome to desire his Holiness' consent. He has not assisted in Councils since he retired from the Palace. Most people believe he will retire to Rome.

I gave you an account in most of my letters these two months past how little appearance I saw of anything essential being done here for Mr. Le Vasseur (James), though I am persuaded Mr. Alin (King of Spain) is a very sincere friend and well wisher of his, and would do handsomely by him, if well seconded. Mr. de Janson (Alberoni) could do a great deal towards it, but I very much apprehend he is biassed another way, for the reasons in my former letters, which are grounded on experience and the general opinion of all knowing people here. It is therefore that I believe it would be convenient

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 n t h e k i n g ' s c o n f e s o r
 3, 19, 6, 9, 1, 5, 3, 7, 14, 10, 18, 3, 8, 9, 14, 18, 15, who is undoubtedly very zealous for Mr. Le Vasseur's service. He has besides a greater share than anybody but Mr. Duclos (Queen of Spain) in Mr. Alin's confidence and esteem, and for these reasons ought to be engaged by all possible means to continue his good intentions and offices. He must not be looked on as a person with no further views than to remain as he is at present, for I am persuaded he aims at greater matters from Mr. Dutertre (? Rome) and it would not be amiss that he should be made sensible that Mr. Le Vasseur would favour him with his good offices with Mr. Druot (the Pope) towards the effectuating of them, provided he renders him service with Mr. Allin. This may be easily insinuated to him by me, if the letters I proposed in my former ones were writ to him in acknowledgment of the zeal and goodwill he professes and really has for Mr. Le Vasseur's interest. Any of the kind thought convenient to be writ to him from Mr. Pussole (Avignon) may be sent under my cover, and I will take care to deliver and make the best possible use of them. It will be necessary in this case he be apprised of the justice I do to his sentiments for Mr. Le Vasseur, to augment his confidence

in me, and engage him to enter into such measures as may be most proper to promote his service here. An obliging letter to him from Mr. Olivier (Duke of Mar) in Mr. Le Vasseur's name, and some acknowledgments from Mr. Dutertre would answer that end and give way to greater overtures. I beg you to let me know Mr. Le Vasseur's sense of this, and, if he approves of it, no time ought to be lost in the execution. Whatever steps are made in it must be entirely kept from Mr. Janson's knowledge, who would traverse all the other's measures if he knew anything of them.

J. MENZIES to THOMAS BAYARD (L. INESE).

1716, Monday, July 9[-20].—Mr. Shaw's (the King of Spain's) factor thinks of sending one again in a few days, and therefore I defer writing freely to Mr. Morris (Mar) till then. "I find by a letter to Mistress Watson (? Lady Westmorland) from her sister (? Lady Middleton) that Winny's (Menzies) packet, in which was the letter from Mr. Shrimton (Shrewsbury), had come safe. Mistress Watson is gone into the country to Northamptonshire, where she has relations and concerns, and in a month or six weeks Mr. Shrimpton goes also, and will bring her up. She is very desirous as well as Winny that Mistress Jean (James) give some kind answer to the Dr. (Shrewsbury) because as it is highly necessary to preserve and manage such useful friends, there is a particular regard due to the Dr. at present, since he has been mightily courted by Leonora (King George) of late, but has positively avoided having anything to do with her, and indeed despises her as she deserves.

I find nothing but confirmation of what I wrote before as to Mistress Jean's abode, and I am glad to find by the letters that others have, that that fear is much abated. But you say nothing of it, and your last is of the 27th of June, that is three weeks ago.

Winny has broached a proposal for a present settlement for her, and a very particular one, which might be of the last advantage for her character in the world, and for her visiting Mistress Edgbury (England), if it could be rightly concerted with those concerned. But it must be the utmost secret, whether she relish it or not, or whether it can be effected

Gibraltar

or not. What would she think of 9 Myrbswusb 568? But I shall say no more of it here, nor of any further private concerns at present.

As to our news and the public. His Majesty parted on Saturday morning, embarked about noon, and set sail with a fair wind, so that we reckon him in Holland before now, but till an express come of it, we are in a kind of interregnum. The patent for the Prince and Regency is not published nor declared, nor do we know particularly what are the limitations upon him, but it is generally said he can change nobody in any post, out or in, above a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Argyle was out of all, last week. Asked an audience, but was refused. Went into the country for three days, but was here on

Saturday at St. James', and appeared in the crowd with the rest, to wish his Majesty a good journey. Acts the philosopher and courtier mightily, pretending to vast submission; whatever remains *alta mente repostum*.

Many malicious reports are spread as to the manner of the King's going away; his signing the death warrant for six and twenty to die on Friday; his meeting by chance in the streets some of the prisoners going to Westminster to their trial and showing no act of mercy as is usual (they say) in such chances all the world over; his looking out with pleasure on Colonel Oxbrow's head on Temple Bar, and on the scaffolds on Tower Hill; with many other such stories, which do not a little inflame the people. But by the awe of the army, we are in as profound quiet and peace as if there were not the least discontent in the nation, nor the least ground of dispute."

DAVID AVERY to QUEEN MARY.

[1716, July 20.]—Served a merchant in London 7 years, and is free of that city; knows most of the King's friends and how far they will engage themselves to effect a restoration which cannot be done any other way than what he laid before her Majesty the last time he was admitted to an audience. He had a post in the Bank of England, and kept it as long as he could, till obliged to take the oaths incumbent on all employed in public affairs, which he refused to do. All the directors there as well as most other public places are rebels to King James, but they gave him that post and never suspected him. Brought no letters from England for fear of discovering anybody. Had laid out what money he had of his own and what some worthy persons had entrusted him with, upon what he entreats an audience. Few know of the same but her Royal self, and those that do are for the most part ministers of the Church of England called Nonjurors, of whom he is an unworthy member. They with some others by their interest will supply money which will be collected from several able and loyal persons in England, to carry on this third and last happy attempt. If they would with humble submission to his Majesty's pleasure authorize him to settle this affair in England, he would venture the greatest danger. Has a considerable number who, he is sure, would go with him to the gates of death. He has tried them already, and, though he has lost horses and arms and been deeply concerned, they cannot prove anything against him. After he got clear, he returned to his former calling of merchandizing. He then had an opportunity of doing further service for his Royal Master. Though he was but three times in custody, yet never distinguishing himself in taverns or coffee houses and having many Whiggish friends, he got clear. He has come over on pretence of getting a further correspondence by way of business and no one knows where he is. He will return, and hopes in a short time to see his lawful sovereign happily settled on the throne. He again desires to lay the fact as briefly as he can before her

Majesty, viz., he has several trusty friends, and proposes to complete this second happy restoration by going first to all the towns where the rebel soldiers are, and, being well known in most of them, and, where he is not, having people that are, so to order it as to have all their arms and horses taken up by able men in one night, and all ready to march to meet their master and set him on the throne at once, for he is credibly informed no foreign troops can be expected to do any service, they are now so strong, though half of them would be honest had they any assurance, for several officers have assured him of their loyalty and have heartily wished there was any assurance of bread for them to do so, but they are loth to leave their bread and fool away their lives as some have already done. Has waited in hopes to have been admitted an audience to the Duke of Ormonde, by two or three letters he bore, one to Gen. Ecklin, one to Mr. G. Bagnall, and one to Mr. Leslie, whom he saw three times. His own or rather that for his father he delivered and he bore it to Avignon. Mr. Bagnall's, he took the freedom [to enclose], not having an answer from Mr. Leslie, as he promised, nor to Mr. Butler's, [nor] Mr. Gordon's who was with him as well as the writer when he took coach, which is three weeks that day. Had likewise two letters for Brigadier Nugent, and has now delivered them, but at his first arrival at Paris he was with his regiment in Normandy. Mr. Bagnall's he enclosed in another and one to Dr. Leslie by the post to remind him. Could the writer see the Doctor or hear from him it might be of great service. Though the Doctor is not so well acquainted with him himself, he must know Dr. Hicks, late Dean of Worcester, Robert Nelson, Sir C. Littleton and many others. Doubts not, when he has once more consulted with Mr. Dicconson, they, with her Majesty's consent and all good Christians' prayers, will hear better news and see better times. It is come to pass already that two regiments are obliged to guard the City of London every night, and he hears that confirmed, which he told her Majesty, of the dragoons that were driven out of Bristol, and they are ready to do the same almost everywhere. The writer and many others have had not a little on their hand to keep many in heart. Was told not 10 weeks ago at Oxford they were ready and almost impatient, and would that their money and plate were all at his Majesty's and the Duke of Ormonde's service. 8 pages.

LORD OGILVY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 21. Paris.—Informing him that after a long course of fatigue and dangers he was arrived there, where he awaits his commands, but intends to stay there if it be not necessary for him to go to Avignon.

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1716, July 21. Avignon.—Thanking him for his letter of 28 April, and informing him of the zeal with which the Vice-Legate

Salviati discharges his duties and of the marks of kindness and civility he receives from him daily. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 176.*

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 22. Rouen.—I had a letter from the Duke of Mar and delivered Lady Hatcher's letter. She will write to her Grace. My brother will take special care of my young lord. A French frigate is in Havre Road, inquiring after ships from and to Scotland. They will lose their pains. We have no news of poor Boyn, Gen. Gordon or any of those left behind. I am in hopes to get Boyn's pension he had from the late King of France continued to him. I have got Monsr. de Torcy and the Duke of Luxembourg to present and recommend a memoir I have given in to the Council about it. *Enclosed,*

ROBERT KAY to JOHN PATERSON.

Since being here my very good friends Messrs. Gordon and Arbuthnot have done all possible to get me an employment, but trade being so dead it has proved ineffectual. There is nothing I desire more (next to serving my King) than to be recommended to the King of Suedland's service, in which I earnestly entreat your favour. Rouen, 20 July, 1716.

M. VIDAL to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 22.—Bill for a nightgown.

THE DUKE OF MAR to L. INESE.

1716, July 23.—I had yours of the 18th this morning with Abraham's (Menzies') and H. S[trato]n's enclosed. The first tells of great things indeed, and what will in time, I hope, produce good effects for Patrick (James). It is thought yet too soon a while to make any applications to Aylmer (Argyle), but in a little time I hope it may be done with success, though I'm afraid as long as he finds himself so well with the son, he'll hardly look our way.

I think Andrew (Queen Mary) has done wonders with Edward (the Regent), and I would fain hope now that storm will blow over, though I do not yet think it sure. I wish Jessemine (d'Iberville) were come, for, if he be an honest man, the accounts he brings cannot, one would think, fail of opening his Master's eyes.

Enclosed is one I wrote by direction to Abraham, which you'll read to Andrew and forward the very first post, and put the other also into the post, it being likewise about Patrick's affairs to another hand. It is very hot weather now for writing and makes me do it very unwillingly. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to J. MENZIES.

1716, July 23.—To-day I have seen yours of the 2nd (o.s.) to Mr. Jardine (Inese) with some others to the same purpose, and we will long to know what further happens in these matters, which, I am persuaded, cannot but in the end tend to Richard's (James') advantage, but we are impatient to hear from you some methods for improving so fair an opportunity. "Some with us are for beginning the The trade immediately, if it were but by endeavouring to get some stockings (ships) to send to the mercat, but by all the advices from our friends with you it seems to be their opinion that it's better to delay opening the trade till there be plenty of other commodities, and our declining upon this to enter into other measures makes some of our own company very uneasy and angry with some of us. When friends with you alter their opinion in this, we depend on your letting us know it, and in the meantime we must do the best we can to make those with us easy.

I formerly told you that it is impossible to get O'Brian (the Regent) to furnish any commodities necessary at this time, and that the only hope we have is from Sangster (King of Sweden), to whom Stevens (James) has lately sent a messenger of his own with full powers to enter into a joint trade (treaty) with him. The principal thing that will be wanting with him to make him come into these measures will be a sufficient quantity of muslin (money), and if Edgbury (England) could make him sure and easy about that there's little doubt of his coming into that affair heartily. Were it not fit therefore if anything can be done in this with Edgbury, that somebody should be immediately sent from him to Sangster to give him satisfaction in this, and to concert with him and the messenger Stevens has sent there necessary measures for prosecuting this affair? Clark (James) and O'Neal (Ormonde) are fond of this project, and desire you will lay it immediately before their co-partners, that no time may be lost, and it will be pretty odd if Edgbury will not be assistant in this way, since there appears no other way of opening the trade which they seem bent on, nor indeed no other way of keeping them from sinking altogether.

We have heard nothing further of Stevens' journey, and the delay makes us hope the storm may blow over, but that is still uncertain and O'Brian's cowardice and sneaking so much to gain Baxter's (King George's) friendship makes us apprehend everything they desire of him. It is a sad thing to be so much in some folks' power. In my last I told you the only way how to make it otherwise. I wish Jessamine (d'Iberville) may make him alter his way when he comes.

We have no account of that packet you sent by Mr. Shaw's (King of Spain's) factor, and I'm in great apprehensions about it, for Mr. O'Neal had one since my last to you by the same conveyance of 20 June, which I take to be several days later than that packet. O'Neal has wrote to the person who used to receive them on this side to enquire about it and you had better get the

factor spoke to about the same. I have always found that the common post is the surest way of any. . . .

Pray let us have an account of all the great changes that we hear are amongst your statesmen, and what is become of the great Duke of Marlborough, since none of the last letters mention him."

Postscript.—Clark (James) desires you to let Mr. Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) know that young Massey has delivered his message, and in answer to a query he makes you are to show him what I have now written to you, which is all he can say on it. Clark hopes Mr. Shrimpton is in no necessity of leaving Edgbury, at least for some time, and, if it would be no hurt to him, he thinks it very much for his interest he should still continue with him. *Copy, partly in Mar's hand.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO ANNE OGLETHORPE in London.

1716, July 23.—I had yours of 28 June, o.s., two days ago, and saw to-day yours of 2 July, which tells of fine doings which cannot well fail of good effects in some time. The Baron (? James) thinks himself very much obliged to Mrs. Vere (? Anne Oglethorpe) and Spring (? Lord Oxford). We hear nothing more of Albert's (James') voyage, by which we would hope there may be no more of that affair, though it be still very uncertain and may come when least thought of, notwithstanding all the ways taken to prevent it. Spring seems not entirely to have a right notion of the Doctor's (the Regent's) advice for the course of mercury (journey to Italy), for, though he would pass it as an advice for the good of the patient, it is too evident it is only for his own ends, if he orders it without any regard to the effects it may have on the patient. The Doctor's uncle's (Louis XIV's) confidant (whom in future I shall call Mr. Thomson) is certainly very well inclined to the Baron, and he has reason to believe so even of late, but he has now but little interest, so cannot do much, though it were not amiss for Mr. Wall (? Lord Oxford) to send his advice to him in relation to Mr. Hope (? England) when he has an occasion, which may give him the more credit with the Doctor and afford him a rise to speak home on that subject with the better authority, but of this Wall himself can best judge. I believe there was a mistake in writing two of the names in my last, when speaking of the Doctor's persisting in his directions for Albert, in that case it should have been, the colonel (Ormond) and Reynard (Mar) would not be allowed to stay.

I believe you are right there's not heart kindness between the President (? the Regent) and Advocate Burley (Berwick), but by all appearance the President is resolved to trust him in an affair of his own, should it happen, as you may believe by what he has lately done for him. It was occasioned I believe on his uncle's account, but I'm afraid it will now continue and so much the worse for Savil (James).

Mrs. Hall is the same with Morley (Menzies) and what I said of your not sending for her was only that you might not on that

account delay immediately sending an account of what I wrote to Mr. Spring. Nobody has a greater regard for Morley and Munson than I, and I trust few so much.

I suppose Wall knows that Savil has sent many messages of late to Moore (King of Sweden) to get him to join in trade with him, but has as yet had no return, which I look on as caused more by difficulty of correspondence that way than any backwardness in him. Savil has now sent one himself directly fully instructed and empowered to enter into contracts with him. Money will be the principal thing wanting to make him enter into terms. There's no expecting that from the Intendant (? the Regent) nor from any as I see but from Brie (England) and it will be pretty odd if he will do nothing that way, since 'tis the only way left to retrieve the trade. Mr. Spring can judge well of this, and if there can be anything done with Brie in it to purpose. Ought not one be immediately sent from him to assure Moore of it, and to concert all that with him and Savil's messenger.

You may be sure Albert will not stir from where he is without absolute necessity compel him, which I hope will not happen, but, if it does, Wall's advice of what's proper to be done to prevent its being of bad consequence will yet come in time, so we long much for Mr. Edwards' (? Lord Oxford's) steward's visit.

Pray let Mrs. Koningsman (Menzies) know that I'm fain to know of her having received five of mine which I wrote her since that of 13 May which she mentions in hers of 11 June, and that I do not write to her now because I'm afraid my letters by that address miscarry, so she should send me another. *Draft in Mar's hand.*

[J. MENZIES] to MICHEL FRIBOURG [L. INESE].

1716, Thursday, July 12[-23].—The express arrived last night that his Majesty was landed in Holland Monday afternoon. To-day the Grand Council sat, and the Commission of Regency was read, yet nobody seems to know the particulars without doors, nor what are the limitations or conditions as to the Prince and Council &c. *Enfin*, though it is now 11 p.m., you cannot find two men agreed where the kingship is lodged and to whom our allegiance is due. But one would think it cannot and should not be long a secret.

The matter of the condemned prisoners is at this minute no less uncertain, though their appointed day of dying is to-morrow. Most people indeed say that in general mercy will prevail, but on what ground is more than I can say. To-morrow is their day, and so they have been dying these six days.

Your cousin, young Laurence Pitts (Prince of Wales), seems angry at Williamson (the Whigs) and Chilton (? Cadogan), and as if he would side with Trevor (the Tories), some of whose family are gaping and wishing for the opportunity, but how they can unite after what is passed seems pretty strange, if anything can be strange here.

JAMES MURRAY to MR. LE BRUN (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, July 12[-23]. London.—Yesterday I had yours of 30 June acknowledging mine of the 6th o.s., but am not yet certain whether you understood it in the manner I intended. I am overjoyed Mr. Killigrew (James) remembers me and thinks well of me. Whatever others may have done, I acted a sincere and zealous part for his service. As to my private affairs, now I have got clear of my creditors, I'm determined to pursue my old trade with the utmost application I am capable of, and will run any risk to promote the interests of my correspondents according to the commands I receive from them. But I suppose the misfortunes of my two relations are not unknown to you, which will make it impossible for me to reside here, it being too expensive for my small stock. Kath. Bruce's account book I was obliged to destroy on a sudden occasion, but shall be able to make up that loss before next post. In the meantime please receive the following account of your friends. It is impossible for you to imagine the confusion in which Mr. Hannes (King George) has left his family in town, and the disorder in which their friends, relations and servants are at present. His son and he are at the utmost variance. Mr. Ashburnham (Argyle) and his brother have been turned out of the family, notwithstanding their great services to it, with all the circumstances of contempt and ill usage possible, and thus upon the representations of some of their fellow servants over the young gentleman's belly; yea, to that extremity were matters carried that, the son having for some days shewed a desire to continue Ashburnham in his service, he at last received a message, importing little less, as I am credibly informed, than that both should go to gaol if he did not dismiss him. This was not to be withstood, and accordingly he was dismissed, but was to take leave of Mr. Hannes that morning he went out of town. However, it is certain that no person of his name, or who is any ways related to him, will be allowed to serve in any station. He maintains his interest with the young gentleman, and endeavours with such success to inflame him against those whom he takes to be the authors of his disgrace, that he would certainly at this moment hang some of them, if he could. This they themselves are sensible of, and so you may foresee what good agreement is like to be amongst them. What may be the consequences of these divisions nobody can positively determine, but sure the enemies of the family have reason to rejoice to see things come to this pass, and may expect everything from thence, provided nothing diverts these things from producing their natural effects.

As for news the town is full of it. The King is gone to Hanover without naming any precise time for his return, and the Jacobites have malice enough to say he is so tired of the people of this country that he never will. The regard you know I always had for his Majesty makes me regret an accident which happened the day before he went out of town; which was, that he unluckily met a number of the rebel prisoners going down to

receive sentence of death, who stopped his coach, being attended with a numerous mob. The people had an expectation that he would have ordered them to be pardoned, which happened so far other ways, that I have reason to think some of them will be executed to-morrow. I can easily foresee the horror this ill-timed piece of severity will raise and the disservice it will do to the King and royal family, which is a strong reason to make any honest man sorry for it, though he has no concern for the rebels themselves.

The Prince of Wales is to our great joy left guardian of the kingdom and is invested with a full power to govern it, though, it is said, this power is limited by instructions in a paper apart. But, as the commission does not relate to these instructions, they cannot invalidate any exercise of the regal power, for they can amount to no more than a trust between his Majesty and the Prince, which the public neither knows nor can take any notice of. General Cadogan at present commands the army under my Lord Marlborough's shadow, but how far he will be able to support himself in the possession of that power is uncertain, for he is without doubt in great disfavour with his Royal Highness. The Earl of Sunderland has got a grant of an employment during life worth at least 10,000*l.* a year. This, with my Lord Argyle's removal, sufficiently demonstrates the power my Lord Marlborough or his friends have at Court. My Lord Sunderland is going to the Spa, and the Duke and Duchess of Montagu to Aix. I hear this morning arrived an account that his Majesty was safely landed on t'other side. But what will be the form or spirit of the new administration a little time will inform us. I shall be glad to know if you rightly understood mine of the 6th, because it might be of great use for the future.

JAMES III. to LORD A[RRAN ?]

1716, July 23. Avignon.—Commission appointing him to be commander-in-chief of all his forces both by sea and land in England and Scotland during the absence of the Duke of Ormonde. *Entry Book 5, p. 16.*

GEORGE JERNINGHAM to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 24. Bruges.—I received your letter this evening with key and cipher and an enclosed to Sir H. P[aterson]. According to your instructions I will apply myself with all expedition to the business. The chief acquaintance I made there during my short stay was amongst a party truly zealous for his Majesty, but unprovided with means sufficient to assist him, for which reason I shall mostly apply myself to the other side. I desire my letters may come by way of Bruges, which will render them less liable to suspicion.

The DUKE OF MAR to WILLIAM GORDON.

1716, July 24. Avignon.—I suppose you have heard from Sir J. Erskine, before this reach you, how to address letters for him.

Two days after he left this the enclosed came to him under my cover, which I ventured to open. You had best return Mr. Ramsay's letter to him, in case he has anything to add or alter in it.

Sir John gave me a bill on you for 800 *livres*, so I hope Mr. Ramsay has not sent Sir John's money here. I believe I shall not draw on you for the 800 *livres*, but will give directions for disposing of it otherwise. Send me an account as soon as you can how money matters stand between us.

I have no return to four or five letters you were to forward for me to London, which makes me apprehend they are miscarried. Pray inquire about them of your correspondent to whom you sent them. Your son here is a very pretty fellow and behaves very discreetly. If it be in my power to serve him, I'll do it with pleasure.

Last post told us of great changes and fine doings in London, which makes us long to hear more of it.

Forward the enclosed for Sir J. Erskine by the first post.
Copy.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO SIR J. ERSKINE.

1716, July 24.—I hope this will find you well and well advanced in your journey. You have not been forgot since you left us.

We are in some better hopes of Truman's (James') continuing with Simson (Avignon) as long as he finds it convenient, but are not yet certain about it, and, if he should be obliged to go to Harry's (Italy), it will not be very soon. We used to say that ill is good at a distance, and it is not improbable but some things may intervene that may make Franklin (the Regent) alter his ways.

You will have heard of the jars and confusions in Haly's (Elector of Hanover's) family, which I know you'll be sorry for, and I suppose they will not end there, but a little time will show more of that.

Truman and Arnold (Ormonde) as well as Brumfield (Mar) thought it was fit to let friends with Crowley (England) know of a person being sent to Whitford (King of Sweden), and that the greatest difficulty which would be found in the affair with him, would be the want of tools (money), and that there was no appearance of getting them anywhere, if Crowley would not furnish them, and that, if friends with him found there was any good like to be done with him this way, that one should be sent immediately directly from them to let Whitford know it, and that he should concert all with him in conjunction with Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) who would be there at least as soon as he. This was wrote about by last post, and I am very hopeful it may have good effect. For certain reasons it was not thought fit to tell them who is the person sent, which I believe you'll think right, but, if any come from Crowley, Meinard cannot fail of getting notice of him at Whitford's, but the longer I think of it, the more I am of opinion that Meinard should go there, but

he'll be better able to judge of this when he comes to Daly's (Hamburg) and knows what posture Whitford's affairs are in. He may come to know something more certain of them in his way thither, and, if he does, we will expect to hear it from him. I will long to hear what success you have ground to expect in Mr. Meinard's own affairs. My compliments to Murphy (Dr. Erskine) when you see him. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the PRINCE DE VAUDEMONT.

1716, July 25.—It was only two days ago that I received yours of the 5th, with all the more pleasure since I found in it the frankness I might desire from one of the best friends I have in the world. His Royal Highness had already convinced me that I must not think of sending to Vienna. He had also communicated how impossible it is for him to receive me in his territories, which is too plain for me to feel surprised at it, or to take it ill in the slightest degree. However, in the apprehensions I was in, it was necessary to put myself in a position to convince the world that I had knocked at every door and that everything outside Italy was closed to me. As for these apprehensions they are not increased, and anything that occurs in England makes me rather hope that they will disappear entirely. However, we live in a strange world, and one should not believe oneself sure of anything.

I have heard nothing from Innsbruck to make me despair of that negotiation. It is my interest to push it on, and a refusal could not do me any harm. We know nothing of Sweden. We, notwithstanding, continue to lay our wants before the King, and to try to make him speak at a time when the want of assistance renders the best dispositions in the world useless. All my friends join you in exhorting me to patience. A design precipitated and badly embarked in would spoil everything, and, from the way things are going in England, there is every reason to hope some considerable change will soon take place there. You have in the Gazettes the news of that country; this country supplies me with none. The heat oppresses me, but does not injure my health. *French. Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR to SIR J. ERSKINE.

1716, July 25.—I wrote to you two days ago, and have little else to say, save to ask your pardon for making free with the enclosed, as I did with another of yours some days ago, but it was only a letter of Mr. Ramsay's. I wish now I had not opened the enclosed, for what it gives account of concerns you so nearly that it gives me a great deal of pain without being of any service to you.

I hope P[atricks] (*i.e.* Patrick Campbell of Monzie) and the three he names^w may yet order it so, that it will not be thought of value enough to be the occasion of their making you in a worse condition than you are. You have now the more reason to make use of all the interest Murphy (Dr. Erskine) can make for

* The three persons appointed to inquire about the silver mine on Sir John's estate.

you, though he will find it, I'm afraid, a harder task, than if this had not been discovered. Every day shows us more and more that we have the more reason to bestir ourselves to get Truman's (James') affair set right, for that can only give us relief, to which Meinard's (Sir J. Erskine's) journey to Whiteford (King of Sweden) I hope may very much contribute. Truman, whom I told of the unfortunate subject of the enclosed, is really in great concern for it. I hope by what's enclosed in P's letter you will find your friends are well.

I have not heard from Mrs. Brumfield (Lady Mar) since you wrote, which gives me some pain, for, if letters have not miscarried, it is certainly occasioned by her affair not going right, as I am afraid it does not by what Mrs. Arnold (Duchess of Ormonde) writes of her own affair being at a stand, and that she's at sea again.

I would fain hope now that what has happened to Jennings (Argyle) may make him think another way than he formerly did, and, were it not for the hopes he may have in Crafton (Prince of Wales), I would think it sure. *Copy.*

J. MENZIES to PATRICK BROWN or SAMUEL JONES (L. INESE).

1716, July 14[-25].—Since the bearer has had not only fidelity but skill and fortune before, and is now very confident of good passage, I take the opportunity both to send you some tea which was left in my hands by Mistress Watson (?Lady Westmorland) and which I thought to have sent by Jassemin (d'Iberville), but he went away so quick I lost the occasion, and shall touch on a few things.

The first is, that now in a very few days the person goes that has been designed from Mr. Honyton (Lord Oxford) to David Clark (? the French ministry) and others there, to convince and persuade them and O'Brian (the Regent) that it is light at noon-day and that 2 and 3 make 5, for his own interest as well as his honour, &c. I shall be more full by that occasion, and therefore shall now only tell you your friends beg you to mind two or three things in the present situation.

1. That all hands be put to work on your side with O'Brian for some of cousin Arnot's (the army's) effects, and since it is so critical a time and Edgbury (England) so well disposed, your friends of your own and Foley's (France) family ought not to be mealy mouthed or rebutted at anything.

2. That there be the utmost silence with you as to every material thing, and particularly as to those that do service here.

3. That none who are remarkably obnoxious be sent, or suffered to come back, hither. It is the utmost danger to themselves and it alarms friends. What can Blackwell (Ord) be going to do here?

4. That those who are yet with Heathcoat (the Highlanders) and were concerned in messages and negotiations may be called and carried away, for you may guess in this age what uneasiness that gives.

5. That the utmost industry be used with friends at Mr. Holloway's (Holland). This bearer can say some things as to that, and that post requires one of the best men you have, and I am still satisfied that good quantities of musseline (money) might be had there.

6. That necessary powers may be thought of for this place as to that commodity, with a short letter recommending the thing to all good friends from the most pressing reasons, which are indeed very strong.

SIR T. HIGGONS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 26. St. Germain.—“If I could have reached you with a letter from the other side the water I would not have deferred so long my congratulations for your happy escape with our royal master. . . . The public is more indebted to your Grace for your conduct in the happy conveyance of your royal charge into safety than it would be for twenty battles won. Be pleased to give the enclosed to the King, which is a justification of myself in a late transaction, for which I hear, though innocent, I lie under my master's displeasure, and consequently may be censured by yourself, but I don't doubt but that I shall always be able to clear myself by a honourable justification of my actions whenever I know the accusations against me.” . . .

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to JAMES III.

1716, July 26.—“Rochford's (the Emperor's) factor being lodged in the same house with me I thought it necessary for Arthur's (James') interest to make friendly acquaintance with him. He is a man of virtue and piety, and has the character of being very judicious and sincere. I perceive by what he says that the present situation of affairs and his master's immediate interest occasions more the good intelligence twixt the latter and Kenrick (King George) than any cordial amity. You know they made a defensive league without mentioning Kenrick's succession in Bernard (England). This factor is well informed of the present Duval (treaty) proposed for Botville (an alliance), and had several conferences with Frederick (Marshal d'Uxelles) on that head. He told him he could neither imagine nor believe Arthur would quit his friend Roger (Avignon) without being forced by troops to abandon him, that such an extremity would be an open rupture with Samuel (the Pope), which probably may produce ill effect, “*Nous avons en mains*,” dit Frederick, “*dequoy le faire sortir à l'amiable*.” This answer admits of different interpretations, that Edgar (the Regent) may make a private bargain with Arthur, or that he designs to gain his point by way of famine. Few or none believe him capable of so base and unworthy action as the latter. Saunders (Queen Mary) gave you a full account of the conference they had together, by which you see plainly that Davaux (France) intends to be guaranty for Kenrick's succession, and that there is no further question but of the manner. The good factor assures me that Bernard and

Milflower (Holland) press the conclusion with much vigour. Both desire earnestly by way of preliminary that Arthur should separate from his friend Roger. Edgar rejects this proposal, but promises at the same time, when Duval is concluded and signed, he will use his utmost endeavours to effect the matter before the ratification. All this is constant truth, as also Edgar's being much embarrassed about the manner of separating Arthur from Roger, not doubting he will meet with many difficulties. I hope Arthur has taken due measures to be sure of Samuel (the Pope) in this occasion, and that he is persuaded Edgar does not expect he will consent to the separation without being put to the last of extremities; not becoming even his character it should be thought he made the least step that may facilitate Botville so entirely opposite to his interest. I don't question but Arthur knows better than any other the evil and melancholy consequences of it, which may in some respects discourage his family both at home and abroad, if he had not done all [that] depends on him to oppose such unjust proceedings. His being forced to separate from his friend Roger in a violent manner will admit of difficulties not easy to be reconciled in regard to Samuel, and, if it should happen, the fact will be authentic and known everywhere, so that Arthur will be clear from all censure on that account after having done what lies in his power. 'Tis also to be feared if Botville takes effect without formal opposition of Arthur's side, that the present artificeous assembly in Bernard may insinuate he gave a tacit consent in order to preserve what Saunders possesses. How far or how much that may influence, Arthur is best judge.

27 July.—I was this morning near two hours with Jeffery (Baron Sparre), who is well informed concerning Botville. He is absolutely of opinion that Arthur should not separate from his friend Roger except by violence and force, and says both his character and interest would suffer by the separation if done either by connivance or in a private manner. He tells me 'twas stipulated by the Peace of Utrecht that Davaux should not directly or indirectly act against the succession then established by law in Bernard. Botville now in question is much deeper, being a mutual guaranty for Edgar's and Kenrick's, so that, if it takes effect, the league of course must be offensive. Kenrick is very high in this occasion and has already made several unreasonable demands touching the commerce and other material affairs. He insists on Edgar's engaging Humphry (King of Sweden) to transfer to him his pretension on the Duchy of Bremen, having proposed the same to the latter by Admiral Norris, who is in the Baltic Sea, promising an equivalent in money. Humphry rejects this offer, and, as Jeffery assures me, will hear no more of such proposals. All these difficulties, with Young's (Stair's) arrogant way of proceeding, occasioned great strifes and a falling out twixt him and Frederick, by which means the negotiation is broke off for some time; how long matters will remain in this situation is the great question. Jeffery believes, if the war in Hungary goes on, that may alter

the scheme of affairs, and encourage Edgar not to condescend to all the hardships imposed by Kenrick."

WILLIAM PEARSON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 26. Paris.—On behalf of himself and his fellow servant informing him that they arrived there from England last Friday with a great deal of danger, and that they are ready to serve the King either in the station they were in at Scoon as two under butlers or in any other, referring him for further information to John Barclay, the Duke of Mar's gentleman, who understands very well the hardships they underwent in making their escape from Aberdeen, for he was in the boat with them, and requesting his directions how they shall dispose of themselves, and asking that some money be ordered them to enable them either to go to Avignon or to return to where they came from.

CAPT. DAVID GEORGE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 26. Bordeaux.—It's only 17 days since the ship got to sea. By this time she is near her destination. Mr. Dicconson writing me the great straits made me incur as little expense as possible, having heard that Glengarry had made his peace for himself and others. There are 150 lbs. of powder of the ship's, which they can take, if they want it, for she can make no defence. There are near two tuns of brandy and $2\frac{1}{2}$ of wine on board. Should she be taken, not having powder and I not among them, if they get any sort of justice, they can't harm the people except the two first officers. Her clearance is for Drumfen (Trondhjem) in Norway. *Damaged.*

SIR J. ERSKINE to M. RUSSEL (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, July 26. Brussels.—I am this moment arrived here, but the person I came this way to find is gone out of town, nor can I tell where, as the landlord can only inform me of his being abroad. What I am to do next I cannot say, but I shall do something after I know where George is, and I have inquired of the different ways of performing what I intended. Mr. Mansell, as the devil would have it, is lodged in the same house, and will see me, but I hope he will not remember me.

COL. R. MACDONNELL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 26. Barcelona.—I arrived here last Friday, and next day delivered the King's letter to Prince Pio, who gave me the enclosed to-day for his Majesty. He is very well disposed to do all that depends on him to comply with the King's desire, and has writ to the Court of Spain to obtain an order to place those his Majesty sends to this service. He is also in hopes to obtain an order to give his own aggregation to those that come, in order that the Elector of Brunswick's resident from England should not take notice of it. I expect in two posts to be able to inform you of the Court of Spain's resolution, and will inform

you of the measures to be taken for those his Majesty sends. I address this, for fear of a mischance, under cover to Marquis de Villefranche. You will please explain if there be need of such measures.

JAMES GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 27. Rome.—After a tedious attendance of ten weeks at this Court there is no appearance of anything to be done for me. It's true I was conducted to the Venetian Ambassador, who told me nothing could be done for me till he went for Venice, promising to write to Card. Gualterio concerning me from thence, but it's now above five weeks since he left Rome, and there are no accounts from him concerning my affair. Not having received a farthing since I came here, and not being any ways provided for, I am perfectly at a loss what to do, hoping you will use your interest to support me one way or another. There is a report here that Brigadier McIntosh, with several other gentlemen, are arrived in the Highlands in order to make some effort for his Majesty's service. If so, I shall be heartily glad once more to venture my life in so good a cause, therefore I hope you will inform me of the certainty of it.

JAMES III. to FATHER D'AUBENTON.

1716, July 27. Avignon.—Requesting him to continue to use his good offices with the King of Spain to cultivate the inclinations he knows he has in secret towards him, and also to procure for him immediate pecuniary assistance from the King, as his most pressing trouble is the numerous family depending on him “tandis que l'hôte de ma mere la paye tres irregulierement, et que mon hôte a moy me donne un si modique secours qu'il ne suffit pas a la dixieme partie de mes besoins,” and assuring him that he will always seek with pleasure opportunities for proving the particular esteem he has for him. *French. Copy.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 28. Paris.—Concerning the receipt and forwarding of letters. Mr. Maurice Murray, Sir W. Keith, &c., had their letters delivered. The first has been several days ill of a fever.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Tuesday, July 28.—I have forwarded Martel's (Mar's) letters to Abram (Menzies) and H. Straitton. The two enclosed from Abram give all the news we have from that side. I very much fear some kind of coalition in the ministry which may appease and bring in the Tories, and be of bad consequence for us. I have not seen Andrew (Queen Mary) nor Dutton (Dillon) lately, and so know nothing new relating to Edward (the Regent). I am to morrow to visit Andrew, who is in perfect health.

DR. P. BARCLAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 17-28. Leyden.—Having concealed myself all this while in Scotland, not without danger, I at last made my escape and landed at Rotterdam last Wednesday. I design in a few days to go for Paris by Brussels, and shall be proud to receive your commands. I go by the name of Dr. Burnet.

CHARLES FORBES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 28. Amsterdam.—On my arrival at Hamburg I wrote and gave you an account of 200 *guineas* of your money left with me by John Paterson, when you left Montrose. I knew it was none of the public money, nor was my name in the list, which was the reason I did not deliver it to the General, though I must own, as I saw matters then going, I had readily kept half of it in my own hand. I likewise wrote to you of the Marquis de Croissy's civility to all those with me. I was afterwards pressed by him to make him a memorial of what was judged the occasion of the misfortune of our affair, and who was generally most blamed, with which I complied without respect of persons. I cannot tell but I have committed an error in doing this. What moved me most was my confidence in his Lordship's friendship for the King, and his promise only to use it for his own information. I send herewith an exact copy of it, that you may know wherein I am faulty, and that none else ever did or can see it. If I have made too free with your character and with those of others of distinction, I hope you will forgive me, and for the rest of them I am easy. You may believe it was not want of a due respect to you and even to others, but that I had promised to write nothing in it but what I believed to be the general opinion of those left in Scotland at the King's departure, and that I wished the world to know it was more owing to the treachery of some the King trusted abroad with his affairs and the cowardice and knavery of a few pretended friends at home than to the power of his enemies that he did not succeed, and that a little foreign assistance would yet do the affair.

I would have come straight to France, had not R. Arbuthnot forbid me till he should write to me, which he has never yet done. I am resolved to stay at Rotterdam all this summer, unless you order the contrary . . .

MONSIEUR COULONDE to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 28. Lunel.—Advising him that he will receive three hogsheads of wine and requesting him to pay charges for carriage, &c. thereof amounting to 45 *livres*. *French*.

The DUKE OF MAR to ABRAM (J. MENZIES).

1716, July 28.—“Since I wrote to you the 16th and 23rd I hear you have sent an account to Mr. Friberg (Inese) of the 5th your stile that there was talk with you of an express being

arrived from Foley (France) with an agreement betwixt O'Brian (the Regent) and Baxter (King George), and the conditions ignominious to the first. We long to hear again from you what more you have learnt of that affair, which I doubt not you have taken pains to do, and what is in it in relation to Clark (James) and Baxter's new acquisition (Duchy of Bremen), which is of great importance for us to know soon, which 'tis likely we may know the certainty of sooner from your side than this. I'm afraid your information was too good, and that what we hear from P[ari]s this post makes us in more apprehensions of Stevens' (James) being obliged to make that disagreeable voyage than ever. O'Brian and his people being ashamed to own their directly forcing him to it, we hear now they give out that they were sure now to get him (Stevens) to make that voyage of his own accord *a l'amiable to save the allowance he had from them*. I am the more particular in this, in case it should likewise be told so with you, whereas it is quite the contrary, Stevens having wrote himself to O'Brian, though in civil terms, yet declaring that nothing but absolute force could ever make him do it, and in a conversation Patricia (Queen Mary) had since with him, she argued the case strongly, and at last told him that nothing could ever make Stephens comply in that, unless he were downright forced to it *par une force forcée*. Now how they can wrest any of those things to what they would have people to believe is not easy to imagine, but they see the world will cry shame on it and so would gladly throw it off themselves. The withdrawing of the allowance when Stevens has nothing else to rely on either for himself or crew, is in a manner as great a force as by troops, but there was no such thing said to O'Brian or any of his folks as they could believe from it that Stevens thought so. Were Stevens and some of his principal people only in the case, that kind of force would not be near what it is, for they could make shift one way or other, but, as it is, when Stevens has so numerous a crew, whom honour and interest equally oblige him to take care of, who must starve if he do not maintain them, the case is very different, though this is only to be said to friends till the thing really be to happen Our friends . . . may rely on it that Stevens will resist it all he can to the very last, and 'tis O'Neal's (Ormonde's) opinion, Morris (Mar's) and [that of] all his other friends who have been spoke to of it, that he should. But we will long to have an answer to what I wrote formerly on that subject to you, for, unless there be some help that way, what can Stevens do?

I am directed to write to you to know our friends' opinion in a certain point. Mr. Laurence (Duke of Leeds) has for some time been making proposals of his endeavouring to get into his possession one way or other some of Arthur's (England's) stockens (ships) upon Clark's account, and some here are very fond of such projects, though . . . I have not great faith in them at this time more than some others, and it is to be feared that such endeavours might do more hurt than good. Now let us know what our principal friends think of this, and if there may be

way given to Mr. Laurence in it, who is so full of it himself, that, unless he get his own humour in it, and be set a working that way, he is likely to be lost to Clark. What he should get this way he proposes to carry straight to Sangster (King of Sweden), but, till we hear from Sangster, we know not how he would like it, if Laurence should do such a thing . . . There's no word yet of the packet sent by Shaw's (the King of Spain's) factor. *Draft.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1716, July 28. Avignon.—Recommending the beatification of Jeanne Françoise Fremiot de Chantal, the first superioress of the Order of the Visitation. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 177.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1716, July 28.—On the same subject as the last, and recommending to him the bearer of this and the last letter, Father Piart, *procureur general* of the Canons Regular of Lorraine, who is charged with soliciting that business at Rome. *French. Ibid. p. 178.*

JAMES EDGAR to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 18[-29]. Paris.—Desiring to be honoured with his commands at the post house of Lyons for waiting on him at Avignon, as he is anxious to deliver to him speedily a letter and some papers entrusted to him by Lord Grange.

JOHN WALKINSHAW of BARROWFIELD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 29. Paris.—I received your letter and most humbly thank you for laying my letter before his Majesty and, since he has been pleased to show satisfaction at my escape, and has left it to myself to come to Avignon or not, my inclination leads me to leave Paris soon, being a place of great expense and little pleasure, that I may have the honour of kissing his hand and retire or be disposed of as he shall think fit, being resolved to be of no charge to him, so long as I have money or credit.

You will have better accounts from Scotland and England than what I can give you. Several of our friends are lately come over, and the most of them are all coming. They are hunted more than ever in Scotland and are terrified with the severities used in England. The bloody testament left by George behind him by signing a warrant to put to death 23 gentlemen in one day cannot but open the eyes of a great many, and will certainly inflame the people. We long with great impatience to know what passed at London last Friday, the day appointed for their execution. I am persuaded that the people I left in Brabant and Flanders are disposed to put themselves into the hands of France or any other prince that is able to protect them against the

Emperor and the Dutch, and, if an attempt were to be made, would furnish us with officers, ammunition, and arms, and it is much for the King's service to keep a good understanding with them.

I did not see the gentleman you write to me of after your leaving Scotland, but he frequently visited me before his march against Perth. I received a great many civilities from him. He talked but little of our affairs, but I remember more than once he spoke honourably of your Grace to me. It is a pity so fine a gentleman should be amongst such a parcel of villains. I wish he would make use of this opportunity to return to his duty, and should think myself very happy to be employed as an instrument thereto. If you please to write to him, I shall fall on a way to have it safely conveyed. I always knew Meffen (Smith of Methven) to be a scoundrel, and am sorry you did not know his character better than to have trusted him. Anything he can say will do you no harm, for he is very well known. The reason the Whigs give for the turning out of the D[uke] of A[rgyle] is that a Council being called for the approving of the Act of Regency, the Prince refused to come to it, there being several limitations in the Act that displeased him. The D[uke] argued against the limitations. George all of a sudden ordered the whole Act to be destroyed, on which the D[uke] asked leave to go to the Prince, which was allowed him, and after discoursing him returned and told the Council that the Prince accepted the commission as it stood. After the Council broke up, George sent him word that he was resolved none should be about his son that had more interest with him than he had, and that he had no further service for him or his brother. He goes still to Court.

I was ordered by you to pay the prisoners in Stirling Castle, which I did for two months, and was reimbursed by George Drummond, but the third month I advanced them three weeks' pay out of my own pocket, amounting to 52*l.* sterling, which George Drummond refused to pay me on account of the army's sudden leaving of Perth. I have receipts to produce for it. Logie Drummond is in the same case, with the difference that he advanced near 70*l.* to the prisoners in Edinburgh Castle. I put you in mind of this, that we may be reimbursed with your convenience.

I had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hands, and propose to wait on her and ask her commands for Avignon.

JOHN WILSON (SIR J. ERSKINE) to the DUKE of MAR.

1716, July 29.—Mr. Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) some days ago acquainted Mr. Brumfield (Lord Mar) of his having seen Mr. Sanders (Flanders), but that his not finding the person he expected in his company made him a little uneasy, and he has been in great doubt what to do. He being then at Mr. Nealan's (Holland) house, and uncertain of his return, he was not willing to miss him in the way, but caused a friend to write to him to come or know how long he would keep Mr. Nealan company, and this

moment I find he will be there some days, so I'll go this evening with a friend of his, and make Mr. Meinard take means to see him after to-morrow. Mr. Haly's (King George's) haste to Prescot (Hanover), which Mr. Meinard knew a few minutes after he dispatched his last, made him sorry at the *contre-temps* of his stay here, but he had some pleasure by the certain account of the excessive bad humour and sad countenance he had at the house where Mr. Snapper (Utrecht) was finished. Mr. Anster (the States of Holland), as all think here, is not so much in love with him as formerly, at least Mr. Maddin (the treaty) whom he designed to have concerned in their affairs, is still doubtful, which occasioned his not visiting Anster. This you'll hear by better hands. You'd be surprised to see what respect and love Mr. Sanders has for Mr. Truman (James), though they know nothing of my being his friend. It's not without ground one may say that had either Mr. Cowley (England) or Mr. Woods (Scotland) any occasion of using Mr. Bean's (ammunition) service, yea, others of his kidney too, they might be induced by Mr. Sanders' means to serve them. You were told by Mr. Sanders' (one in Flanders) last of one who was with him (Mr. Mansell) and would be acquainted with him. He found he had lately been with Mr. Hurly (Bolingbroke) and was much his friend, but very much Truman's servant. Hurly is in a strange mood, which, had I time, I could entertain you comically on that subject. He says Mr. Goodman (Earl Marischal) was to be with Mr. Asfeld (Paris) by this time or soon after, which, if true, was an absolute secret, when I saw Mr. Simson (Avignon) last. I suppose you know long ere now Mr. Jennings (Duke of Argyle) and his friends having no more correspondence with Mr. Crofty's (young George's) father, and they say as little with himself. I'm told he's in as bad humour on the one hand as Hurly is on the other. Private letters say Mr. Lacy (Lord Seaforth) and Mr. Magher (the Highlanders) are as impertinent as ever, of which I shall be able to give better and surer accounts per next. Mr. Nealan and Mr. Sanders are so very civil to strangers, that I'll make my acquaintance with the first with as little scruple as I did the last, but I'll be so rude as not to make up to many of my old acquaintances who, you know, haunt his assembly. Mr. Meinard was every hour since he came here expecting to have been able to have said something, but has ordered me to make this excuse. It's doubted if Mr. Davys (the Czar) and his company will be able to prosecute his lawsuit against Mr. Whitford (King of Sweden) so vigorously as was expected this next term, and some say some steps are making for taking the matter amicably away. I love Whitford so well I wish it may be true, but I'm afraid it's not. Mr. Daly (King George) having violently taken one belonging to Mr. Woods, who you heard had gone to find a near friend at Mr. Simons (Stockholm) on account of his late misfortune, makes me delay saying anything as to him till I meet Mr. Nealan, and I fancy it will be by his means if I be introduced there at all, but, if not, there are certainly other friends in the neighbourhood.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 29.—Acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Johnson's (Mar's) letters of the 16th and 17th, and referring him to the enclosed for further information.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 29.—I received yours of the 20th, which convinces me you understand woman's humours very little, since you think you can persuade any of that sex to own they're in the wrong. It's a prerogative that belongs to us, joined with several more of that nature. My b[rother] writ us word of Ba[gnall's] journey and he was sorry for the D[uke] of O[rmonde's] sake he had not succeeded, and so am I. I'm very much obliged for your opinion of my zeal for our master, but I'm the least violent of the family, for I live with a sis[ter] that I believe her brain will turn if he is not soon happy, and I find myself a very moderate person in comparison of her and her mate. It would not be amiss to have five or six of our English toasts fall in love with his character and take it strongly in their heads. I fancy some of them would get a horseback at the head of a regiment and set up their colours to see who would follow them.

If I had not a great opinion of your sincerity and friendship I would not have opened my heart so freely to you, and I never thought you were the occasion of his journey; on the contrary I fancy you'll always do us justice, but having compared the Squire's journey with several other things that have happened to us, there was reason to believe that by force of wishing well our zeal was thought troublesome.

The Duke of Argyle makes violent court to all the reformed officers, and has a greater *levée* than ever any general had. It's rather like an assembly of mutineers than visits. He does not go to Court. There's to be a camp at Hounslow Heath and several more.

I shall be very glad when you at last have some news of comfort. I'm a good prophet and my heart tells me you'll be soon happy. I'm very far from diverting myself, for I'm in a resolution to prevail with myself to retire from this busy unhappy world, where one labours in different misfortunes many years to find out at last that all is vanity. You shall always hear from me in my hermitage, and, when you are in the agreeable flutter of this world, I send you part of my reflections, now and then a present of a death's head or the picture of a coffin with Time at the side to remind you that you are to end, and that your grandeur is but *passéger*.

George had signed, as it's said, 25 death warrants the day he parted. There is a minister at the Court of Sw[eden] that's bought by the Emperor, and opposes strongly all that's proposed and has tried to injure our n[ighbour] (Sparre) by saying he's not in his master's interest, but all that's nothing, for he is not believed.

Once for all the friend (M. de Mezieres) bids me tell you that if ever you have occasion for his service in anything, you shall always find him, and, if he is not at Paris, he'll always come up on your orders, too happy if he could be any ways an instrument to our unhappy master's restoration, that all he said when he saw you is sincere, and that you'll always find him, if he's lucky enough to be wanted, and that the D[uke] of O[rmonde] knows he is of that opinion.

SIR MARK FORESTER to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, July 29. Havre.—I shall take care to advise my Lord Duke wherever I'll be, for I can't go to sea. Pray let him know, if there's occasion I know seven, Capt. Gaye, Capt. Butler, who was chief mate, Will. Thurligh, Gardiner, Mackintosh, Thurligh, and myself, who are people to be depended on. These seven are worth the King 700 men, because he can depend on them, and they can command seven ships that can carry 5,000 men. They are to be trusted and know their duty. I part for St. Malo in two days, and will send your papers to Mr. Gordon in Paris.

JAMES III. to MARÉCHAL DE MATIGNON.

1716, July 29. Avignon.—Expressing his pleasure at receiving news of him by the Duc de Valentinois, who passed by there two days ago, and how sensible he is of his attachment to him, adding that he says nothing of politics, for there is nothing good to relate at present, though what is going on in England gives substantial hopes for the future. *French. Copy.*

JOHN CAMPBELL OF GLENLYON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 30. Paris.—I arrived here yesterday, after making my escape out of the enemy's hands. I had the misfortune while at home to be surrounded with malicious neighbours that made me most uneasy, and, Glengarry giving the example, I was advised to deliver myself to the Provost of Edinburgh, where I continued close prisoner with sentries in my bedchamber day and night, till I understood I had no reason to expect any favour. I shall only entreat your advice how to dispose of myself, till it please God to relieve us from misery, and shall wait your commands here.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 30.—This is in answer to both Mr. Joh[n]son's (Mar's) letters of the 16th and 17th. I informed Jeoffry (Baron Sparre) of Mr. Blondale's (Sir J. Erskine's) mission and journey. He believes if it does no good, it can do no hurt, which was all the judgment he was willing to make, but he approves much the precaution of writing to Mr. Niger (Hamilton) to know if the matter would be acceptable to Humphry (King of Sweden). I'll write to Mr. Blondale, and will say nothing of his journey except to Saunders (Queen Mary) and Jeoffry.

Mr. Fullerton of Dudwick was with me. He appears to be a discreet gentleman, and by what he told me is a considerable sufferer, having lost an estate of 400*l.* a year. The resource of carrying arms in the French troops at 4*d.* a day is a small and comfortless way of living, without hopes of being made an officer, having numbers of their own reduced, who expect with reason to be provided for and reimplaced preferable to strangers. I'll see him to-morrow, and, if he has a mind to carry the musket, I'll strive to place him the best I can.

As to Sir H. Crawford, whose ship was taken by a Swedish privateer, when he comes here, I'll recommend his interest to Jeffry with earnestness.

The notice you have of Zachariah's (Bolingbroke) design to make a private journey and your reasons for believing 'tis to meet some of Kenrick's (King George's) people may perhaps be well grounded, though I have not heard of the least thing in relation to that matter. His friends here say he will go to see Xerxes (Berwick) towards the latter end of September. This great man and his wife parted hence yesterday for the South. I'll be very attentive to what you recommend concerning Zachariah.

Mr. Johnson will see by my letter of the 26th and 27th to Arthur (James) a full account of the situation of affairs. Though Botville (an alliance) be laid aside for some time, you may be very sure it will be renewed when Edgar (the Regent) thinks it his interest. Much will depend on Beauchamp (war) 'twixt Mophet (the Turks) and Rochford (the Emperor), which appears as yet doubtful, there being orders to the commanders of both sides not to commit acts of hostility. My friend, Rochford's factor, tells me Prince Eugene has full powers to treat with Mophet, and that 'tis very probable they may come to an accommodation. Whatever happens on this score, 'tis the opinion of Arthur's friends in these parts that he should not separate from Roger (Avignon) till forced to it by troops, and that both his character and interest would suffer by doing otherwise. I am persuaded Arthur, Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) and Mr. Johnson will determine this in the most judicious manner.

I don't question but you are well informed of the news from Bernard (England) and of the moderate party there so much talked of at present. 'Tis said Lords Shrewsbury and Nottingham are at the head of this and reunited to Marlborough, who made the scheme several years ago.

Pray add to the key:—The Emperor's envoy in Paris, Mr. Cott; Guaranty for George's succession, Mr. Giles.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 31.—This is only to cover the enclosed. I know not if to-day's letters are come from England, but none are yet come to me. I have sent Martel's (Mar's) letters for London. I am told from pretty good hands that Edward (the Regent) finds daily new difficulties in the treaty and that Selby's (Stair's) insolent behaviour and daily new demands make him begin to lose patience, which his best friends wonder he has not done

long since. Dutton (Dillon) assures me he has writ at length on this to Patrick (James) or Martel. The truth is Edward brings himself into the last contempt by giving ear so much to Selby's infamous proposals. I wish he may open his eyes at last, but that happens generally to those of his family when 'tis too late.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 1. Paris.—I shall by my next send account of the money matters, both your Grace's and Sir John's, who wrote me he was come to Brussels the 26th and on the 29th that he was gone for Rotterdam with Scotstoun, because Sir H. Crawford was to be there for some days, so he could not receive my letters written to Brussels.

My correspondent at London has answered that two sent him were safely delivered and that he had spoken to Mr. Thomas Paterson, who delivered those sent him, and the rest to George Midelton I hope are also safe.—

Thanking him for being pleased with his son's behaviour and hoping he will merit his countenance and protection.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 1. Paris.—I have yours of the 24th and forwarded the enclosed for Edinburgh. I understand you have got the 400 *livres* sent by Mr. Dalmahoy for Sir John Erskine. Pray give 100 to Capt. D. Nairne and 300 to Lord Linlithgow, and tell him I shall send more by Barrowfield. I delivered the letter for Maurice Murray, but he has been sick of a violent fever and is not yet recovered, but, lest any accident had happened him in the tavern, he sent me a bag with some old *louis d'ors* sealed up, which I keep till he recover. Pray tell my son he must look out for bread or come home, and take a share of mine, for I can't maintain him idly anywhere. I wonder you don't send me the note I gave Mr. Forster.

T. OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 1.—Informing him of the disgrace of Cardinal del Giudice, who designs for Rome, and that the government of the children is given to the Duke of Popoli.

C. FORMAN to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 1. Sens.—Requesting him to present his humble duty to the Duke of Mar, and hoping that the Duke and Sir J. Erskine enjoy their health.

JAMES III. to JOSEPH PARRELLY, Doctor of Medicine of the faculty of Avignon.

1716, Aug. 1. Avignon.—Constituting him one of his extraordinary physicians. *Entry Book 5, p. 20.*

WARRANT.

1716, Aug. 1.—To the Vice-Chamberlain for swearing and admitting Parrelly to the said office. Minute. *Entry Book 5*, p. 20.

The DUCHESS OF PERTH to SIR J. ERSKINE.

1716, Aug. 3.—Alluding to her affliction at the death of her husband, and requesting him to use his influence with the Duke of Mar in favour of her servant Naviell, whom she hopes the Duke can place in some little employment in the King's family.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 3. Rouen.—This is only to cover the enclosed, bringing the good news of Tulloch's arrival here. He left at Roscoff in Brittany, Seaforth, Gen. Gordon, Boyne and his son, Lochiel, Col. Cameron, Keppoch, Glenderule and many more; all the deserters. They forced a barque that they surprised. I entreat you to get the Duke to recommend Tulloch, who is a brave lad. They write me they owe their safety to him in great measure.

CAPT. RIGBY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 3. Tolone (Toulon).—As soon as I arrived here I sent a man to Marseilles, as you commanded, to get, if possible, the names of the captains and ships in these seas, and shall, as soon as he returns, give you an account of his news. I spoke with an English captain of a Newcastle fly-boat here. He was but 8 days from Genoa, and told me Admiral Baker was sailed with five men-of-war for the Barbary coast, and had left two ships at Port Mahon, one the *Ormonde* of 56 guns, commanded by Capt. Masters, Admiral Byng's brother-in-law, the other by Capt. Cole. The captain's name is Mireman, he is a Quaker, and says he knows Mr. Forster very well. We have no news here except that the Regent has bought in Italy timber to build 100 men-of-war and tar and masts in Holland for 200,000 *crowns*. We work very hard here to fill all our storehouses, and yesterday M. Belfontaine, our general, received orders to work on four great ships and one frigate, to be ready at the end of the year. Their names are the *Perfect* of 80 guns, the *Conquerant* of 80, the *Invincible* of 70, the *Henry* of 70, and the *Vestal* of 40. M. Belfontaine tells me he will go to Avignon on purpose to pay his duty to his Majesty. The Court gives us a great many fine words but no money, which is hard on me that am a stranger and have no resource.

The DUKE OF MAR to LORD TINMOUTH.

1716, Aug 3. Avignon.—Informing him that he had laid his letter before the King, to whom he would have been very welcome, had his affairs allowed him to pass by that place. *Copy*.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO LORD ANDREW DRUMMOND.

1716, Aug. 3. Avignon.—I had both yours, which I should have acknowledged sooner. I am very much the Duchess of Melfort's humble servant, and the zeal Monsr. Castelblanco has so effectually shown for the King's service makes me have in a particular manner that honour for him he deserves so justly from all good men. Nothing can be more sensible than the King is of what he owes him. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO DR. ERSKINE.

1716, Aug. 3. Avignon.—I recommend the bearer, Mr. Aytoun, a brother of Inchdarnie's in Fife, who has a mind to serve in the troops of your master, the Czar. There are several worthy honest gentlemen, your countrymen, now in this country, who have lost their all by endeavouring to do their duty in serving their rightful king and country, who would gladly enter the service of some foreign prince, till their own has occasion for them. If your master thought fit to employ some of them, I am sure he could not be better served, but I'll say no more of this, having had occasion of speaking of it more fully to one who was going to your parts. I saw your brother, Sir John, lately, who was very well. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO SIR HUGH PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 3.—I had yours of the 21st three days ago, as I had that from H. M[au]le a good while ago. I enclose one for Sir D. Threipland and that Inchdarny desired for Dr. Erskine, which I wish may be of use to his brother. I do not wonder you were alarmed at G[eor]ge's passing your ways, and I still much doubt of your being safe there, especially after this of poor Lord Duffus. Would you not be safer and as convenient at Lille or somewhere in French Flanders?

You say nothing of your family at home, of whom I long to hear. I have heard nothing in particular of our folks either in E[n]gland or S[cot]land a good while. My w[i]fe was in hopes by her Whig friends of getting something done, as you would see by the public prints, but my not hearing since makes me apprehend there's some stop in the matter as there is in the D[uchess] of O[rmon]d's. As to other people in these circumstances as your w[i]fe is, I suppose nothing can be done till the next session, and then, I hear, they hope to be on the same foot with the three I mention above.

Our numbers increase here almost every day, and what will become of them, God knows, for the K[ing] is not able to maintain us all, and, should he be forced away from hence, of which we have been in great apprehensions for some time, how they can be disposed of, is more than I know. There's little appearance of any service being got for them elsewhere, and none, if they come from here. They are apt to take it ill and think themselves slighted if they are not allowed to come here, and by

their coming they spend any little they have, and it will keep them from being employed elsewhere. In the meantime we bear our hard fortune the best we can, and there's nothing but good agreement between us. Those who had a mind to make it otherways are so treated that they have nothing left to take exceptions at, and some, who had reason to think themselves injured by them, are resolved to bear all with patience and to quarrel with none of them on any account. I'm sure this way is for the King's service and our own reputation, and some who had acted another part elsewhere, seem now ashamed of it. Tell H. M[au]le he has been misinformed of Me[thv]en, for he spoke of the affair I wrote of at Aberdeen, before he knew anything of Robert C[ampbel]'s death. Sir J. E[rski]ne was gone before I had yours.

The divisions in England can scarce fail of tending to good, but, as things are there and abroad, it must take some more time to ripen matters, and to produce good from them. The man you write of, his brother, and friends no doubt are very angry, but so long as he believes himself to be so well with y[oun]g H[ope]full, he will scarce look our way. I do not think we should despair, things have been worse, and less appearance, when they came right at last. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO SIR DAVID THREIPLAND.

1716, Aug. 3. Avignon.—The King ordered me to let you and Inglistoun know his satisfaction at the account of your safety, but it is a great mortification to him that it is not at present in his power to do for such as you suitably to his inclinations and your merits. He leaves it to yourself to follow what course you think most convenient. Travelling is expensive, but, if you have a mind to be where he is, you may assure yourself of all the welcome in his power. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO T. SOUTHCOTT.

1716, Aug. 3.—I laid your two letters before the King, who is very sensible of Baron Walef's good intentions, and hopes a time may come, when it will be in his power to be of very good use to him. In the meantime he desires you to return him his thanks. He thanks you for your zeal in his affairs, which he knows you'll continue. As to the project you mention of the black sails, it is not thought a time for it at present, and hard to be put in execution without discovery, if it were, but you are right to give account of such things when they occur. I had a letter of yours yesterday, speaking of one expected at Paris from England that night. We will long to know the accounts he gives, so I'll expect to hear from you soon. *Copy.*

JAMES MURRAY TO THE DUKE OF MAR.

1716, July 23[–Aug. 3]. London.—I saw your last to the Doctor (Menziés) and am most extremely concerned at the difficulties Mr. Stevens (James) and you seem at present to labour

under. I so far foresaw them, and was so fully persuaded that by the nature of your affairs you must want the assistance you mention from your correspondents here, that I was for promoting a measure of that kind a pretty while ago, while the gentlemen were in town, who ought to answer any such demand, if it should afterwards be made, but it was thought of too great consequence to be undertaken without Mr. Stevens' commands. In the meantime these gentlemen are gone into the country, which I am afraid will make that very difficult at present, but to this particular you may expect an answer in a few days.

In answer to the paragraph which particularly concerned myself, I beg leave in the first place to express my true sense of the honour Mr. Stevens does his unworthy servant, and to assure him that in depending on my zeal and affection for him he does me justice. Next I will inform you with all imaginable truth what correspondence I have had with Mr. Wright (Bolingbroke). I have received in all but two letters from him in answer to two I wrote to him, you may believe with no prospect of doing disservice, and, to avoid any misconstruction of that sort, I would not venture to send them, till I had your kinsman, the clergyman's, opinion to do so, that I might be justified in all events. I communicated the answers to him and your other friends, and on his expressing in both the resolutions you mention, I of myself resolved on what you recommend. Mr. Stevens, I hope, believes that his commands to me are absolute, and I am glad I determined myself in that matter in a manner agreeable to them, before I received them.

Affairs here are in much the same situation as when I wrote last. There is nothing in my power I would not undertake to serve Mr. Stevens, but I am afraid I shall be under a necessity to leave this place.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug 4. Paris.—Pardon me for troubling you with the enclosures. I shall shortly send his Grace his account. Barrowfield parted this morning for Sens. Seaforth, General Gordon, Boyne, &c., to the number of 50 arrived at Roscoff in Brittany, some days ago. Capt. Tulloch is come with this advice to Paris.

MR. DOUGLAS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 4.—I propose to buy a cargo of wine, drugs, &c., and carry them by sea to Scotland, and beg you will get me provided with money for putting them on board. If I arrive safe in Scotland, I can there settle a correspondence so as to have daily commerce and live here by trade without giving his Majesty any trouble. At my return I shall repay what moneys you advance me. If his Majesty have any message, I can carry it and return the answer.

Were I in London, I doubt not to make good my last hopeful proposal to you. I certainly would succeed one way or other.

I know perfectly well I could engage a hundred Horse Guards, besides foot, and others of the army. I am generally acquainted at London, which being now more loyal than formerly, I conceive I should not want assistance towards any enterprise for his Majesty's service.

If anything were to be acted in the North of England, or South of Scotland I can there either personally or by letters be useful, and I dare undertake, if commanded, with a few arms, to occasion an insurrection once more in that country.

If in any of these proposals or otherwise I can be serviceable, I'll undertake to do it at the same charges I am obliged by necessity to load his Majesty with here, and, as soon as I get to England, his friends in the Northern Counties, who shall be made known to your Grace, will sustain me and the good cause.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO SIR PATRICK LAWLESS.

1716, Aug. 4.—I told you in mine of 26 July of the apprehensions we had been in about Le Vasseur's (James') being forced to change his lodgings. These fears continue, though there be some stop on Mr. Brisson's (the Regent's) Chaünelin (treaty) with Le Grand (England), but that being occasioned by the high and unreasonable demands of Heron (Elector of Hanover), which 'tis likely he will fall from except as to Le Vasseur, that affair will soon, I apprehend, come on again. You must long ere now know the foundation of that affair between Brisson and Heron. It is now known at Pligny (? Paris), and no great secret. It is a mutual agreement to secure to each other what does not belong to them, and Brisson, I believe, pushes it fully as much as t'other, but Heron will have Brisson's obliging Le Vasseur's changing his quarters to be one of the articles, else no agreement. Le Vasseur, as I formerly told you, is resolved that nothing but force shall make him comply, but, unless he get some assistance elsewhere, Brisson has it in his power, either by famine or open force to make him do in this what he has a mind. Allin (the King of Spain) is as much struck at in this as Le Vasseur, so it will be odd if he will take no measures to prevent Chaünelin's succeeding. There is not a more likely way of doing it, than by enabling Le Vasseur to withstand the force Brisson may apply. It is most probable he'll try it by famine, for he will find several difficulties in that of open force, besides the scandal of it, so, if Le Vasseur were enabled to resist the first, the other is not to be so much feared. Were Allin one who managed his own affairs to be sure he would take measures against this Chaünelin with Le Vasseur, but, as it is, Jackson (? Alberoni) will prevent it all he can, and I fear Fumeron (the Spanish ministry) will not concern himself much in it, but could not you by Bulflure (Father D'Aubenton), without the knowledge of the other two, let Mr. Allin know how much his own interest is concerned in it, which might open his eyes and make him bestir himself. If you can get Bulflure to undertake it, which I doubt not you will immediately try all you can, it can do no hurt, and may do good.

I suppose Mr. Brion (? Marquis de Monteleone) and Le Moignon (? Prince de Cellamare) give frequent accounts of the procedure of this affair, but then Jackson can turn that into what shape he pleases, if he have the laying those things before Mr. Allin as, I suppose, he has.

I am afraid that Duclos (the Queen of Spain) by Jackson's means may not be in this as we could wish, but I will be glad to know, how he is inclined as to Mr. Allin's affair, which Brisson pretends to, should that come to exist (the succession to the throne of France, should Louis XV. die).

I sent a letter under your cover yesterday for young Lusson (Lord Tinmouth). As his father now declares himself to be entirely a Frenchman, I suppose he has sent his son to declare himself a Spaniard, so that all may be secured, happen what will. The son is a very good young man, as I thought when with him. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUC DE PAGANICA.

1716, Aug. 4.—Condoling with him on the death of his wife. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 179.*

THE DUKE OF MAR to SIR GEORGE ST. CLAIR.

1716, Aug. 5. Avignon.—Informing him of the King's sense of his good service, and that his reasons for not having invited him were to save the expenses of travelling, and that he thought his coming to that dear place would be of no advantage to him, but assuring him or any others with him who have a mind to come of all the welcome in his Majesty's power. His Majesty resolves to give the little he has amongst those who have suffered for him and their country, and some time ago ordered Mr. Dicconson to be written to, to supply so far as the fund lasted those of his subjects come over as they wanted, and to let him know it, particularly those at Sens, and Paterson was ordered to give Mr. Freebairn an account of this to be communicated to the rest there. Another reason made the King less desirous of having such of his subjects here as were desirous of entering into the service of some other prince, that he knew their going directly from Avignon would certainly prevent any Prince's employing them. He leaves it entirely to Sir George to come there or not as he thinks fit. *Copy.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 6. Paris.—Pray deliver the enclosed receipt to my son, and, when Barrowfield comes to Avignon, let him receive the 1,200 *livres* in gold, and give Lord Southesk, if he want it, part of it, and part to his uncle, Mr. Maitland, and part to Lord Linlithgow, till I send more.

JOHN ELLIOT, the baker, to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 6.—Desiring he would be pleased to let him have 20 *livres* that night, for he has not a farthing in his pocket.

The DUKE OF MAR to T. OGLETHORPE.

1716, Aug. 6. Avignon.—To-day I have yours of the 1st. It seems your intelligence from Madrid is very slow, for 'tis above 10 days at least, since we heard of the Cardinal's being out, &c. I have little to add to what I wrote some days ago, only we are told that the treaty for some time talked of 'twixt France and England is at a stand. The war betwixt the Emperor and the Turk seems still very uncertain, and 'tis said that Prince Eugene has power to treat, and that an accommodation is not impossible.
Copy.

The DUKE OF MAR to SIR J. ERSKINE.

1716, Aug. 6.—We have been in no small pain about you ever since we heard of what happened to a friend of ours at Daly (Hamburg), but our comfort is that you would have an account of it before you came there and so would take your precautions. But after this it is thought you cannot be safe at Daly or any other place so near Haly's (the Elector of Hanover's) possessions, therefore Truman (James) would by no means have you stay there.

I have less hopes than when you left of any success in Meinard's (Sir J. Erskine's) negotiation with Whitford (King of Sweden), and I scarce believe the person the first was to write to will advise him to proceed.

"The affair of Maddin (the treaty) with Franklin (the Regent) and Haly is no more a secret, but there's a stop to it at present, tho' I am afraid it will come on again, the first being the pusher of it and as earnest about it, if not more, than the other upon the account of what concerns himself and family, which he would have the other to secure to him upon his doing the like for Haly, but Haly and his folks are high and ask some things of Frankling which he thinks are unreasonable and not in his power to do, particularly as to Whitford. Some say too that Frankling has discovered that in the agreement betwixt Haly and Foster (the Emperor) there is something which displeases him much and seemed designed against him, and makes what he was proposing with Haly impracticable, so that he finds he has been trickt and bubbled all this time, by Barry (Marlborough) and those folks. If this last part be true, it is likely ther's an end of that Maddin for good and all, and then Truman will have no reason to apprehend what he did when you saw him last. When I know any more of this I shall write it you. I cannot express to you the concern I have about that, which a letter I sent you inclosed gave you an account of, the discovery of Meinard's treasure to his enemies. It is very probable that it may amongst other losses make him have occasion for some tools (money), and, if it does, it's hoped he will not scruple letting Brumfield (Mar) know it, so that Truman may order them for him. I had a letter yesterday from Broomer (Dillon) who is to write to you. He told Benefeld (Sparre) of Meinard's journey, who said it could do no hurt but approved mightily of his writing first to that person with Whitford upon the whole. I thought his

answer cold enough, and that makes me apprehend that he has heard from Bufcoat (Sweden) to what he wrote there in relation to Truman and that his answers are not favourable. What we see was given in by Taylor (the English Envoy in Sweden) to those he is with in relation to Truman and his people is no less than what a declaration of war would be amongst Princes. We long to know what answer Whitford gives to it. By all appearance Whitford has no way left to save himself from utter ruin but to make up with Davys (the Czar) which I wish heartily may happen.

I will long to know if you have had any account of Mr. Murphy (Dr. Erskine) and where you propose to meet with him. I wrote to him t'other day at the desire of a gentleman who's going to those parts, and the like was desired of you, had you been here. It was one of our friends with Nealan (Holland) that desired this, I told him you was gone from us, but said nothing of the place you was gone to, the fewer knowing that the better.

We are impatient to hear again from Crowley (England) to see how Craffton (the Prince of Wales) behaves in the odd way that he is left. It is likely you may be able to give us some account of Haly since he went to Prescot (Hanover) by your being near that country; but I hope you will not think of going to, or touching at any part of it yourself." *Copy.*

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 7.—If there be not appearance of service for my son very soon, it's a jest to think I can subsist him anywhere without his laying his hands to something. As long as I have a house he will be better with me than anywhere and he can be useful at the same time.

JAMES III. to SIR T. HIGGONS.

1716, Aug. 7. Avignon.—As to the first part of your long letter I am too much of a man of my word myself not to approve of your keeping yours, and therefore say no more but that I wish you all the happiness you propose to yourself in this new state of life. I am entirely satisfied with what you say as to your own justification, but I can assure you nobody ever went about to do you ill offices with me, and you shall be very welcome here when you have ended what you have to do at Paris, and may be sure I look on you as one who has always behaved towards me personally as he ought. *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to WILLIAM GORDON.

1716, Aug. 7.—In answer to yours of the 1st I must refer you to my last by which you'll see I have now no money of yours to give to anybody, as you will likewise perceive by the underwritten account, for since my last I have been obliged by your orders to Robert Leslie to pay Gen. Ecklin 300 *livres* which was all I had of yours in my hands. He was quite out of money,

so there was no peace till he got it, and besides he had your express orders for it. I hope you will supply Lord Linlithgow and David Nairne some other way, though, if I had it, I would readily comply with your orders. I am very sorry to hear Mr. Maurice Murray is so much out of order. *Annexed,*

The said account showing how Paterson had disposed of the 1,700 livres received on Gordon's account.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO SIR J. ERSKINE.

1716, Aug. 7.—By writing yesterday I have not much to say but to acknowledge yours of the 29th received this morning. I enclose a copy of my last, fearing it may be long in coming to you.

I am glad of your accounts of Haly (the Elector of Hanover) and hope he shall have nothing to mend his humour or countenance. The person Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) saw at the place he wrote from is going to Prescot (Hanover), so I wish he had settled a correspondence with him. He, I suppose, was the person who gave Meinard an account of Hurly (Bolingbroke). Pray tell him to write us the whole story and how he came to know that particular of Goodman (Earl Marischal) which is still a secret here, and I fancy he has now altered his mind about that journey. This looks very like Goodman's keeping a correspondence with Hurly, for else how could they have known anything about him, and, if so, it is but fit Truman (James) should know it.

I am pleased with Sanders' (Flanders') inclination, for Truman, which may be of some use in the way you suggest in time, but he is so hampered that he cannot do much, let his inclinations be never so strong. Your account of Maddin (the treaty) with Haly, Nealan (Holland) and Frankling (the Regent) agrees with what I wrote yesterday, which revives a little my hopes of Truman's not being disturbed.

We are very glad you have gone to Nealan's; had you not as well write to the person with Whitford (King of Sweden) from thence as from Daly (Hamburg)? but you are best judge of all that and as you propose to meet with Murphy (Dr. Erskine).

J e r n g a n e

Mr. 37, 29, 82, 93, 44, 50, 93, 29 is, by this time, I believe gone to Mr. Nealan's about some affairs of Truman's, and, since you are there, you might be useful to one another, so I wish you could meet. I have written of you to him, but I know no way how you

S r H P a t e r s o n

can find one another but by 81, 82, 36, 16, 50, 86, 29, 82, 81, 18, 20, to whom the first has a letter from me, and the last I suppose you will see, though it should be privately.

I enclose one which came to me to-day, which I ventured to open. There's another too from Ra[msa]y, but 'tis only a compliment and not worth the postage. I'm sorry to find your friend confirms what he wrote you formerly, but think he proposes the only way that affair can be turned any way right,

though I'm afraid even that will not do it. I cannot express the concern Truman is in on your account. I heard lately from Mrs. Brumfield (Lady Mar) who, I hope, by this time has got her affairs settled in a tolerable good manner. It's very likely she may take a trip soon to some place about Asfield's (Paris) or Sanders' to meet her friend in order to take measures for settling their affairs at home, though it must not be known to any body, and, if they meet, it will be incognito. I tell you in case you may hear of her friend's being gone from Simon's (Avignon) that you may not be surprised. There's one on the road from Mr. Woods (Scotland) to Brumfield (Lord Mar) about his own private affairs.

For a token to the first person in cipher above you may tell him Mr. Denison (Lord Mar) gives his service to Mr. Hooker (Jerningham).

H a m o n d

If you hear anything of 36, 50, 93, 18, 20, 23, that went from Asfeld lately to meet Haly at Nealan's with a commission from
W e s t
 Nedson (Stair) pray let me know it, and if 89, 29, 81, 86,
c o m b
 47, 18, 93, 38, be with him or what you hear of the last. *Copy.*

JOHN DENISON (the DUKE OF MAR) to MR. JERNINGHAM.

1716, Aug. 7.—I had yours of the 24th some days ago. I have now only to tell you there's a friend of Mr. Robertson's (James) now with Shihy (Holland) that I wish were known to you, because you might be of use to each other while he stays there.

S r J o h n E r s k i n e

It is 11, ²⁰, 21, 26, 34, 25, 37, 29, 11, 22, 21, 25, 37 to whom I have written of you by this post. If you meet Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) he may be able to inform you where he is to be found, but you must not speak of his being there to anyone else.

I suppose I shall hear from you of Mr. Haly's (King George's) having been with Shihy &c., whose short visit looks odd, and I hope you will let me know on what terms he and Mr. Gould (the States General) are, for we are told they are not so well as they were, and you may also be able to inform us of the affair of Mr. Landskin (the treaty) with Holmes (England) Shihy and Nolan (France). That affair betwixt the first and the last is at a stand which I wish may continue, but how is it betwixt the two last?

Mr. Drummer (Hammond) went some time since from Mr. Hall (Stair) to meet Haly at Shihy's. If you hear anything of him let me know it and who is with him.

We long to hear from Holmes how Pepper (the Prince of Wales) and Nagle (the English ministry) agree after the accounts of the good way we had of their being in. Inform us of what you hear of it, because where you are you will probably have it more particular than we at this distance. Mr. McKenzie (the people of

Holland) sure cannot but see how disagreeable Haly and his folks are to Anster (the gentry) and Mead (the common people) which may cause to make them have different thoughts from what they had some time. Pray inform yourself as particularly as you can of Saxby's (King of Sweden's) condition and let us know it. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO JAMES MURRAY.

1716, Friday, Aug. 7.—I had yours of 12 July o.s. yesterday morning, "which I communicated to Mr. Keith (James) and O'Neal (Ormonde). You guessed right I had not understood your former letter as you intended, and how could I, for the Doctor (Menzies) did not inform me right of it, and Ze[chi] (Ezekiel Hamilton) could say nothing to it till I had your last, and knowing by that it meant something more particular, we bethought ourselves, and I now understand it clearly. . . . It is good sense and reason and perfectly conform to Mr. Keith's own notion of affairs, though, as in former times you mention, some here tease us every now and then with twenty wild projects and notions . . . and I am forced sometimes to write to the Doctor of them for self-defence, though I be fully convinced of the ridiculousness of them . . . but nothing but the opinion from the other side is of authority enough to persuade those folks out of them, and even that does it not sometimes.

I would fain hope O'Brien's (the Regent's) eyes will be opened at last, though 'tis but within these few days I have any reason to hope so. There is certainly some stop to the agreement he was making with Gray (King George) but his own personal interest is thought by him so much concerned . . . that it's to be feared it will come on again. Nothing is more likely to prevent it than the odd posture Gray has left his family and affairs in, and it is from that quarter that Knight (James), I think, has most to hope. We will long to hear from you again of that matter and how Auton (Argyle) behaves. So long as he thinks himself so well with the gentleman you mention, Killegrew (James) has nothing to expect from him directly, but, by his other way of working, it may do a great deal of good service. If Auton finds that his interest with that gentleman fails, or not what he would have it, he'll never bear it, and in that case Killegrew may expect something of him. I wish with all my heart the last may happen, for I value and esteem him, and would be overjoyed he were that way. Killegrew would do anything to gain him; but, till it be seen a little more what happens, in my opinion 'tis too soon to make any application to him. It is of consequence for us to know how that affair goes on from time to time, and nobody can do it better than you, so I regret your being obliged to leave the place where he is, but before you go I hope you may be able to say something more of it, and to let us know the judgment you make of him.

I have wrote often to the Doctor of late, which I suppose you would see, and I have little at this time to add to them. but I have scarce what's to be called an answer to anything I have

ever yet wrote to him, which I know partly is not his fault, and the packet he wrote of is not yet come to hand, nor do I believe it ever will, now the person on this side we believe it was directed to denies its having come to his hand, so that the Doctor would enquire about it on that side.

We are still in fears of Mr. Keith's journey I wrote of to the Doctor, but, if the agreement betwixt Robieson (the Regent) and Gray go not on, he will not be put to the trouble of it. Nothing but plain force will make him go, and if that could be prevented in one way, he would not be easily forced the other, but I've said enough of this already to the Doctor.

I can assure you never met with one who likes sincere dealing better than I, especially with those who I value and have a friendship for, and therefore I'm pleased with your proposing that way. By a paragraph in one of mine to the Doctor concerning you, you'll see I begun that way with you, which I would not have done had I been indifferent of your friendship, or thought you capable of altering your principles. Had we understood yours of 6 June sooner, it would have prevented what was there said, but hearing from several what I then wrote, and nothing from yourself, Knight as well as others thought it necessary to give you a caution about it. I like not to mention that affair, and never do, when I can help it. I was sorry there was ever occasion for what was done in it, and had Bates (Bolingbroke) taken the advice I very friendly gave him about it, time might have set it right again, but after what he has said and wrote since makes Keith and him incompatible, and who is in confidence with the last can not be so with the first.

I firmly believed you would never put them in competition, and Knight as well as Mr. Oroy (? Ormond) and Morison (Mar) are fully satisfied in the matter by what you have said. I wish heartily that there had not been so much to be said against Bates, and I now cannot help pitying him. The worst that ever Knight believed of you in the matter was that you was not well informed about it, and that, as soon as you was, you would be no longer in with him.

Oneal desires me to give you his humble service and I assure you that Johnie (Mar) is sincerely your servant, and will be glad to show it upon all occasions.

You want nobody to do you service with Knight, for he has a perfect confidence in you.

The way you wrote your first is found inconvenient upon many accounts, and therefore I send you a cipher to write by when you have occasion, which with Kat. Bruce's will do." *Copy.*

JAMES SMITH (EDGAR) to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 7, 8 p.m. o.s.—I had the Duke's commands by you at Lyons. I am sorry I could not have waited on you sooner, but not having the language was obliged to wait Barrowfield's, my fellow traveller's, diet. I am just come to a little cabaret, the third house in the road to the right as you come alongst the bridge.

All the boatmen, both of Avignon and the boat I came in, told me there was no going to Villeneuve at this time of night under 5 miles' sailing. This is a very pitiful cabaret, where I fancy none of our countrymen frequent, which I hope will plead my excuse for breaking orders. I entreat you as soon as you can with conveniency to free me of this prison. (*o.s. is probably a mistake, as it is endorsed as received 8 Aug.*)

W. GORDON to his son ALEXANDER.

1716, Aug. 8. Paris.—If Mr. Paterson pay postage, pay for the encloseds and deliver them and get postage from those concerned. There are three letters from England to Mr. Blackwell (Ord). It's strange he did not order to send them or keep them. However they are enclosed, so, if he be parted, return them. Has he paid you your lent money? With a postscript to Paterson, asking him to deliver this with the encloseds.

JOHN WILSON (SIR J. ERSKINE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 8. A[msterda]m.—It would be too long to tell you "what has stopped Mr. Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) from meeting with Mr. Daly (Hamburg), only he is desirous you should know it's none of his fault and now hopes that on the 11th or 12th in all probability they will meet, and hopes the delay will be no harm. Mr. Davys (the Czar) and Mr. Arther (King of Denmark) are still with Mr. Gream's (Denmark), and it's not certain if they will visit Mr. Haly (King George) or Mr. Whitford (King of Sweden) first. I am told the last is very anxious to have a conference with them, and hopes to make it advantageous and has left Mr. Howard (the Hereditary Prince of Hesse) with Hore (Norway) very well and come to Mr. Bufcoat's (Sweden), and h b Mr. Harrison (40,000 men) will accompany him, if Davys and Arther agree to meet him. This a gentleman of Mr. Bufcoat's relation and who left him within these few days avers as true, but I shall not bid my friend believe it, no more than what was publicly said, that Mr. Brady (King of Prussia) had given Foster (the Emperor) his promise not to leave Foster's land nor to cross the water without his consent. How that agrees with the peremptory demands Mr. Taylor (the English envoy in Sweden) has made, which you know, and Mr. Foster having tied himself in the strictest manner with Mr. Crafton's (the Prince of Hanover's) father I cannot tell. I can assure from good hands that Mr. Anster (the States General) would by no means nor will he agree to Haly's (King George's) desire of being as strictly bound with him, as well as he has refused marrying into Mr. Franklin's (the Regent's) family, but says he will live neighbourly in these hard times with both, and it's positively believed Herford (Cadogan) may spare his pains. It was designed that Haly's brother, the clergyman, (Bishop of Osnaburg) should be married to a young widow and have succeeded Mr. Truman's (James') brother-in-law in Mr. Nealan's

(Holland's) service, but I am assured it will not do. The lady's husband designed to have been the old gentleman's successor, but died ere he got it, nor does Nealan incline to have any such servant. Never was Mr. Nealan so low. He cannot get money to borrow for his greatest exigencies. His own tenants murmur extraordinarily, and look on his credit for more borrowing quite gone. Mr. Anster, it's true, is a little divided in his own mind whether to advise Nealan to taking that servant. Mr. Brady's power at present gives him uneasiness, but, for all that, I do not believe by one, who I'm sure should know, that it will do. At this place I find it will not be difficult to procure an appointment punctually kept with Mr. Bean's (ammunition) and several of Mr. Lyndsay's (100 arms) friends, yea and broad stone (a man-of-war) can be got too, if you secure Mr. Toole (money), which is not amiss that you know. I suppose you know well enough that Mr. Magher (the Highlanders) is still as he was at home and easy, and I was told by one who left Mr. Woods (Scotland) very lately, that he is expecting a visit every day from some of his best friends who will bring a Harrison (1,000 men) alongst with them. Who has put that fancy in his head, or if it's matter of fact I shall not say."

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, [Aug.] 9.—I received your kind letter. The friend (Mezieres) takes as he ought the honour our master does him, and assures him he may reckon on him entirely, if he is ever happy enough to be of any use to him. As he writes to-day to the D[uke] of O[rmon]d he'll send him the little news that's worth your having, so it's needless to repeat it. I am very glad my last came to you *apropos*. The friend imagined you could not have the particulars of that news, which made him send you an account of it. You were right to apprehend what would have been agreed on here, for the easy gentleman (the Regent) had consented to my Lord St[air]'s to write to your landlord (the Pope) to give you warning, but the news that I sent you word of prevented it. It's certain there's no spaniel will crouch like them to prevent an open rupture, for they dread it much more than they need. As for the opinion the neighbour (Sparre) has of D[illo]n, he looks on him as a gallant worthy man, but it is not wonderful if he opens his heart more freely to the friend, because they have been like sworn brothers this 20 years. He esteems D[illon] as an excellent colonel of a regiment and lives very friendly with him, but perhaps he does not care to talk very freely to him upon his thoughts and things that are but in embryo at present, fearing, if the least thing is discovered that all is spoiled. He is very fit for the use you put him to, being very zealous, and it's no disadvantage to your affairs that, when the neighbour does not tell all his mind to D[illo]n and that in some occasions he chooses the friend, so you had better take no notice of it to him, for 'twould make him uneasy, and, whenever things come to a certain pitch, he'll always talk as usual to

D[illo]n, having no reason to be discontented with him, and what he does not care to tell him he is to write directly to you, but they are very good friends.

We are going to-morrow into the country, and there are some particular affairs concerning our own family, that, I believe, oblige my sister to go to England for a month. She thought it fit to acquaint the King with her journey, that, if she can be of any use, he may lay his commands on her. If you have any orders they shall be faithfully executed. Let me know if you have a mind I should see the Duchess of Mar, and say anything from you to her, or, if you have any other friends you have a mind to have anything said to, send us word, but, as, if we go at all, it will be the end of this month, you must lose no time.

As to the treaty, what I wrote to you was certainly true. We have heard nothing that has contradicted it as yet, but it's kept secret as much as possible, but the Abbé Dubois, the R[egen]t's favourite, has been to meet George, we don't know upon what account. The neighbour's master (King of Sweden) is very well inclined for you, but his Council is against you. The master will serve you when it lies in his power. He has had no positive answer relating to your affairs. As for himself he is pressing his master as the only thing that can serve him now he's mightily entangled himself. Perhaps the Abbé Dubois' voyage to George will change the face of affairs, and they have agreed together upon something, but nothing appears like it. The letter you sent to Scotland is arrived at London. I wait for the answer. Write to me freely if there's anything you would have us do at London. Will you come and sup with me there? It would be a very agreeable thing. I'll positively see your son before I come back. The friend says, if you won't learn French, he'll learn English to be able to write to you directly. They say George is gone to bring back Germans. We dare not carry any letters, not caring to be carried up in ceremony to London, but upon the orders you'll send we'll make memorandums, and, if it's absolutely necessary for your service I'll carry a letter, and the friend and nobody else shall know anything of the matter, for, as you know, I'm young and venturesome.

Don't speak of our going but to the King, D[uke] of O[rmon]d and yourself, for except you three and Mr. Nobody knows it, it must be kept a secret. Macdonnell knows nothing of it. The friend has given an account of the neighbour's answer in a letter to the D[uke] of O[rmon]d and in the memoir, which, as he does not doubt but you'll see, he does not trouble you with the same. *Dated by mistake, "9 Oct." but endorsed "9 Aug."*

W. DICCONSON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 10.—Will give Father Græme what he thinks may be a sufficient present relief for Mr. Arnott, and will do the like to others as soon as he can be informed of their particular circumstances, and the proper distinctions, which will be extremely difficult for the writer, being a stranger to all. Does not doubt it is

the King's intention that so many meriting persons should be relieved as long as the little remains of the money designed for the late expedition holds out, but the difficulty is how to do it. Suggests the Duke of Mar should pitch on some person, for example at Sens, where a great many are, to give him notice from time to time whom he thinks in necessity, and to inspect a little into their conduct that the money may go as far as possible.

T. BLACKWELL to his godfather MR. BLACKWELL (ORD).

1716, July 30 [-Aug. 10]. London.—In your last you desired my advices from time to time concerning stocks. My opinion has proved true, for South Sea is now $97\frac{1}{2}$, so you may make one per cent. profit on your last purchase of £2,000^{l.}, but my opinion is for keeping it, there being no likelihood of its being lower, notwithstanding we have had mighty rumours for some days of a designed invasion, but 'tis so little credited that even the most credulous Jacobites can't give in to it, and, I believe it can only arise from some politician's reflections on the Duke of Berwick's being made general of some forces on the French coast. Two opinions generally prevail among King George's friends. The officers of the army and such as would be gainers by war think as they wish, that the King's going abroad will produce new alliances, and soon after a new war, but the more sober part rather think he will settle the peace of the North, in order to which we imagine some better offers will be made to the King of Sweden than he could reasonably expect. If he refuses them, our fleet will join with the Danes and cover the descent on Schonen, which, we doubt not, will effectually do his business, and during this we can have little to fear from France, for, had they an inclination to so hazardous an attempt as an invasion, they have no shipping to put it in execution, and everyone seems to conclude here that as France has let the Swedes' and the Jacobites' cause so far sink, they will hardly think of retrieving them now, when before they might have done either so easily, their condition being no better either at home or abroad, especially the former, where we believe the Regent has neither too much money or too much the affections of the people. 'Tis true the Jacobites every day convince us their spirits are not broken, and give fresh instances of their disaffection by raising mobs and riots, but a file of soldiers will beat a hundred of them, though the poor fellows resist unto blood. In a late fray one was killed and several hurt and committed to Newgate, and no doubt will be severely punished. Besides, the soldiers have orders to fire immediately on such occasions for the future. In short the whole matter is this. If the Avignon gentlemen could fly over the sea with 10,000 veterans in a month or two, no doubt there are enough ready to join them and they might have a good chance for it, but, as they have not yet learnt the art of flying over water we are in no fear.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 11. Paris.—I beg you'll give that 300 *livres* you have of mine to Lord Linlithgow. I approve the 100 *livres* paid Mr. Elphinstone. He must have missed two letters of his father's which I sent him addressed for Avignon. I beg you would inquire for them and send them to him or me. I shall pay St. Clair's account as you order, and to-morrow shall send his Grace the account of money matters. I discourage as much as possible everybody from coming to Avignon.

T. OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 11. Near Turin.—I just now received your letter of the 31st. I can't answer it as fully as I would, having been a week in the country.

I am sorry nothing could be done for Mr. Bagnall. All I could do was to procure him acquaintance and an honourable reception. I wish I may succeed better for your friend, the Colonel. I shall not be wanting in my endeavours, as he shall testify to you whenever he comes, I believe the sooner the better, since Sicily is threatened.

The opinion here is that George of England is not half so wise as George, Duke of Hanover, was, the English air has changed him and it looks as if he only came over to revenge Marlborough's quarrel, and to be his tool. He is returned to his gammons of bacon very angry against his own creatures; I wish he may never return. The Duke of Argyle, his brother, and all his faction are out, and none employed but the sworn creatures of Marlborough. The Duke of Argyle talks as if he designs to be here soon. All the malcontents to the reigning party make their court to him. I have wrote to the Duke of Ormonde the news of the Turks' progress. They have beaten the Venetian fleet, taken Corfu and pretend to attack Sicily, and nothing is doing in Hungary but looking one another in the face.

When Marquis Trivier comes, I shall wait on him, and instruct myself as well as I can of the affairs of England, not believing one word he says, he being a violent Whig. The youngest of his sons is with him, the other is in Sicily with his company.

Count La Perouse, a Savoyard, that succeeds him, is a very honest gentleman, much my friend, of our opinion, and as much a friend to our master as the other was an enemy to him, and to you when you went into Scotland.

The mediation of England is not accepted. 'Twas only a finesse of the Turks to prevent the English lending a fleet, and, if they knew England, they would not be afraid, for the commerce is too great to dare to fall out with them.

I send two original dying speeches that they endeavour to suppress in England. If you design to engage this king and the princes of Italy, 'tis time to send credentials hither, for I can't be always speaking without authority. If I am not thought proper,

I will assist whoever is sent. It is for our master to choose and not for me to value myself on the loyalty of my family.

Dr. Oliphant is here ; he came sick from England, but is much better.

MAURICE MURRAY to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 12. Paris.—Both your letters came to my hands, and I forwarded his Grace's to my brother the first post. A continued fever for these several weeks hindered me from returning you my hearty thanks sooner. I am now much better, though it has not yet left me, and I am not yet able to walk about. I have no certain account of my brother Abercainrie's health, and people shun to write or speak of R[obi]n, because the trials are coming on, and they think he'll suffer.

Discouraging news and a severe fever at once might weigh down a far better spirit than mine, but I still hope the best, and keep up the best heart I can. . . .

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1716, Aug. 12. Avignon.—The heat is so prostrating that I beg you will excuse me for not replying in my own hand to your undated letter, written towards the end of last month. Mr. O'Rourke wrote on the 24th to the Duke of Mar, but without sending him the two drafts of letters you mention. However without delaying further I believe that what is most pressing is to obtain a positive answer from the Elector Palatine, for which I believe there is no means more powerful than to send him the copy of my letter, with the slight alteration Mr. O'Rourke proposes. A courier seems to me to be useless, for that would make a noise, and save us only a few days. This is all the answer I can give on this subject, thanking you very sincerely for the free and friendly manner with which you have written to me. *French. Copy.*

JAMES III. to the INTERNUNCIO AT BRUSSELS.

1716, Aug. 12.—I have received your letter with a list of the churches vacant in Ireland, and of the subjects you recommend to me to fill them, on which I will only say that, his Holiness having kindly consented to my enjoying my right of nomination to all the bishoprics of my kingdom of Ireland, I endeavour to discharge my duty with all possible circumspection. I have therefore laid down certain rules for myself, which have seemed to me necessary both for the satisfaction of my conscience and the welfare of the mission, and, amongst others, to nominate only upon authentic demands sent me by the bishops, the clergy and the leading Catholics on the spot, to give in general the preference to ecclesiastics who are actually working in the mission, his Holiness having given me this recommendation through the Cardinal Protector, and among those always to choose the most worthy as far as I can, and finally not to multiply bishops need-

lessly during the times we are in, and to comply as far as I can in every nomination with the unanimous feeling of the principal bishops and clergy of Ireland, and always to come to an understanding with Cardinal Imperiali, the Protector of that kingdom. It will always give me pleasure to have all possible regard to all your recommendations, but I hope you will not take it ill that in such a delicate business I adhere to my rules, according to which I have caused letters to be written to the bishops of that country on the subject of your letter and list to ascertain their opinion, and according to their answer I shall nominate to such bishoprics as I shall know to be really necessary to be filled, for I believe it is as imprudent as it is useless to fill them all at present, especially as there are already fourteen bishops in that country, which ought to be enough for the whole of Ireland, since his Holiness finds that four are sufficient for England, and one with a coadjutor for Scotland. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 179.*

THOMAS BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 13. Brussels.—“I am just now returned from Holland, where I have been alongst with Hary Cr[awford] these three weeks past. Upon our arrival at Rotterdam we found K[ing] George had passed that place the day before. He had no person alongst with him in his scout (schuyt) but one servant and two armed soldiers, his people and baggage having gone another way.

After I had stayed a day with my friends at Leyden, I went to Amsterdam, where I found people making their observations upon the stop which the English and Dutch fleets had made in their progress into the Baltic, as to which it seems Admiral Norris, not thinking it prudent to proceed with the merchant fleet, had formed a design first to attack the Swedish fleet, and, after driving them off the sea, to return and carry on his merchantmen, but at same time not finding himself able for that enterprise he desired the concurrence of the Dutch squadron, but the Dutch Admiral refused it, not having any orders sufficient for that purpose, promising at same time to write to Holland for orders. But, seeing orders of that kind must be concerted by advice of the whole Provinces, which is a six weeks' work, the English expedition in these parts seems to be in an odd situation, and so much the rather, if it is true what I have since heard from a good hand, that the Dutch squadron seems so far adverse from entering into an offensive attempt in conjunction with the English, that they now desire that the English may by themselves convoy their own merchant fleet, and they will by themselves convoy their fleet, leaving to the English either to go into the Baltic before them or after them. People are inclined to believe that the French Minister at the Hague has been active in this affair, and confirms the reports that the Dutch are disposed to be very peaceable at this time, to which perhaps they are in some measure obliged by the very low condition of their public credit at present.

Upon my return to Leyden from Amsterdam I met Will. Drummond, D. P[erth]'s servant; he told he was come from England, whither he had been sent upon some negotiation, and, lest he might have unwarily dropt anything, I kept him close until he went to his scout (schuyt) for Rotterdam. I hear he returned to the Hague. He ought not to have told me what he did. I wish he may not have been as liberal to others, however it's fit I let you know this much. Whilst I was at Leyden I met with Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson), Mr. H. M[au]le and the gentleman who had a letter from you to Mr. Callender, and, since I came to this place, I have sent that gentleman a direction by means of an English officer here, an acquaintance of mine, to a very eminent person who may be of great use to that gentleman in these parts where he is to reside. Though I think I could trust my friend here, yet I did not let him know neither the person nor the errand, but only told him in general that some of my countrymen there were willing to improve their acquaintance, and I desired his direction to his friend to receive them well. However I have written to Mr. Callender that, if the gentleman who brought your letter does think it necessary to have a particular recommendation, upon notice given me he shall have it.

Some time before I went into Holland, there came hither from Paris one Mr. Wescomb; he met here with some people to whom he pretended to give great encouragements touching the King's affairs. A gentleman who had been with him told us so much, but he did not see any of us, and he went for Holland. My friend, whom I have mentioned above, was the person in this place in whom, it seems, he placed his greatest confidence, and upon my return hither my friend told me that he had lately got a letter from this gentleman from Holland, and with his letter he sent inclosed a letter directed to the Earl of Stair, and withal desired my friend to forward it to Paris, for that he knew the person who had written it and knew the contents. I suppose he meant that either my friend should have taken it as a letter of no consequence, or rather that he had fallen upon a way of putting a trick upon Earl Stair, or upon some of his correspondents in Holland, and had taken this way to get credit with them. However, no such thing being signified in his letter to my friend (which I have read), my friend thought fit to peep into the letter, and after taking a copy of it he sent it forward as directed. I should have told you that my friend had given this Mr. Wescomb a recommendation to the same person of quality in Holland, to whom I have now directed the gentleman who carried your letter to Mr. Callender, and upon the whole matter, after I had fully discoursed this affair, I advised my friend first to countermand his recommendation until he should be further advised touching Mr. Wescomb (which advice you may please take care of with convenient speed), and in the next place that he should not give Mr. Wescomb any ground to think that he was jealous of him, but should still maintain a safe correspondence with him, until such time as he should be further advised about him. I

send you inclosed a copy of the letter, by which amongst other things you will see the condition of the naval force of Holland at present, as also you will observe that the present posture of affairs in Britain lessens the credit of that Court in the opinion of the Dutch, and, though the author seems to place it upon the single circumstance of the Duke of Argyle, yet considering it is written by a person to King George's Ambassador, who will be very tender in using reflections upon any parts of that administration, it may reasonably be supposed that he finds that the opinions of the Dutch with respect to the credit of British affairs has a deeper foundation than the single circumstance mentioned in the letter touching the Duke of Argyle, and I suppose too he means that Earl Stair will take it so. Mr. Crawford mentioned in the letter is Earl Stair's secretary; I suppose the author of the letter is not unknown to you, we believe he is employed in trafficking on behalf of the Earl of Stair. Hary Cr[awfor]d bids me tell you that some people here, who upon a late occasion were ready to have furnished arms, ammunition, &c. are ready and willing to furnish and transport them if any such occasion shall offer, in such manner as shall not easily be discovered.

Since I wrote what is above I have been visiting an old friend who, you know, has been some years in this place; he tells me that Mr. Wescomb wrote a letter lately to a person who stays much in my friend's family, and directed the letter for him to be found at my friend's house. In this letter there was one inclosed for one O'Neal or O'Bryan to the care of a merchant at Lyons. When this gentleman found this letter inclosed with a direction for him to forward it, and considering that the direction upon the cover was for him at my friend's house, he thought fit to let my friend know of it, and he ordered him to send back the letter to Mr. Wescomb, and my friend judging that there was some trick designed against himself, he wrote to Earl Stair, without naming anybody, but told that some letters had come to a servant of his with an inclosed to be forwarded to Lyons, and that he had ordered his servant to return it. I must own I think my friend did wrong in this and acted with a superfluous degree of caution, and amongst other consequences it will certainly cause Mr. Wescomb think that he is suspected by our people, and will make him give up a correspondence with my other friend here, which correspondence might be useful whether Wescomb acts a fair part to us or a foul one, now that we are upon our guard, and I have written to our friends in Holland that, if Mr. Wescomb applies to any of them, they entertain him civilly but at same time with utmost caution."

Enclosed,

ANTHONY HAMMOND to LORD [STAIR].

I hope your Lordship received mine of the 14th from Brussels. The 20th I wrote to Mr. Crawford. At 4 yesterday afternoon I saw his Majesty pass through this place in perfect health. Lord Dorset and Mr. Stanhope were in the berlin with him, there was another person with the King whom I did not know. I had a chaise ready to have gone to Amersford where there was a fresh

relay of horses, but I declined it when I considered the haste with which his Majesty travelled, for fear I should seem too importunate, and since I should soon have the honour of attending him at Hanover. The conjectures here about the Duke of Argyle's disgrace are various. Some of the Dutch officers who were in Scotland do not stick to say that he had a criminal correspondence with the enemy, and that he might have reduced them sooner; this I speak only to your Lordship. This reflection I observe here hurts the credit and reputation of the King's affairs in England, and has an influence on people's opinion in the two other matters that are depending, the choice of a Stadtholder and an offensive and defensive league. This morning I had a conversation with a very sensible man on these subjects; among other things he said, indeed they had unhappy divisions among themselves, but they did not go to such extremity as ours in England, that, though they quarrelled sometimes, yet none of these great men had been charged with betraying the trust the Government had lodged in them. In Government so much reputation is so much power, and more real advantages are brought to a Government by a reputation of strength than by the use of that strength. The benefits from the one are frequent, from the other rare. The true and intrinsic force of a Government is seldom tried, and scarce ever safely, but credit and reputation work daily good. I am apt to think that their reputation of naval force of men-of-war is greater than the reality, for I am told they have struggled hard to set out their Baltic squadron, and that they would find it extremely difficult to fit out 20 sail more upon the most pressing occasion. But I know the strength of nations is to be considered comparative, and, in whatever way it lies, it is sufficient if they are strong enough for their neighbours. I observe more particulars of our English affairs in the Dutch Gazettes than ever I met with in our private letters from thence. I sent Mr. Crawford one for a taste, and they write with the freedom that is natural to them both of things and persons. When you receive entire satisfaction in that matter of Macdonald, I hope you will not deny me the pleasure of knowing it.—22 July, 1716, Utrecht. Copy.

[J. MENZIES] to THOMAS BAYARD (L. INESE).

1716, Thursday, Aug. 2[-13].—I have been out of town again, for so few of our best friends are now here, that to have any material light or advice one must go to where they are now. And, when I see them separately, every one is so puzzled and irresolute in their opinions that it is very hard to collect from all one talks with what is satisfactory. But I shall continue to ply them incessantly with all my vigour and discretion, and shall give Mr. Morris (Mar) the most solid account I can when I sum up the evidence, therefore pray make my excuse to him yet for a few days, till I make a ramble or two more. I was at a distance from my books when I wrote my last, and thereby made a great

mistake by speaking of Mr. Paston when I should have said Povey (Lord Portmore), but your penetration would in general judge there was a mistake, which I beseech you now to set right. I said a word in my former as to Mr. Polton (Philips) and Capt. M[cDonald]. The first freely owns he gave the other the advice to accept the offers and proposal to him, but to reveal it to Jeremy (James) and then follow his directions. His reasons were : 1. If he refused the proposal he would be sure to be maltreated here, and at best detained and starve. 2. That his undertaking and being in that situation would prevent their sending others of greater capacity, as it was a proof they had not such there already. 3. That by following Jeremy's directions he might amuse them with trifling truths and by that means in more serious things might deceive them, and put them on a wrong scent in critical conjunctures. Mr. Polton believes him still to be an honest man and a true friend to Jeremy, and so indeed did all others, generally speaking. But, when this was first whispered about, and then his going along with that Colonel known, many friends were alarmed, and it appears with reason, since he owns what was suspected, though we knew not then the whole story nor his full intention, and very very few know that yet. Mr. Polton is infinitely afraid of its being known, for that would infallibly ruin him. He begs therefore that the whole matter be fairly considered, and all possible care and caution used with the poor man, who writes the most lamentable letters to Polton and others about it, and Polton dares not tell the story fully. Above all he begs and so do other friends, though they know not all, that the Captain may either be wisely caressed, but that at least he be not suffered to come back, where he would not fail to do mischief one way or another. You may easily judge how friends here are alarmed on lesser occasions, and what particular regard ought to be had to them in this situation, which is so extraordinarily different from that where you are. Several friends are extremely alarmed, too, at hearing of Mr. Blackwell's (Ord) returning, which is no secret; especially considering that he can do no imaginable service here at present, nor indeed can any of that category, but must certainly do hurt or ruin to themselves or others. W. Gordon knows who is Blackwell. *Appropos* what is become of W. Gordon and that unfortunate affair of his ?

As to news, here are some of our prints. Some things are worth your observation in the enclosed *Daily Courants*, particularly the accounts, which are reckoned authentic, of the intrigues both in Holland and France, and what we are willing the world should believe of your poor Regent for all our friendship with him. You may rely that the author of this paper, who is a very sensible fellow and entrusted, speaks the sentiments of much greater men. We know nothing yet of the limitations of the Prince, which have never been declared in any public manner, and consequently we obey most implicitly, since we know not where the sovereign power is lodged. Lord Cadogan meets with sensible mortifications, and Argyle is much more and more intimately than ever

at Court, where he seems to be inviolably attached. Some fancy that his great favour and assiduity, and thereby braving Marlborough and the prevailing Ministry of the father will send him to the Tower. Divisions far from being cured, nor the people's disaffection, but the army keeps down and frightens all. The fire and fury of the Whigs being so much complained of, we have a strong talk again of a mongrel motley Ministry, Carnarvon (Bridges) in the Treasury, and Nottingham, Boyle and others in the first posts of the Ministry, but we are uncertain of everything.

Mr. Wall is with us again. How shall I behave and discourse with him?

THE EARL OF LINLITHGOW to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 13. Avignon.—Receipt for 300 *livres* paid in the name of W. Gordon.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 14. Paris.—Informing him of his arrival there with an acquaintance whom he supposes he knows, Mr. Porteous, a brother of Craiglockheart's, and requesting him to represent their case to the King and let them have something to supply their present necessities, as he has been disappointed in meeting friends there.

MR. HOOKER (JERNINGHAM) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 14. The Hague.—Since I wrote to you, my time has been employed in visiting some towns in these parts where my acquaintance chiefly lay, both to see how they still stood affected and to get recommendations to this place. I delivered Mr. Atkins (Sir H. Paterson) your letter, which was a great pleasure and service to me. With Mr. Harrys (H. Maule) we concerted measures the best we could, and, if they are permitted to continue in these parts, as is likely, I doubt not we shall be serviceable to one another. This week the Ministers of France, England and Prussia had each a private conference with the States, all which are kept private. Cadogan being shortly expected from England, 'tis thought the States will not conclude anything of moment without him. Several negotiations will then be renewed which have been stopped for some time. The Princess of Friesland waits here against that time to make the utmost effort in favour of her son, but the party for a Stadtholder dwindles every day, since the pretended Duke of York, who was to have married the Princess, has been proposed their deputy during minority. Mr. Atkins desires me to send this addition:—

Sir H. Crawford=Mr. Tomson; the States of Flanders=Mr. Hopp; our friends there=Mr. Staning; Dunkirk=Mr. Trusty; Ostend=Mr. Friend; Nieuport=Mr. Key; Graveling=Mr. Post; Rotterdam=Mr. Grade; Liège=Mr. Coal.

MR. BRADY TO JAMES III.

1716, Friday, Aug. 14. Vennes.—To-day there passed through this town two Scotchmen, as they said, one an elderly and the other a young man, whom I suspect to have some sinister design against your Majesty. They said they were forced to save their lives by running away out of Scotland, and that they go straight to see your Majesty, but the first part of their story seems contrary to truth, for, before they left their country, they had the precaution to prepare a carte showing exactly the way to Avignon and another way to return home, as they said themselves. The carte does not show or describe any other parts of France. The maker of it must be a good geographer. It stands not with reason that people pursued for high treason, having once conveniency to get away, would delay to get a carte printed for the better performing of their voyage; besides their design of returning speedily back again is a probable reason to suspect them. I do not mention that the relation they gave of the affairs of Scotland is quite contrary to the *Gazette* news. They speak natural French and say they were never in France before.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, Aug. 14.—Yours of the 29th with an enclosed to Arthur (James), which I had this morning, was long looked for, having been referred to by Saunders (Queen Mary) and Mr. I[nne]s above ten days ago. Arthur desires you to write in future at least once a week, though there should not be much to say.

I believe it was the 28th that I wrote a long letter to Mr. I[nne]s about Arthur's going from Roger's (Avignon), which states that matter fully and which he has certainly shown you. "I wrote him since a piece of news that I had concerning Duval (the treaty), and of his being laid aside, but for another reason than you give, which I wish were true, but what you say of that matter is most likely. Notwithstanding of Duval's being laid aside for some time, upon Kenrick's (King George's) high demands, I have no doubt of his coming soon into play again, since Edgar's (the Regent's) own succession as well as Kenrick's is concerned in it, which indeed I always apprehended would be so, and that is the very worst thing which could happen to Arthur, for by that he has nothing to hope from Edgar. He must certainly do everything he can to prevent the success of Duval, and nothing but down-right force must oblige him to leave Roger, which I think Edgar and Frederick (Maréchal d'Uxelles) ought to be made sensible of before it be too late, and now that Duval is at a stand, but even all that Arthur can do will not, I fear, hinder Edgar from going on with that project; however let us do what we can, and not be *jelo de se*. It will not be any regard either for Arthur, Samuel (the Pope) or what the world will talk that will keep Edgar from doing a thing which he takes to be essential for his own personal interest, nor in my opinion will he stick at

obliging Arthur to what he has a mind to either by famine or open force. There's one thing which I think lucky, that the time Edgar has taken to oblige Arthur to what is demanded of him will not be sufficient to force him to it by famine, so that may bring it to downright force, which is the ill best of the two, but what will that avail Arthur upon the main point? The thing will be done if there be no assistance from elsewhere. I do not wonder to see Rochford's (the Emperor's) factor dislike Botvile (the alliance) but will he give Arthur no assistance, which would be the surest way of defeating him? Does Denison (the King of Spain) and his people sit still, and see all this without concern? I hoped that Jeofry (Sparre) had heard from Humphrey (the King of Sweden), but your saying nothing of it makes me believe he has not, which is wonderful. I am very glad Humphry has refus'd Kenrick's proposal, and it is impudence enough for the last to desire Edgar to concern himself in that affair. I hope Humphry sees his own interest better than ever to agree to such a thing. That gentleman is like to be in as bad a way as Arthur, if he take not soon some way to prevent it. Were it not his interest as was once talked to think of some accommodation with his oldest antagonist, and then he would be in condition to get justice done himself by joining in measures with Arthur, which he can scarce do any other way, and that would soon change the face of affairs on that side and perhaps further too?

You say nothing of Jeofry's opinion of Blondal's (Sir J. Erskine's) journey. A thing happened in those parts to one of Arthur's people makes [us] in some pain for Blondale.

We are told that Edgar has sent an Abbé lately to Bernard (England) charged with a particular secret commission, which must certainly be with relation to that fellow Duval, which undoubtedly you have heard of, and, I suppose, when he returns, which may be soon, Duval will make more noise than ever, and more certain ground for it."

This reminds me of people at sea, who see a storm coming, but cannot get out of its way.

Capt. Key, a seaman now at Rouen, is very desirous of serving the King of Sweden. He is a pretty fellow, and Arthur desires you to endeavour to get your friend, Baron Sparre, to recommend him. Pray write what success you have to Mr. Arbuthnot.

Copy.

W. GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 16. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter of the 9th, promising to take care of the enclosed for Mr. Rait, to write about the former letters that are missing, and to send the account in a few days, and stating that William Drummond, the Duke of Perth's servant, who is lately come, says he has a letter from the Duchess of Mar, but, being to part post, he is not inclined to part with it until he gives it into his Grace's own hands.

ARTHUR ELPHINSTONE to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 16. Orleans.—Requesting him to forward him some letters for him which he understands were sent to Avignon, and to write him any news he should know.—If I had not paid for a month's eating I believe I should go to Blois, for Mr. Gordon tells me they pronounce the French better than in any other place. I have breakfast, dinner and supper for 45 *livres* and a handsome room. Thank Mr. Robert Leslie for recommending me to his acquaintances. They are all very well. Lord Lyon's three sons are here, but they are talking of going to Sens next month, where they think they will live cheaper.

COL. RAN. MACDONNELL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 16. Barcelona.—Inquiring if his letter of the 26th enclosing one from Prince Pio to the King came safe, as he is in pain of its miscarriage, not having received an answer thereto, in order that he may inform Prince Pio, who, he is persuaded, will do all he can to comply with the King's desire, and suggesting if the King is sending to this service any of the gentlemen that followed him, that his Grace should write in the King's name to Comte de Charney, Inspector of the Foot, as inspectors in that country are invested with almost all the power of the foot.

J. MENZIES to L. INESE.

[1716, Aug. 5-16.]—Because the nature of the thing and the circumstances require immediate present knowledge, and admit of no delay to go further I beg you to send me your cousin Patrick's (James') opinion and direction by the very first post, as to these points following:—

1. Will Mr. Price (King of Spain) be willing or glad to have Mr. Glastenbury (Gibraltar) or Mr. Pouncefort (Port Mahon) or both put into his hands, but first into his brother Jonathan's (James') and Jonathan's own cousin Arnot's (the army's) as may be wisely and secretly concerted? I have very good grounds to desire to know it, but, if others break into it, it will only spoil it.

2. Will Patrick allow and advise Mr. William Hamilton (Menzies), the attorney, to go with Mr. Povey (Lord Portmore) to Price's house and to Glastenbury's. His objection is that he cannot leave his post and his sentry box without leave asked and given. And Povey goes very soon and takes his son alongst with him, which would give the handle for Will. Hamilton, they being related.

Mr. Gray's (Lord Granard's) eldest son is to have the management of Pouncefort and leaves this town shortly. *Verbum sapienti.*

You see the importance of absolute secrecy in those points, since, if the last whisper come about, it ruins all.

G i b r a l t a r P o r t M a h o n

11 O m t d u y b u d 3 A b g k d p w b c 569. 38 &c.

Endorsed, "Abram to Mr. Innes, R. at Avignon, Aug. 25th, 1716."

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

[1716, Aug. 17.]—I am sorry my son went to Marseilles and Toulon. It's so much charges thrown away. I am more concerned for Mr. Stewart's reputation, which I entreat you as much as possible to recover, for it's not, as they report, that he ran away with my money, but it's true he had the misfortune to lose some at cards, and that put him in a fright to see me, the sum being considerable. However I have got back from them that cheated him 2,000 *livres* value and have their notes for 1,200 *livres*, so a good part is recovered; so I beg you will tell Lords Southesk and Linlithgow and Mr. Maitland that they may be in no pain for what I may be due to them. If there's any else I am due to, it's no great matter. Pray beg the Duke of Mar's pardon for a few days for sending his account. I forwarded his letter to De la Coste (Sir J. Erskine) and another packet from my friend at Lyons, who wrote there were letters in it from his Grace. Pray deliver the enclosures, and tell Col. Hay I will forward his enclosed to Musselburgh. I sent with Barrowfield 1,200 *livres* and 1,000 with Bishopston, of which I beg 300 each may be given to Lords Southesk and Linlithgow and Mr. Alexander Maitland, and 100 to Capt. D. Nairne, and I will send more as fast as I can, but this cursed story makes every body run upon me. Lord Seaforth and Clanranald were yesternight at St. Germain's. *Undated, but endorsed, "1716, Aug. 17th."*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 17. Paris.—This is only to tell Mr. Johnson (Mar) that Jeffry (Sparre) writ to Villeneuve (Dillon) from Brussels, and gave him a meeting this night ten leagues hence in his road hither, to be able to speak of affairs at leisure. I suppose 'tis about some material things that concern Arthur's (James') interest. Mr. Johnson shall be informed without delay. I am told in secret that the Abbé I spoke of in my last is parted a second time for Milflower (Holland). I'll do what depends on me to know his mission, and if he has orders to go farther. I give Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) an account by the enclosed of the victory the Germans gained near Carlowitz in Hungary, and therefore won't trouble you with a repetition.

DURAS (SIR P. LAWLESS) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 17.—I received last night yours of 26 July and delivered this morning the enclosure in it for Mr. Bulflure (Father D'Aubenton), who received it with all the marks of respect and acknowledgment imaginable, and assured me he will renew his instances in a lively manner to persuade Mr. Alin (the King of Spain) to send Mr. Le Maire (money) to Mr. Le Vasseur (James) which, he says, he is sure he will do as far as in him lies. I would not have any long conference with him, it being his post

day, but will find an occasion betwixt this and the next post, to entertain him at large about it, and shall not fail to give you an account.

Mr. Janson (Alberoni) sent me the enclosed, and desired me to have it safely delivered to M. Le Vasseur. I hope it contains some satisfactory news of what is intended for him here. I beg you to acknowledge the receipt of it, that I may give an account of having acquitted myself of Mr. Duclos (the Queen of Spain's) orders.

I have made Mr. Le Vasseur's compliments to Mr. Rosecrown (the Duc de Popoli), which so touched him that he had the tears in his eyes all the while I spoke to him. He desired me to present his most humble respects to Mr. Le Vasseur, and told me he was equally acknowledging and confused at the honour he did him, to interest himself in what regarded him, and would be his eternal slave, and proud of any occasion to mark his devotion for his service. He did not tell me whether he would write to Mr. Le Vasseur, but I believe he will not fail to do it.

I hope your apprehensions of being obliged to remove from where Mr. Le Vasseur now is are ceased, and that Mr. Brisson (the Regent) does not continue to insist on so pernicious a project. I had rather see him in any other corner of the world than with Mr. Dutertre (? Rome), but, alas, where else can he be sure of a reception at this time? I shall be extremely uneasy till I hear the storm is over.

Mr. Wachope is arrived with his family at Barcelona, and I shall not fail to render him all the service I can with Mr. Fumeron (the Spanish Ministry) as Mr. Le Vasseur orders me.

Young Lusson (Lord Tinmouth) is here these twelve days past, and lodges at my house, till he can furnish one for himself, which cannot be these two months to come. He is to be married to a pretty sort of a lady of the highest quality and the greatest fortune in Spain, which match I have been managing for him since last February, and have now brought to its perfection. I had more views than one in making it, for the lady's brother is the best head we have here, and allied to all the chief nobility of this Court, who consequently will be favourable to Mr. Le Vasseur on any occasion that offers. I am sure it would be to his interest that I should make a compliment in his name both to the brother, who is a cabinet counsellor and a favourite, and to the sister, who is to marry young Lusson, if Mr. Le Vasseur has not very great reasons to the contrary. I have got the former printed letter, which you sent me, translated into Spanish, and dispersed it all over the country, and will do the like by the last.

Pray assure Mr. Crussol (Duke of Ormonde) of my sincere acknowledgments for his memory of me. I have some admirable snuff in Malaga, and have directed a person there these four months past to send it to some port in your neighbourhood, addressed to Mr. Crussol by the first ship, yet no occasion has offered of transporting it thither, unless he has found one within these ten days. I will see if I can find any quicker way of sending some I have here that is equally good to your Grace for Mr. Crussol's use and yours.

SIR HENRY CRAWFORD.

1716, Aug. 17. Brussels.—Account of his intromissions with the public cash.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Tuesday, Aug. 18.—I have not yet seen any of the persons Martel (Mar) mentions in his last but have to-day writ to Mr. Dicconson in their favour. Indeed such numbers are coming every day “both from Scotland and England, most of them in a miserable condition, that ’tis not possible for M. Dicconson to continue supplying them. Were it not fit that upon occasion of the 50 last come from Scotland Patrick (James) himself wrote a pressing line to Edward (the Regent) showing him the absolute necessity of his giving now or never the supply so often promised, unless he would suffer so many brave men to perish? I know how little regard hath been hitherto had to Patrick’s letters, and no answer made to any of them. But still ’tis certain that a line in his hand will make more impression than anything else can, and, if that do not produce the effect, nothing will. Andrew (Queen Mary) might enclose Patrick’s in a line to the same purpose from himself, but I know they will not have that regard to what Andrew says or writes as to what Patrick doth. And in this letter Patrick might make some use of Tarnier’s (? Abbé de Thesut) advice in letting Edward see that the great number of so considerable persons as follow him, and must now stand or fall by him, show plainly that he hath friends, and that his interest is not so contemptible as it hath been constantly represented to Edward by Selby (Stair) and by some of Edward’s own chief advisers : That he appeals to the relation Edward hath now had, or may have from his own factor Jassemmin (d’Iberville) newly come from Edgebury (England) what friends he hath in that country : That Edward cannot but now see (as certainly he doth) how he hath been cheated by Selby and his master who aim at nothing but to amuse him till they are in a condition to ruin him : That the more experience Edward hath of these people, the more he will be convinced that trusting to them is leaning on a broken reed : That he can find no true friend but Patrick : That besides his inclination and gratitude, ’tis clear to a demonstration that it will be Patrick’s interest to be closely united with Falmouth (France), and interest is the strongest tie amongst persons of that rank : That Edward hath too good sense not to be convinced of all this : But what is to be feared is, that, if Edward delays beginning that good work till Herne (King George) and his adherents sees that he, Edward, hath discovered all their cheats, they will then naturally think that he hath no card to play but Patrick, and will therefore obstruct all passages, so as it will not be in Edward’s power to serve Patrick as he may in spite of Herne, if he begins betimes to concert and take measures in order to it : That in the meantime nothing so necessary as to support those brave men who are come over, and may be most instrumental in restoring Patrick and securing Edward.

Martel will pardon my saying so much on a subject he is much more master of, and knows much better what is fit and not fit to be said. The enclosed from Abram (Menzies) is of an old date, it came by Will. Drummond, who will be soon with you. He hath been in England and Holland, and hath seen many friends, he is indeed a Mercury all over. If all he says can be relied upon, he hath very considerable offers made in favour of Patrick both in England and Holland, of which he will in a few days give an account himself. I send here two Hackets (packets addressed to Mar), one of them came by a particular address. Dutton (Dillon) tells me he hath yesterday given Martel a particular account of the great victory over the Turks, 100,000 of them killed and taken, 110 piece of cannon with all their tents and baggage. Prince Eugene dates his letter from the Grand Vizier's tent. What effect this will have on Edward's councils is yet a question, he is certainly pleased that they are engaged in a war, but would perhaps have been more pleased if the victory had been less complete, for Elmor (the Emperor) will now give the law with a high hand. Dutton is gone out of town to meet Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor who hath been privately at M. Holloway's (Flanders) to meet with a confident of his master's, from whom he hath now got answer to messages he formerly sent in favour of Peter (James), and Dutton thinks by what the factor wrote to him that the answer is favourable, but that the factor thinks himself in danger by being so much named in Paul's (James') family, and everything he said or did relating to Paul being known to Selby, who sent his master the very circumstances of his meeting Petronilla (James), in the wood. The factor, it seems, complains much of this. But upon Dutton's return he himself will give an account of all. Meantime Martel will be pleased to mention this to none but Patrick and Orbec (Ormonde).

I here send a letter of a fresh date which I receive this minute from Abram, it is necessary to rectify a mistake he fell into in his last. I believe I have now quite wearied Martel as I certainly have myself. Yet I must recommend the enclosed from a lady of untainted loyalty, and a hearty friend and a servant of Martel's. She will by no means take the title upon her until it is confirmed by Patrick, to whom Andrew now writes to that purpose."

GEORGE BLACKWELL (MR. ORD) to JAMES III.

1716, Aug. 18.—As my study has ever been to serve your blessed father and yourself in all your interests, so I shall do the same to the last moment of my life. You see by my last that a speedy as well as bold push must be made, towards which all hands must be at work. I doubt not if we could get workmen it would have a speedy and quick effect, but I am of opinion factors and lances with a large football would make very effective sport.

I find Lyle (? the North) is wonderfully inclined to us, and, if we could have any interest among the foremen and factors we

might, with small assistance, have a fair hazard. You have of both the same trades with you ; 'tis hard if they have no interest among their brethren.

Old Norman's (King George's) absence, I conceive, gives us a not to be lost opportunity. My heart is still upon Errinton's citadel (? Newcastle), the prettiest and most convenient hold as well as the best port in Zealand (England) or Fr[i]ezland (Scotland). I have one here that will venture into Zealand, and try once more to be master of it, provided we have workmen with football and lances ready to supply him withal, which is very easy from the coast. There would be a noble refuge and secure harbour against all the world. In fine I look on't to be a place of the last consequence to us, its middle situation, its strength, and security from all pirates.

I shall give Mr. Worthy (? Mar) an account of this affair, so you have your own to yourself. You see by one sent you how unwilling my doctor (Menzies) is, and, as he says all my friends, I should venture over. Be free in commanding me, and, if affairs require, I'll venture and go with joy. *Enclosed,*

[J. MENZIES] to MR. BLACKWELL (ORD).

By your last to J. W. and to your inestimable mistress you seem to have got only my first letter. I hope before this you have had my second, in which I was more positive as to your health, and now in this my third, I must be yet more positive to beg you to be assured that your venturing back at present into this dangerous and inconstant air, till your constitution get quite another turn, cannot fail to be attended with fatal consequences, nor can so great a risk be of any material use or advantage to yourself or friends as the state of our affairs, and our patience par force stand at present. You can revive no law suit in this juncture, but what would do hurt instead of service to our interest, and we do not want new knockdowns, nor do I believe any of our friends or relations where you are, when they consider the nature of the thing and your dangerous state of health will be for any such journey or undertaking, that must infallibly ruin yourself, alarm and afflict your friends, and be of no manner of benefit.

I am sure you will put the right construction on my absolute honest freedom, which is also the voice of all your friends here without exception, who are most capable to judge of your condition. You have a thousand pretty little airy places there in any of which you can snugly retire, and can possess your soul in patience, till the storm is over or much abated, and so neither give terror to your friends nor pleasure to your enemies.

If you take this resolution I shall from time to time give you the best accounts as well as the best drugs and prescriptions that are in the power of your most faithful and loving doctor.

Our news and the public affairs are much the same as by my last. A prodigious dissatisfaction in the people, but it can be of no material consequence as long as our army can so easily knock down the people.

JOHN CARNEGIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 18. Paris.—I design to take journey for Avignon to-morrow. I had several conferences with C[roiss]y. I gave him a copy of the letter in French concerning the King's affairs. I had also one with B. the particulars of which I'll reserve till I see you. Though your credit and reputation wants nowhere to be raised, yet I took the liberty to do justice to your character in conversation with those who were personally unacquainted with you.

The Dutch have actually signed the treaty concluded some time ago between the Empire and England, and France is endeavouring to make one of the same nature with Holland, thinking thereby to invalidate in some measure the former. Holland by this will become umpire and judge of the facts that may be construed an infraction of the treaty on either side, and I am persuaded that Prince Eugene's great victory over the Turks in Hungary will hasten the conclusion thereof, if it does not change the measures of this Court, but what influence it may have with respect to the King's affairs I cannot tell.

One thing I cannot forbear mentioning, at the same time I am ashamed to do it. I went to Mr. Innes last Saturday to know the Queen's time, that I might ask her commands before I go from this. He told me she had no message to send by me, because she had a sure and quicker method of doing it, and having seen her lately it was a needless ceremony. I did not apprehend the meaning of it, till he gave me a present, he said from her Majesty, a present of thirty *crowns*. I was surprised into it, and said no more, but that whatsoever the Queen was pleased to do for me, should be acceptable. I have got credit in the meantime to do my business, but I hope you will represent my case to the King with that uncommon favour and friendship you have hitherto honoured me with.

SIR MARK FORISTER to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 18. Havre.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed, and stating that having been indisposed he had been unable to go to St. Malo to send him the papers, but would be there soon.

JOHN FULLERTON of DUDWICK to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 18. Sens.—According to his Grace's orders I waited on General Dillon, who would have done something for me, had it been possible. But I find there is nothing to be done in the French service, who are daily breaking their own, unless a man could take up with 2 *sous* a day and ammunition bread, which if I must do, as it's very possible, I am resolved it shall be when there is war, when I may hope either to be preserved or knocked on the head. Paris not being a fit place for one in my circumstances, I have put myself in pension here, where and in the country about, I resolve to stay, as long, and it will not be very long,

as the small remainder of a right weighty purse which I carried out to the King's service about 11 months ago, lasts me, and when that is done, I hope God will provide. This I think better than to press to be at Avignon, to straiten and incommode his Majesty's subjects and servants, who have been called there, and who have merited better than I can pretend to do. Your good friend and mine, Invernetie, and I parted with very sore hearts as the army broke up, and were marching from Strathbogie towards the Highlands. Fain would I have had him return to my country, where I assured him he should be as safe as I could, and doubted not of getting an opportunity of a ship, but Mr. Mackenzie was positive they would both be safer among his friends, the Mackenzies in the North, where they went. I was flattered with the hopes of his having come over with Seaforth, but I am told it's otherwise. But I am told he is well, and I hope we shall all yet have another merry meeting on the Green.

DR. P. BARCLAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 18. Brussels.—I wrote to you from Leyden, and was then resolved to have gone directly for Paris, but meeting some friends here I was advised this was a cheaper place to reside in, till I should receive your orders. My manner of coming over made me destitute of necessaries, for which and travelling I was forced to borrow, and have presumed to draw upon you for 100 *crowns*, which I beg you'll excuse.

MR. RIGBY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 18. Toulon.—Mr. Gordon was here last week, where we had the honour to drink your Grace's health. I am very sorry I could not make him as welcome as I would, but we are here in the greatest misery in the world. We have neither money nor credit. I have neither sung nor laughed since I left Avignon, for it is impossible for me to be merry when I am not at Court, for my heart is always there.

JAMES III. to M. DE MAGNY.

1716, Aug. 18. Avignon.—M. le Noir (Count de Castelblanco) should have informed you of the receipt of your last letters, and I received an undated one this morning with one from your Spaniard. I beg you to be so kind as to make him compliments and to thank him on my behalf, while expressing to him our need of the assistance of his master at a time when I am overwhelmed by the number and merit of so many faithful subjects who have no resource but in me. I beg you to represent our needs in a lively manner to him and to continue giving me your news. *French. Copy.*

JAMES III. to MADemoiselle DE CHAUSSERAYE.

1716, Aug. 18.—Our friend who is here with me should have informed you of the receipt of all your letters. I have just

received yours of the 12th, and am much obliged for the trouble you have taken for me, though you enter into no details, but by all I can learn there is nothing new, and everything is in uncertainty everywhere. It is useless to entertain ourselves with sad reflections and distant hopes. Time and patience will at last, if it please God, produce a good result. Meanwhile one must not abandon oneself to melancholy. My mother knows how to distinguish her true friends, they are rarer than ever, and we cannot make too much of them. Our friend sends you his compliments; he is well, and I am so also, though we are overwhelmed by the heat. *French. Copy.*

M. DE MIREPOIX (MAGNY) to JAMES III.

[1716, Aug. 18. Received.]—I have the honour to send the enclosed from our Spaniard. Lord Stair is not gone, and his departure becomes very uncertain. M. de Louville has been sent from this country to Spain. The King has refused to see him, and he has been told to leave, so that the Duke of Orleans has been obliged to recall him. This is not yet publicly known, but is not the less certain for that. No treaty as far as I know has been signed as yet between this country, England and Holland. You must have been informed that the Abbé Dubois, who came from Holland some time ago, found obstacles which appeared to him to be insurmountable. I have had no acknowledgment of several letters I have written to you, which causes me some anxiety. *French.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1716, Aug. 18.—I enclose a copy of my letter to the Internuncio at Brussels (calendared *ante*, p. 339). I am convinced he is acting with much zeal and with the best intentions, but the religion of a foreigner who is not upon the spot may be easily deceived, and I know from undoubted sources that the wisest ecclesiastics of that country disapprove of this great eagerness to increase the number of the bishops in Ireland at the present time, and have represented to me the uselessness and the great inconveniences of it. Nevertheless on the representation of the Internuncio, I have had letters written to the Primate and to some other bishops of Ireland, and am only waiting for their answer to decide on the nomination to one or two vacant churches, which, I shall be certainly informed, require a pastor of their own. However, I beg you to assure his Holiness that my sole object is to discharge the duty of my conscience, and to support his zeal for the good of religion as far as I can, that my chief aim is to assure myself of the worth and capacity of the person before nominating him, which is the object of the rules I have laid down for myself, and of the precautions I take, and that, if I delay a little, it is only that I may be better informed, and to avoid the disastrous consequences of a precipitate nomination. I do not doubt you will approve of my conduct in all I have just said, and hope you will assist me with your lights and advice. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 180.*

SIR THOMAS HIGGONS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 19. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter with the King's answer, and adding that a visit soon to his uncle will not be disagreeable, since it will procure him the honour and satisfaction of kissing his Grace's hand.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 19, at night. Paris.—“Villeneuve (Dillon) is just now come from Jeffry (Sparre) after passing 48 hours with him at leisure and to his satisfaction. He desires with much earnestness that Mr. Blondale (Sir J. Erskine) should not see Humphry (King of Sweden) or apply to him on any account. being persuaded such a *démarche* would harm Arthur's (James') interest and perhaps more than can be imagined. I write this moment to Mr. Blondale according to the address sent me some time ago, and pray him strongly not to make any application to Humphry till he receives fresh instructions from Mr. Johnson (Mar). I also tell him I have essential reasons for this delay. The question is, if my letter comes to Mr. Blondale, or if he will follow what I prescribe to him. For greater security I hope Mr. Johnson will lose no time in sending him positive orders in conformity to what Jeffry requires”

CHRISTIAN STEWART, COUNTESS OF BUTE, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 19. Paris.—Though I have not the happiness to be in the number of your particular acquaintances, yet I may justly reckon myself amongst those of your true friends, being obliged by blood relation to be so at all times.

Having solicited the Queen to obtain from his Majesty a confirmation of my title as Countess of Bute, which I always looked on as very imperfect, conferred by the Princess Anne, the Queen promised me to acquaint the King with it, and desired me to write to some of my friends at Avignon on the subject. Amongst them I make choice only of your Grace, who, I know, is sufficient to procure the honour I demand, if without inconvenience to his Majesty, but I judge there is no fear, having waited till a precedent is gone before me, Lady Jersey getting much the same done, so that I can with the greater confidence address you upon it. The unnatural course my son-in-law (stepson) has taken since his father's death by matching with the family of Argyle has been an extreme trouble and mortification to me, yet I don't expect his Majesty will punish the innocent for the guilty, especially if the merits of that young man's predecessors, their loyalty and constant adherence to the Royal family be truly represented, a favour I must beg you to do them, seeing his Majesty may not be so well acquainted as yet with the just characters of our Scots families, as we hope he shall be, and I desire you to do but justice to one of the oldest families of our nation, the rise of which I suppose you are not ignorant of. I am far from speaking in favour of this degenerate representative

who was bred with all the principles of loyalty while his father lived, though he be now entirely out of the practice of them; it is the memory of those who have gone before him I wish preserved, seeing it was their greatest and constant care from their first original to keep their fidelity unstained and they did it effectually. If it should be said my husband broke this rule, I may venture to say he did not, but in such a way, considering time and circumstances, as his Majesty would easily forgive. You cannot but know some of the reasons which prevailed with him to come into the government on the Princess Anne's ascending his Majesty's throne. The Tories then expected to have the management of her Highness, but by the failure of Lord Montrose and some others were disappointed. It was at that time the Sheriff required an Earl's patent, which, in consideration of his family only, she granted. The great motive which urged him to ask it was to strengthen his vote in Parliament, being by that title master of four, two for Buteshire, one for Rothesay, and his own as a peer, but all his expectations failing he fell into a decay of which he died, with as loyal a heart to his true sovereign as ever subject was blessed with. Now this title being asked by him of the Princess, only with design to serve his king, it were hard to refuse those as zealous for his Majesty's service as any can be, the benefits arising to them by it, I mean, his widow and second son, who alone would suffer by his Majesty's refusing this honour, seeing we can never own it to be such but from him, though the family seems to enjoy it at present without his sanction.

GEORGE BLACKWELL (ORD) to JAMES III.

1716, [Aug.] 19. St. Germain's.—I presume to send yourself the letters which came to me last Saturday. I shall stay for another packet I expect, and for a return of a little money mentioned in one of them. I shall never be idle where your service is in hand. You'll find it dangerous to lose time. You may rely on the intelligence I send, for my doctor (Menzies) is very intelligent and frequents the best of company, my surgeon very knowing, and my mistress a true and careful solicitor. *Endorsed*, "Mr. Ord to the King, 19 Aug. 1716."

T. OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 19. Turin.—Acknowledging his letter of the 6th. There is no news here.

HUGH STEWART to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 20. Paris.—Forwarding an enclosure by Mr. Gordon's directions, who will write himself in a post or two.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 20. Paris.—"In order to explain fully the matter in question, Mr. Johnson (Mar) must know that, when

Humphry (King of Sweden) went to Norway, he left his ministry and their offices on the frontier of Sweden, and carried only two commis of war along with him for particular dispatches. Mr. Johnson must also know that Humphry sent one of his principal ministers of state to meet and confer with Jeffry (Sparre) in Flanders, which was the motive of his voyage. This man informed him of Humphry's present situation and sentiments concerning Arthur's (James') interest. Jeffry assures me they are as good as can be wished for, that he received the first proposals most graciously, and said his glory, interest and Kenrick's (King George's) unworthy manner of proceeding towards him were more than sufficient reasons to authorize his serving Arthur without fear of reproach. He sent order to one of his chief ministers then on the frontier of Sweden to make Jeffry answer on this head, but 'twas delayed and Jeffry is well informed of the reason. In Humphry's court and council as in all others there are statesmen of various sentiments and different inclinations, who espouse interests preferable to others and sometimes contrary to their master's intention and service (*sat sapienti*). Jeffry made me a long narration relative to this, and assured me at the same time that he has convincing proofs of Humphry's true concern for Arthur, and does not doubt he will enter into measures for their common interest, when the storm that menaces his own State is over, provided affairs be managed with discretion and secrecy on Arthur's side. Humphry is actually in Schonen and expects to assemble 40,000 men there, in order to oppose the great descent the Danes and Moscovites design to make on that coast. I writ to you last night touching Mr. Blondale's (Sir J. Erskine's) voyage and commission, and do repeat in this that Jeffry is absolutely against his seeing or applying to Humphry. He says that would ruin Arthur's interest entirely, and promises to advertize when 'twill be proper time to send one there and that it must be Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) without noise or equipage. This is Jeffry's positive opinion, therefore Mr. Johnson has no time to lose in sending new directions to Mr. Blondale. I must now tell you that Jeffry desires with all earnestness no use be made of his name on any account, he is in great apprehension on this score, and made much difficulty to permit me to inform Saunders (Queen Mary) of all this matter, alleging there are persons near him that reveal secrets. I made use of many arguments to convince Jeffry of the contrary, but all to no purpose, he persisting still in his opinion; I repeated to Saunders both what he said and apprehended, and do think it incumbent on me to inform Arthur of the same.

Nahum (Magny) seems much displeased no notice was taken of two letters he writ to Arthur, not even the reception accused. Tho' I would not communicate any important secret to him, yet in my humble opinion his zeal and attachment merits care should be taken not to give him dissatisfaction."

SIR GEORGE SINCLAIR to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 20. Sens.—I give you a great many thanks in assuring me of a welcome in coming to Avignon, which I would willingly embrace, had I money of my own, but I am most inhumanly used in Scotland by some I expected favour from, and have a very few months' subsistence by me, and, if I can have any more, I'll be loth to trouble the King, but when I am exhausted, I shall apply to your Grace.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 21. Paris.—“Saunders (Queen Mary) told me Mr. Lesard (Southcott) has great hopes of procuring Orlando (money) from friends in Bernard (England), and the latter . . . confirmed the same to me. In my humble opinion offering whatever sum is got to Humphry (King of Sweden) in his present urgent necessity would produce the best of effects, and engage him to such an acknowledgement as may prove hereafter most essential for Arthur's (James') interest. Though Humphry should not accept this offer, it will show Arthur's willingness, and that his friends in Bernard are still in a readiness to supply him. Arthur, Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) and Mr. Johnston (Mar) will judge better than any other of the good consequence this may have. If the proposal meets with approbation, the compliment must be made to Jeoffry (Sparre) without delay. Such an offer well-timed augments in a high manner the merit of it.”

The MARQUIS OF WHARTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 21. Paris.—I have by this post written a letter to the King in which I make all imaginable submission to him, and declare myself for him against all his enemies whatsoever. As I had the honour formerly when young to see you in England, I beg you will be my patron about his Majesty. I ask nothing of the King till he finds I merit it, but don't doubt of your friendship in everything.

[The MARQUIS OF WHARTON] to JAMES III.

1716, Aug. 21. Paris.—The mercy your Majesty has shown to those of my fellow countrymen who have acknowledged at length your just and undoubted title to the crowns of your royal ancestors, and the tenderness with which they have been received by you since their return to their duty, encourages me to bow myself at your royal feet most humbly to implore your pardon for my past offences and those of my family, and to assure you that my future behaviour shall give convincing proof of my sincere and hearty repentance.

In the first place you may depend on my being obedient in everything your Majesty shall command me, as far as is consistent with a freeborn Englishman, who makes the laws of the land the rules of his loyalty, and, whenever it shall please God

to preserve those laws by placing your Majesty on the throne, no one shall rejoice more at so blessed a change than myself, and, till that happy time be come, no one shall venture more towards it, for my life and fortune shall be at your disposal. As I have been educated in the Protestant religion, so I am persuaded your Majesty will always protect the Church of England, and I dare venture to say no Catholic of your subjects shall serve my King and country more faithfully than I.

I have left my governor in Switzerland, and, instead of going to Geneva as intended by my friends, have come hither to make my submission to your Majesty and shall wait here to know what you would have me to do. If it be to declare openly for you, as I hope it will, I shall immediately repair to Avignon, and shall demean myself there as you shall direct. If otherwise, I am ready for all. I hope to be able, if you honour me with a commission, to be able to join your Majesty with a considerable body of men. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO L. INESE.

1716, Aug. 21.—Yours of the 12th came safe with Abraham's (Menzies') of 26 July o.s. I hear Will. Drummond is come to Paris, who came from London since Honyton's (Lord Oxford) messenger. I suppose you have heard of him ere now, and we long for both here, each having letters.

I think I understand what you think dark in Abraham's letter. Falmouth (France) is plain, and Mr. Shaw's house with Mr. Paston I take to be Gibraltar, he having once before wrote a word or two concerning it in cypher. I shall long to see more from him upon this and of his coming; he is commonly too laconic, and I cannot but say another thing of him, that I have scarce got an answer from him to any one material thing I have wrote to him since I came to France. I do not doubt he is diligent as I know he used to be, but he keeps all to himself, which makes writing to him the unpleasantest thing possible. I do not believe he'll come, and, unless there be more than I know, I see no good it could do.

We have to-day the account of the entire defeat of the Turks by Prince Eugene, of which we'll long to know the particulars. Patrick (James) can scarce be in a worse condition, I think, than he is at present, so needs must be the less concerned at what happens. Some, I know, will think that whatever is successful to Elmore (the Emperor) is hurtful to Patrick, but I cannot bring myself to think so; perhaps wishing things as I would have them may bias my understanding, but it is plain that Edward (the Regent) will do nothing for Patrick, but as he thinks it for his own interest. It is as plain he would have made up with Herne (the Elector of Hanover) with very little regard to Patrick, if the other would with him. What should make Herne more ready to do it now than formerly I cannot understand, though I doubt not of Edward's making him all the mean and low offers that can be imagined. It is good that what Herne most wants and

asks of Edward are things not in his power to bring about, which Herne could not but know, and that makes me fancy he wanted some pretext to put off the agreement Edward was endeavouring, which is not now more likely he'll be more fond of than he was, but is it not very probable that Herne and Elmore have a design together to fall upon Edward and Swift (King of Sicily) as soon as 'tis in their power, which now may not be at a great distance? When that happens Edward will find that Patrick is not the worse card in his hand, but they must find out this themselves, for it will not be our saying it that will convince them. (News about Sweden as in Sir J. Erskine's letter of the 8th, printed *ante*, p. 334.) *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, Aug. 21.—I am ordered by the King to write to you concerning Mr. Ogilvie of Boyne, who had a pension from the French Court in the late King's time. Application has been made for its continuance, and, his Majesty being very sensible how well Boyne deserves at his hands, since he is not in a condition himself to give him what he deserves, would have you use your utmost endeavours to assist him. (Observations about the Turks, the Regent and King George and the King of Sweden like those in the last letter.) In my humble opinion there's a formed design by Rochford (the Emperor), Kenrick (King George) and his advisers to fall upon Edgar (the Regent) and Mirmont (King of Sicily) as soon as 'tis in their power, which what has lately happened may bring soon about. (Observations on the effect this would have on James' position as in the last letter.) *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO JAMES OGILVIE OF BOYNE.

1716, Aug. 21. Avignon.—As soon as we heard of your arrival in France I was ordered to write to Gen. Gordon to let you all know who were come over his Majesty's satisfaction at your being safe. I was very glad to know from your own hands by Glenderule that you were well, and, by what I heard lately from Mr. Arbuthnot, I hope your pension from the French Court will be continued. I have by the King's order written the enclosed to Gen. Dillon to do all he possibly can to assist you in it. The King leaves to you how to dispose of yourself, as you find most convenient. I wish you to introduce Gen. Gordon to Mr. Dillon, having referred to him to give him an account of the private men, who came over with you, who had deserted from the enemy. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO FANNY OGLETHORPE.

1716, Aug. 21.—I had one from you on the 18th without a date, and he I was obliged to communicate it to is very sensible, as well as I, of what he owes to the friend (M. de Mezieres) for his good intelligence. You will make him the compliments he deserves. You say nothing of your having received my answer to your

former of 31 July. The sweet story you write is comical, and I am persuaded it is true. (Observations on the defeat of the Turks, the Regent, &c. as in the last letter but two.) In a little time the easy gentleman (the Regent) may find 'tis time to look to his own security in another manner. I know at last the two letters I gave you at Paris which you sent under Mally's cover, and which we thought were lost, came to hand untouched. I hope the two I sent you since had the same fate. I hope I shall hear from you before you go to the country, and after you are there too. *Copy.*

The EARL OF SOUTHESK.

1716, Aug. 21.—Receipt for 400 *livres* received from Mr. Paterson in the name of William Gordon.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Saturday, Aug. 22.—“The enclosed is probably of an old date, having been thrown among the *lettres de rebut*. He should be told to put a blank cover about his letters directed simply to Tho. Bayard (Inese) as Hacket's letters were.

Dutton (Dillon) assures me he hath writ to Patrick (James) at length all he had from Kemp's factor (the Swedish ambassador), who thinks his master perfectly well disposed as to Patrick, but desires the last secrecy. He would have Sir John's (Erskine's) message to Kemp (King of Sweden) stopped by all means, because he thinks it would spoil all. This factor knows Kemp's temper better than we do, and therefore we must be directed by him as to the way of managing him.

Martel (Mar) will have seen Abram's (Menzies') proposal as to Pauncefort (Port Mahon) and Glastenbury (Gibraltar). The great difficulty is how these farms could be kept and supported if they were in Patrick's possession, for he is not in condition to do it, and I see no help to be expected from Foley (France) nor Shaw (Spain). So I have writ this day to Abram by Andrew's (Queen Mary's) direction, but told him that Andrew will not take upon himself to give any positive answer to the proposal till he has Patrick's orders, which Martel will send to Abram by first post.

As to Abram's going to visit Shaw, Andrew is very much against it, as I believe Patrick and Martel will also be, Abram being trusted by everybody where he is, and consequently so necessary at that place that his absence could not be supplied. Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) messenger is at last arrived. I carried him last night to Andrew, who will write to Patrick about his message, which I understand to be intended by Honyton for Talon (de Torey) and those of Edward's (the Regent's) family, but to have directions first from Andrew and Patrick. Andrew thinks, and with good reason, that what he has to say from Honyton will have more weight with Talon and that family, if they believe the messenger comes directly to them from Honyton without any knowledge of or communication with Patrick or Andrew, and therefore inclines

to stop his going to Patrick, but let him openly apply to Edward's family, as if he had seen none of Patrick's friends on this side. Andrew inclined to this before he saw the messenger, but will himself write what he had resolved and concluded after he had heard his message."

CHARLES ARESKINE (ERSKINE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 22. Orleans.—Thanking him on behalf of his brothers and himself for his goodness in remembering them in his letter to Mr. Gordon.

JOHN BARKLY and ANTOINE DUBOIS.

1716, Aug. 22.—Accounts of sums respectively due to them, with receipts from each at foot to John Paterson for payment thereof respectively.

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 23. Paris.—Yesterday I sent his Grace a letter from Mr. Barclay advising of a bill on him to me for 300 *livres*, which shall with his allowance be put to his account. William Drummond will be with you by this time. He is due to my friends and me a very considerable sum, and says a great part is for the King's account. I have herewith written to him about payment, so, if it be so, speak to the Duke of Mar that it may be ordered, the sooner the better. Please seal and deliver these letters.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1716, Aug. 23.—I send the enclosed just now come for his Grace and beg you will tell him I'll send his account by the first post. Pray deliver Mr. Maitland the enclosed, and tell Col. Owen his trunk parted yesterday, and in it a small bundle from Capt. Camock to the Duke of Ormonde.

GEORGE BLACKWELL (ORD) to JAMES III.

1716, Aug. 23.—"I perceive by my own and all other intelligence that something is expected now in the absence of old Norman (King George). If things are so forward, I humbly conceive the game may be begun once more in the North. I'm satisfied the neighbouring people and towns there are still thoroughly inclined, and, though a great many worthy families were suffered to be ruined by a private end I hinted at, that thought will now be laid aside, and I'm confident they wish another opportunity. I gave Mr. Worthy (? Mar) in writing what in those parts would work good effects, viz., 500 good men well officered, and arms for 4,000 foot and 300 dragoons with horse furniture, and I doubt not the least but the Borders will join, which would give a shrewd diversion to all the forces in England, now the Dutch are gone. I have got

Mr. Errinton to consent to go over. I shall not acquaint him with any business till I have your resolution. No time to be lost, nor should the cool lingering temper of any person have so much influence as to hazard the loss of so noble an opportunity as is now offered. I conceive, if the people that are useless with you, here at Paris and other places were sent to the coasts to be in readiness, it would do well, for, as they are scattered 'tis impossible to have them ready at a warning. Witness the late attempt, when some were but going for Fr[i]ezland (Scotland) when you were coming back."

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 23. Mezieres.—We are at last arrived at our country abode, so cannot find a subject to fill a letter with, without you are willing to know how many partridges we take in an afternoon, and if the farmers pay well, so I'll just write often enough to prevent your forgetting entirely one that esteems you infinitely.

The person I sent your letter to directed for Ireland (*sic*) has received it and is to send it to Mrs. Cleland's own hands, who is in the country at present with her mother-in-law. The misfortune is that, as you have not put the Christian name, they don't know if it's for the mother or daughter-in-law, who are entirely opposite to one another in everything. They think it's writ by me, for I would not use your name, it being at present very obnoxious. I expect every day the answer from Scotland.

"I wait with impatience your answers to the letters sent by Mac[donald], for, if we are obliged to go, it must be before the beginning of next month.

The friend's (M. de Mezieres) letters say the Emperor has beaten the Turks, which we are very sorry for, for, if they make peace, 'tis certain the Emperor will fall upon us. As it's unusual for me to wish well to the Mahometans, I can't, professing myself to be a Christian, accustom myself to do it. I shall not now wonder at the ancient Greeks.

The dispute between the princes of the blood augments.

It is impossible to tell you how agreeably I pass my time here. I spend a great part of the day with wild beasts, they are more reasonable than most men, for, though I can make no great friendship with them, they'll never be capable of betraying me, and I prefer a dull indifference to all the vain pleasures of this world. Between reading and hunting I spend my days, and it will be much against my will if ever I return to Paris. . . . Your friend Molly has found the way to entirely ruin herself by spending more than she can ever be worth, tiring her creditors by repeated promises, so that they have fallen upon her. Her mother, who has been always averse to her, won't hear of her. . . . Her mother's untimed severity has been the beginning of all that has happened to her, for there was wherewithal to have made a very agreeable good woman of her, had she been bred up by a mother instead of a tyrant. According to all the letters we

receive from that country, she must be exposed to be shut up eternally in a prison for her debts. . . . She can find no help in her family that's in England, and therefore the good natured friend has consented to let his wife go to see what can be done, and to try to have her sent to some corner of the world to some of her relations, where she may have time to repent of her past follies. . . . Don't speak of it where you are, if it is not known, for as yet I believe nobody can have heard of it where you are but MacMahon, who is my eldest sister's mighty friend. I don't doubt but some malicious people . . . will make ten thousand stories of her, but the unhappy truth is what I tell you, and I believe 'twill break my heart, for I loved her better than myself. . . . It's impossible to tell you how much she's condemned and neglected now by her dearest companions. Her gaiety, generosity, good humour, are all now horrid faults. These sort of things make one despise the generality of the world. . . . Reckoning her unhappy state touches you, I'll send you word, if we go, what success we have. Let me hear from you. Direct for me at the friend's at Amiens."

The news some time ago of the defeat of the Turks is now contradicted, to our great satisfaction. M. le Duc de Richelieu and M. de Gassey have been declared innocent last week by the *Parlement*. The Reg[ent] took the precaution to desire the princes of the blood not to go to the *Parlement* to prevent any dispute, so they each went to the country. The affair of the Church does not finish. The Cardinal of Paris has refused to grant a new permission to the Jesuits to preach or confess after their time is expired, which ends in a short time, and only the Jesuits belonging to the princes of the blood are excepted, which makes the *devotes* murmur mightily.

Since this was written, news has come that M. le Duc has given a *requete* to the Regent about the birth of the Duc de Maine and the Comte de Toulouse. It makes a great noise. It's said that the King is to go to the *Parlement en son lit de justice* Monday next.

JO. HOPESON (SIR J. ERSKINE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 23.—“By my last from Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) he told me he was two days ago come to Mr. Lilly's (Lübeck), whose avenue by water was now at Davys' (the Czar's) devotion, which he had all of a sudden made himself master of, and Lilly thought fit to say nothing. Considering circumstances he was well pleased to be safe himself, and by this he tells me it is so and that Mr. Arther (King of Denmark) and Davys are gone together with the broadstones (men-of-war), &c. What will become of them no man knows, but it's not believed things will go wrong, if Haly's (George's) and Anster's (Holland's) friends Mr. Preston (squadrons) do not interpose, as it's still positively said he will not, but only take care that no harm be done to what is committed to them. I was told this day that Mr. Reddings (the

transports) who was preparing on their account and order, on this side of the water, was discharged, but I do not give credit to it. I am told Mr. Davys designed to have made Haly a visit at his country house over against Daly's (Hamburg), but that Haly is endeavouring to shun it. It was public, Meinard says, where he was, that Haly wrote by Mr. Preston's present tutor (Sir J. Norris) to Whitford (King of Sweden) who would not open the letter, but sent it back by him that brought it. Meinard swears every hour appears a day and a day a year, and will do so to him till he make his visit and know what is and what is not, which I believe he will not be long a doing by what I hear of the person; yet so far he tells me that two people to whom he was obliged to speak out (otherways he could not have procured the benefit he mentioned in his last of being listed with Mr. Boulkly (a Colonel) of Bufcoat (Sweden), who has justices' of the peace warrants which will do their business), are so civil and do in such manner by him that he believes at least he'll be civilly received. He begs I should intreat for him that Mr. Truman (James) may not be displeased at his altering the resolution of staying at Mr. Daly's till he advised Mr. Flin (General Hamilton), but he is now at such a distance from Whitford (King of Sweden), that it would take up too much time; and, if he's rightly informed, there is no time to be lost, so he says his inten[tion] is good without any by-end that he hopes both Brumfeild (Mar) and he will believe it. Within two days Meinard's new master Mr. Boulkly is to go, he once designed to have gone in company with Mrs. Howard's (Princess of Hesse's) servants and equipage allowed to go with consent of all parties from her father-in-law, a good old man, who I'm told has yet to dispose of the prettiest young creature of 18 in the world, *the dog's days are over*, it's not impossible but such a proposition might, if Howard (Prince of Hesse) take heart of grace, by his means facilitate matters, tho' to be sure no mortal would so much as mention it without it was ordered, nor can I pretend to say it would be right, so pray say never a word on't as from me unless you be of my mind. If Meinard could give credit, he says, to the particular facts, which are generally believed there, tho' nobody pretends to draw the conclusion but he, and that he says is to himself only, he would positively think that Whitford and Davys were ending their differences at the expense of the others concerned, and that for hereafter that they agree to be in concert, yea copartnery, to put Whitford very near *in statu quo* and making some new purchases for Davys. So far is true that Davys is most heartily displeased with Mr. Brady's (King of Prussia) who has not at [all] kept articles with him, as to their own particular contracts, is now entirely a spectator, and was very rude to Mr. Merry's (Mecklenburg's) tenants, who you know is lately allied to one of Davys' family, and he laughs at Davys when he asks satisfaction, thinking he has other fish to fry than to consider such small things, and this you may believe makes not Davys' correspondence with Mr. Haly anything the better, who, he believes, will favour Brady, upon

which as well as the execution of Foster's (the Emperor's) order he desired to explain himself with him *viva voce*, which, as I said, was civilly refused. I know, as if I saw you reading Meinard's observations, he's always (cries his friend) ready to believe what he would wish. He foresaw it, and therefore says it's possible it may be so, but he protests to me he has examined all sides as much as his circumstances will allow, and endeavoured to make sense out of what he sees and hears and can find none other that can bear, many particulars being what he cannot write.

As for the story of Murphy's (Doctor Erskine's) meddling for his friend he has for a while laid it aside, until he see if he can rather make a better use of him, tho' he makes, and I believe you'll think it right he should, people at some distance from him believe quite otherways.

Because Meinard cannot perhaps so conveniently write to me after this, he has appointed an honest fellow at Daly's, who knows nothing of his story, to write every post to Mr. Simson (Avignon) what news are passing. If it does no good, it can do no harm. It may still be a satisfaction to know something more of this country than perhaps you would otherways."

Mr. Boulkly of Bufcoat is sent by Mr. Benefeld (Sparre). Meinard begs you will make his excuse to his old friend Mr. Broomer's (Dillon's) uncle in law, or others, who might expect to hear from him, with many thanks to him, by whose easy conveniency he came to Mr. Sanders (Flanders), where he left it.

JOHN PATERSON to T. SOUTHCOTT.

1716, Aug. 23. Avignon.—Apologizing for not having answered several letters he had written to him since he came there, the reason being that he had nothing to say that would excuse the trouble of a letter. *Copy.*

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 25. Paris.—I have several of yours and took care of the encloseds as directed. I am much obliged to you and a great many of my friends who have so much concern and sympathy with me about this unlucky accident. I shall have you sent a copy of what I have written to Col. Hay on that subject. I waited all yesterday and this morning for the tailor to adjust his Grace's account, but both being holidays, I can't find him before the post goes, and the account can't be balanced without him. Peruse and obey David Nairne's letter, and advise me how the last money by Barrowfield and Bishoptoune is paid, that I may know how to place it. *At the foot,*

COPY of the said Letter to COL. HAY.

The very noise of a misfortune alarms the diffident world, and makes men run upon one another when there is no ground, as there is not in this accident. What was in the greatest

danger and lost at play, I have for the most part recovered by threatening to expose the concerned to the Regent as a debaucher of youth. I get back to the value of 2,500 livres and have their notes for 1,200 more. This seems strange, but, I assure you, it's fact. There's some lost, but I hope not much, and I wish and expect Mr. Stewart will take example and profit by this misfortune.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Tuesday, 25 Aug.—This is only to cover the two enclosed. I had no letter myself from England or Scotland, and have nothing to add to what I wrote last post, having seen neither Andrew (Queen Mary) nor Dutton (Dillon) since, but I hope to see the first this evening. People here generally are glad of Prince Eugene's battle, but not of the victory, which they seem to wish had been less complete than is reported.

The DUKE OF MAR to L. INESE.

1716, Aug. 25.—I wrote to you the 21st, and yesterday had yours of the 18th, which I laid before Patrick (James). He delays ordering me to answer Abram (Menzies) till we have an account from Dutton (Dillon), of what passed betwixt him and Kemp's factor (the Swedish ambassador), which we expect to-morrow or next day.

As to Patrick's writing to Edward (the Regent) as you propose, both Orbec (Ormonde) and he think it would have no more effect than what Andrew (Queen Mary) can write to him and Dutton can say, which they are of opinion is more proper, and therefore that they should lose no time in doing. The heads you proposed for Patrick's letter are very good, which you will repeat to Andrew and Dutton, that they may write and speak of them to Edward, and the sooner the better.

I am sure those reasons which would be good for persuading the nephew (Louis XV.) (were he a man and the manager of his own affairs) to assist Patrick as the best way of serving himself and his country will not have great influence with Edward, he having a private view of his own, which he will mind more than the real interest of the nephew or his country, but I am persuaded that will not avail him, though he will spoil the game by endeavouring to secure for himself what he has in view. I am hopeful he will give some immediate supply, but I despair of his entering into thorough measures with Patrick till too late, as you say, and that he is cudgelled into it, which I doubt not of his being before a year is out; in the meantime he will not fail to make himself despised by all the world.

What cause Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor has to complain of things being discovered or talked of, it comes not from hence, for here he is never named. I am apt to believe it is people's thinking the thing so natural for Patrick and Kemp to be well together that makes them speak of those things, without knowing

really of them, and, for the factor's seeing Patrick in the wood, I can say nothing to it, I not being there; but, unless the factor was more circumspective than I fear he was, it was no hard matter for Selby (Stair) to discover it without any fault of Patrick's.

Speaking of secrets not being kept, of which nobody complains more than Abram, what do you think of his trusting Mercury (William Drummond) with so much as he has done, when there was no occasion, and how can he answer for it, or reproach others? He knew it is not in Mercury's power to be close, as I know from Holland he was not. Now, if anything of that come out, Patrick and those who serve him will get the blame of it as usual. It is but fit Abram should be told of this, as I will roundly. I am very sorry to hear you have been out of order.
Copy.

THE DUKE OF MAR to FANNY OGLETHORPE.

1716, Aug. 25. Avignon.—It was yesterday before MacDonald gave me yours of the 9th (of August, I suppose, though you write October). My master tells me your sister says that if an answer come not before the 30th to her you will be gone. I am sorry we knew not sooner, for now 'tis impossible anything we can say can reach Paris before the 30th. I'll be mighty glad to hear from you and send me your address. *Copy.*

ROBERT DOUGLAS to MR. ERSKINE.

1716, Aug. 25.—Concerning some accounts of himself and Mr. Maxwell.

THE EARL OF LINLITHGOW to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 25. Avignon.—Receipt for 500 *livres* received of him for William Gordon.

COL. J. PARKER to JAMES III.

1716, Aug. 25.—[Received.] I addressed myself to your Majesty by Dr. Leslie and since by his son without any answer. 'Tis not what your Majesty usually practised. I am unwilling to imagine you abandon me. I cannot call my circumstances deplorable, but infamous beyond example. On bread and water I had hoped to surmount the siege, but that failing I must have recourse to your Majesty. I appeal to your Majesty if I deserve this. What remains is to know your pleasure, that I may have nothing to reproach myself with. To die a sacrifice and at the same time despised is beyond example.

SIR J. ERSKINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 26.—I am with Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) at Lilly's (Lübeck), where he received Mr. Brumfield's (Mar's) of 25 July

and 7 August, with the copy of that of the 6th enclosed, and all his others which before that date had come to Simon's (Avignon). He had in due time heard of Daly's (Hamburg's) way of doing, which made him take a good deal more precaution about his sweet person than ever I believed he would have done, but it cost him all the while he was with Mr. Sanders (Flanders) and Nealan (Holland) a good many melancholy moments, pesting for his delay. Sometimes he blamed himself and reckoned other people would do so too, however by the might of Mary he's now here, and was ever since he came from Nealan's resolved to make the best of his way to Whitfoord (King of Sweden), "if it does our friend no good it can be said he does him as little harm, and a little pains &c. is not to be spared, and even the very possibility of success is worth all the pains of the trial, and he was convinced the agreeing the plea with Davys (Czar) (which he ought to do at any rate), being, as you say, the only way to hinder his utter ruin, would certainly make his plan be so laid as that Meinard's errand must in all good sense be acceptable, especially since by way of Murphy (Dr. Erskine) he might be otherways of use. This made him very positive in his opinion of going, till by Mr. Brumfield's of the 6th he sees in a manner a kind of prohibition till he hear, and that to boot he makes him more than doubtful of any tolerable success, but, which is worse, Davys' friends, who took possession of the little ditch house at the end of Lilly's water entry to the Loch-Tay (Baltic), refuse to let Howard's (Prince of Hesse's) people go, though they have both Arther's (King of Denmark's) and their master's written orders, and Mr. Bulkly (the Colonel), who is only warranted by Arther, to be sure will be not in so good a condition, but it's believed these folks will leave that in a few days, having all things belonging to Brandon (provisions) either already with or hard by Mr. Redding (the transport), so that would prove a few days' delay only. You must know, however, that Redding (transport) is not sufficient for the fifth or sixth part of what by my former I told you was with Mr. Merry's (Mecklenburg), but what I say made Meinard doubt a little was the stile and despondency of Brumfeild together that he was at the same time told by Whitford's best man hereabout, that he just had intelligence of Davys (Czar's) being come to a place as far beyond Mr. Hooke's (Wismar) as it's from this thither, in which case he thought there was ground to think a little, if it might not be of use to take a turn to Murphy and see if by him or any way else matters could come to speaking terms, which would not only be ready to make his errand effectual, but make what he would say have greater force, and perhaps humours might fall, if Whitfoord knew all that's agoing in the world, which I'm persuaded he does not do. If Davys be come there, which after morrow I'll know, an express being gone by Mr. Hooke's to see, it will for the reasons I have mentioned put him in some doubt what to do, for fear, if he go there first, how (who) knows but either Davy's folks may suspect, [or] perhaps, it may render him the less acceptable to Whitfoord, besides the uncertainty of losing the good occasion if Mr. Boulkly and Howard's servants

should go. He will not, however, determine himself till he know all. He says there is now no ground to assure you it's not his own business with Murphy will determine him one way or other, that as you would see being entirely out o'doors, and I can assure it would not at any time have had any weight when there had come any competition betwixt it and something else, nor will I be in great concern about the discovery, since I do not think he has himself to blame in anything he did in that matter; and after that a man must be a fool to let himself lose the most valuable thing in the world, his contentment, for any other loss that happens to him without his own fault, and all he bids me say more on that head is that he is heartily sorry it's come to Mr. Truman's (James') ears, especially since it gives him any uneasiness. Meinard is so fully convinced of his goodness and of the too great reasons he has to be vexed on other more considerable accounts (tho' that, had no discovery been, might have been one day useful too), that Meinard knew of it in Nealan's and he would not mention it from thence for that very reason. What is like to be yet harder, I'm told by the one inclosed in Mr. Nash's (Campbell of Monzie), is that personal debts will all be cut off, and the creditors lose all, so that the greatest part of what Mrs. Meinard (Lady Erskine) could save must in justice go that way, and I approve of her doing so, tho' she should not have one sixpence over, for neither he nor she would ever have one easy moment if any persons were sufferers by them while they could pay. Meinard says not this upon account of the paragraph relating to tools (money) for he has no earthly occasion at present nor will he, I suppose, till he have opportunity to know how matters will go, and you need not be afraid he should make ceremony if there were real occasion, for as in one case he would think it very wrong to make a bad use of so much goodness, so in the other it would be as far wrong not to accept of what would be needful for him here, if he wanted—which again I assure you he does not. You see, however, the matter was not altogether a chimera. As to the person's you mention, whom I saw at Sanders (Flanders), writing from Prescoat (Hanover) I do not believe it would ha' done, besides he is to stay but very little time there, nor indeed did I let my self be known to him, except of what side I was, for, tho' he is most sincere and honestly inclined, yet he would, I believe, be very wary, and I assure you he is so much a friend to Hurly (Lord Bolingbroke), by whom I suppose he had heard of Goodman's (Lord Marischal's) intended journey, that it would be as hard to get anything from him if he fancied it would reflect on him, but for the time I got pretty well from him and I thought too he was not quite so much a Hurlytan as when we met.

But to return to Mr. Whitford's affair, I have here already convinced some who, I hope, shall have occasion several ways to influence, that the affair with Davys is absolutely necessary for him, and if there were any way to show Foster (the Emperor) how dangerous a rival Mr. Haly (George) will be, if he continue still with Crowley (England) and that by means of what he has of Whit-

ford's he joins his old and new estate, he can by means of strong Prestons (squadrons) overawe even a great part of his jurisdiction, I'm sure he would not be mad enough not to contribute to his being dispossessed, if not of Crowley (England) at least of the other, which would in a little time lay such seeds of division as might have a good, yea sudden effect. I did not believe, nor had I as much as an idea of the consequence to be near so great of making Mr. Boyle (men-of-war) render him so very considerable in his old country, till I saw and considered it in my voyage. It makes him positively much more considerable than Mr. Foster, I mean in all. I shall enquire if any these two persons you mentioned in your postscript of 7 Aug. be at Prescoat, the last I know was both in Sanders and Nealan's, and, I was told, pretended a commission to act for Truman, but I bid the person who told me put friends upon their guard, unless they had other proof of its truth than his word. In the Highlands there is always schemes of politics, some of the Lairds will have it to be one way, some another. So for your diversion, I'll tell you their different stories. Some will have it, that Haly and Mr. Anster (States of Holland) are accomodating matters 'twixt Bufcoat and Greame (Denmark) and they all and their friends are to join and make Davys come to reason, but others can't agree to believe that, because Brady (King of Prussia) Arther and the other person, if they keep their share which certainly must be the price of Davys' (the Czar's) ruin, cannot be able by that to content Bufcoat. Others say there is to be universally a giving back a part and keeping a part, and Bufcoat must lose a share to all to get leave to have a small share of his own. A third say Mr. Maddin (a treaty) has never yet been concerned in the matter, which sentiment in my opinion is either true, or else what I wrote in my last is on the anvil, which I would still fain hope. I'm sure to make Davys believe, that the first is endeavoured by all parties except Whitford, will not be wrong and it's more than probable it has [been] proposed and rejected, and, if on the other Whitford could be brought to meet Davys half way, the things might be put in a good train. And, if things had any such aspect and should need management, I find Meinard is afraid that his being unexperienced in such matters might do Truman less service than any other who knew more, but none, he says, shall either have better will or diligence. Therefore he hopes there will be no scruple made, if one of more ability be thought needful, that it be done. Nor will he think it an affront to believe that he knows but little of these matters.

I'm pretty well assured and I believe from good hands that, if the gentlemen who were designing to visit their friend with Mr. Bufcoat do still keep their resolution, the master has made very plentiful provision and will not fail to entertain them very handsomely. If Murphy's friend (the Czar) be really come where I was informed, he is in extraordinary earnest to keep the appointment, and either Mr. Maddin has no interest at all in that affair, or he is pushing for himself to show what he can do by himself to force

the other to the particular terms that accommodates him, for it's properly he that does this by himself, and it's said positively when he went to visit Arther (who, he thinks, has got too much already by his means) this last time, it was but just he should go see if the Lairdship was good enough security for the money he had advanced him upon it. Take my word for it, he has not done yet with this country.

Meinard is so cautious that no observations be made of him until once he make his visit, that he darn't lay out himself so heartily to know what's adoing at Prescoat, as otherways he would, but, if he is still obliged to stay some days longer at Lylly's, that may perhaps be put in a better way than at present. Mr. Blake (King of Poland) and his tenants are likelier to agree than formerly, but it's absolutely on their own terms. Next occasion I shall know more. I dare say you'll be sorry to have such a correspondent to plague you with long letters about nothing. The next for that shall be shorter, but I must say one word more here, the only letters from Bufcoat that come regularly are by Nealan at present, so we cannot be sure of the answer exactly which Whitford gave to Taylor (the English Resident) but I'm told the purport of it was, he would do in all these as he found convenient, and, if the story be true I told you in my last of returning Haly's unopened, it's probably the consequence of the former. You may probably know by Nealan the exact words of answer, as soon, or sooner than we, especially if Mr. Gardiner (Gortz) and Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) be acquainted which I'm sure he should [be], if possible." . . .

ROBERT DOUGLAS to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 26.—Requesting him to pay Mr. Malle some money he has paid for him.

JAMES III. to LORD SHREWSBURY.

1716, Aug. 26.—“You will have reason to wonder at my silence after the several messages I have received from you, but I was loth to write, till I had some account of a letter I heard the Doctor (Shrewsbury) had writ to me, and till I could be able to give you some light into our accounts, and am now at last writing to you tho' I cannot do it satisfactorily, but 'tis better you should know what I do, than I remain silent any longer.

As to the Doctor's letter it never came to my mother's present abode, and I have reason to believe it has been mislaid by some mistake, which you or I must find out at last, so you need not be in pain about it, but as I believe I have heard most of the contents of it by some relations of yours I shall here answer them as clearly as I can.

In the first place the Doctor's advice has been received with all the acknowledgement and regard imaginable. Patience is a sad comfort for a sick person, but Jenny (James) submits to it, being sensible of the Doctor's ability and experience and of her own weakness. As to the other particulars, all ways have and shall be tried to gain Obrian (the Regent). We have, 'tis true, reason

and justice of our side, but they have not hitherto prevailed, nor, I fear, never will as long as Obrian has any prospect of finding his own particular account in making up with Lawrence (King George) preferably to Jeremy (James). In fine 'tis private interest alone that will ever prevail with Obrian; if he can find his account in making up with Lawrence he will do it at any rate, if he fails of that, or can find more likelihood of advantage in Jeremy's partnership, he will strike up with him, so that as to Obrian all depends on what he thinks his interest; nothing shall be neglected to make him think right, but, if he thinks wrong, we cannot help it. We have at present all appearances against us, and our only resource is in his easy and unsettled temper, which may make him one time or other bend the right way; but, to conclude, I would not advise you to reckon too much upon him, but to prepare for the worst and to hope the best, which may come, after all, when we least think of it. But now for your comfort I must tell you that Katherine (Sweden) is towards us as we could wish, but conjures of us, that her good intentions may be kept as the last secret, since her power doth not yet answer to her will, and that, till her present lawsuit be a little advanced, and in a fair way, she cannot think of any but herself; but, when that is over, she promises fair; you know how fickle young ladies are, and so I think it of the last importance that we should be ready to receive her offers when she makes them, and be able to make her a handsome present at the time, which may come sooner than, may be, some may think; and 'tis however not good to be left at any time unprovided. I enlarge the less on these matters, that I know cousin Winny (Menzies) informs you of all details, but I could not but hint them to you here, that what is good in them may be improved, and that what is bad may be reimplaced and supplied, if possible, by Henry's (England's) own efforts, on whom chiefly we all depend, and who must after all exert himself as chiefly concern'd. All that John (James) can do is to be ready on a call to venture his stock a second time, with the same cheerfulness he did the first.

I find Will. Morley (Menzies) has some thoughts of quitting Mr. Edgebury (England). If the Doctor can make use of any body else, I shall not obstruct his journey, but, if it be otherwise, I wish the Doctor would tell him so, and I am sure he will not stir. I find the Doctor himself had some thoughts also of a removal, but I wish he could delay it if possible; in the uncertain state of health Jenny is in, her chief trust and confidence is in him, but still charity begins at home, and self safety must be first looked after, though his presence would doubtlessly animate and unite all the other physicians. The new assurances of your friendship have been received with all the gratitude and satisfaction imaginable, and Jeremy's concerns are earnestly recommended to your care, he always had for you all the value and kindness imaginable, but I perceive they are much augmented of late by the accounts he has had of your refusing to enter into other partnerships. . . ." *Copy in Nairne's hand.*

The DUKE OF MAR to COL. PARKER.

1716, Aug. 26. Avignon.—By the King's orders informing him he is unable to help him, he having so many to maintain who have nothing, many of whom would think themselves happy if they had half of the pension the King knows he has. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to SIR H. PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 26.—I had yours of the 7th on the 17th, and wrote to you yesterday by a particular messenger about a particular affair, but I referred to my correspondent at Paris whether to send him on or not, and, though he go on, I believe this will be with you before him.

I have not heard from Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) since I had yours. I had a letter from T. B[ruce] which I am to answer to-day or to-morrow, though he has not sent me his address, but I suppose Mr. Gordon will know how to send it.

W. D[rummond], who was with you, is come here. The offers made from that country where he was last to a certain person being neglected makes all his story still the more unaccountable, but we must look forward and make use of what's past for experience.

The people who made that offer must be thanked and kept in their good intentions against another occasion.

The K[ing] has so many to maintain and so little to do it on that I do not know what will become of them, since there's no appearance of their getting service anywhere. However, he will do all he can, so long as he has anything, and desires you to send immediately a list of those who cannot support themselves, that he may see what he can do for them.

The carrying the Scots prisoners to be tried at Carlisle is monstrous, and cannot fail of provoking all that country.

A[rgyle] continues still in high favour with Hopeful (the Prince of Wales) which as long as he does there's no hopes of him. What you tell me of his cousin with you is very comical and that of H[enry] C[unningham] of B[quha]n no less.

I am afraid you have nothing to expect of favour to your family till next session of P[arliament], and then, as they write from London, 'tis thought they'll give jointures, as to the three who have got them, their case being the same, and people generally cry shame for the others not being put on the same foot. Those three have been obliged to their Whig friends. I heard from my friend t'other day, and believe her affair is finished by this time. That and the other two will, I hope, be a good preparative to the rest, when Parliament meets, which will be the time for their applying if things stand as they are till then.

I had a letter from the P[leni]p (Sir John Erskine) at Amsterdam, and long to hear from him again. I hear from t'other side there's a discovery made of some effects of his at home, that I am afraid will prevent any success in his private affairs by the means he proposed.

I suppose you know ere now that Lord Seaforth, Gen. Gordon, Clanranald, Lochiel, Glenderule, Cameron &c., are come to France, and the two last here with Brisban, so there's an end of all that affair, and 'tis but what was to be expected.

All here are well, and nothing but good agreement and quietness save now and then disturbed by some of S[tai]r's spies.

I shall be glad to know what effects that victory in Hungary has in your parts of the world. We can scarce be worse than we are so it cannot do us much hurt. Have the Dutch signed the offensive and defensive league with the Emperor and George, and what is to become of their new league with France? *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR to T. BONNAR (BRUCE).

1716, Aug. 26.—You sent me no address in your first and none in yours of the 13th, but I fancy W. Gordon will get this conveyed to you. I laid the accounts you gave me before the Master and he hopes you'll continue them.

W. D[rummond] is come here, and 'tis odd our friend at London would trust such a Mercury with what he did, when he complains that secrets are not kept, but how can they this way?

As to Wesc[om]b you write of, he is known to us, as your namesake where you are can tell you. I wish that person had not been so over cautious to write of O'Neal's letter to S[tai]r, but there's no help for it now, only I hope he mentioned nothing of names. I believe Wesc[om]b to be an honest man, but there's no occasion of trusting him overmuch. However, you gave the right caution about him, not to let him think he's suspected, as indeed he is not. He is employed but to get us intelligence of one certain thing, which he has occasion of doing better than any body. The person who wrote the letter, the copy of which you sent me, is, I am sure, employed by S[tai]r, and sent now by him to H[anover]r. Tell Sir H. C[rawford] to endeavour to continue those people in their good intentions of furnishing those things when there's another occasion, which I hope shall be some time or other, and perhaps sooner than is yet known, though the affairs of Europe must take another turn first I fear, but they cannot hold long as they are by all appearance. I'll be glad to know what effects this victory in Hungary has in your parts. Have the Dutch come into the offensive and defensive league with George, and what is become of that with France and Holland, and what do you hear of the King of Sweden? Let me have an address and a key to write by. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR to COL. R. MACDONALD.

1716, Aug. 26.—I had yours of the 16th three days ago, which I laid before the King, as I did your former. It seems not freeing my former letter to Perpignan made it miscarry. Therefore I shall repeat what I wrote. The King had Prince Pio's letter, and desires you to return him his compliments and thanks for your good intentions and endeavours, which he hopes may have

good effects. If there be a favourable answer from the Court, and the King on that send any of his people to that service, I believe he will order me to write to the Comte de Charney, as you advise. When Prince Pio has any return from the Court I shall expect to hear from you.

I return many thanks for your bottle of water for my deafness, but it was gone off before it came.

JAMES MURRAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 15 [-26]. London.—I have been three weeks in the country with some of your friends, and had yours of the 7th last night when I returned here. I assure you and I beg leave to assure Mr. Knight (James) that anyone who entertained a suspicion of my concern and sincerity in his service did me very great wrong, and therefore you will imagine the pleasure I received from what you wrote about that matter. Let me say that when Mr. Killegrew (James) thinks any person deserves to be trusted by him, it is absolutely necessary that he put such a degree of confidence in him, as cannot be shaken by the whispers or insinuations of people of less weight than himself, otherwise every day may occasion something which may give very undeserved uneasiness to both. For instance, as you know, I was formerly on a pretty fair foot with Mr. Anton (Argyle) and his brother. I have lately visited them of purpose to keep a door open there, in order, if I found any opportunity, to use it for Mr. Killegrew's service, and yet I don't know how this may be construed by some people. If Bates (Bolingbroke) could have been prevailed on to publish an advantageous character of Mr. Knight, which would have effectually contradicted other stories which have been reported in his name, which was the design of my writing to him, I'm sure it could have done no disservice, and the intention ought to be considered in those cases and not the consequences other people may draw from such a fact, without knowing with what view it was done, so that I cannot but say that I hope my zeal for Mr. Killegrew's service is and has been such, that I think I may converse with any person whatever as occasion offers, without incurring any suspicion or being obliged to trouble you with so long an explanation of every circumstance, many of which may happen in one day.

As to other matters, so far as I am able to judge, I think you may depend that Mr. Anton is the last man you can expect any friendship of, for he is in a most entire confidence with the gentleman I formerly mentioned, and seems to build all his prospects upon that bottom, so there is no manner of encouragement to talk to him or his brother on that subject. The situation of Gray's (George's) family affairs here is very intricate, for, though Anton was disgraced by him, he is the only man who advises his son, by whose advice he affronts every day the

p r e s e n t m i n o s t e r s
47, 2, 23, 61, 16, 59, 19, 27, 33, 59, 1, 22, 55, 23, 2, 61 and
C a r d o g a n
particularly 18, 13, 30, 8, 25, 12, 26, 28 and his patron's friends.

M a r l b r k b r o u g h
 It is remarkable though, that 27, 13, 2, 29, 9, 30, 40, 15, 30, 1, 14, 4, 60
 C a r n a r v a n
 and some of his people, as 10, 26, 2, 59, 26, 2, 41, 26, 28, and
 C a r l t o n
 18, 26, 30, 50, 19, 25, 28 don't seem fonder of the present
 m i n o s t e r s
 27, 33, 59, 1, 22, 55, 23, 2, 61 than Mr. Anton, and the last two
 are thought to be in a scheme to trip up their heels. Whatever is
 in that, it is not to be thought that people who have provoked
 P r i n c e

the 47, 2, 33, 28, 10, 16 so much and have been so much provoked
 k i n g
 by him can ever be fond of seeing him 21, 24, 59, 12. It is for this
 reason I apprehend that in process of time you will have more
 reason to expect friendship from other people than Mr. Anton
 and I would not have you shut the door against anybody. I shall
 be glad if Mr. O'Brian's (the Regent's) eyes could be opened, but
 till that happens, or something elsewhere, you can have no part,
 but to be quiet. This is a time of perfect inaction, and will be
 for some months, but I am apt to believe next winter will be
 the reverse. My absence at present can therefore be no loss to
 you, and for the future there's nothing that can be thought of
 for Mr. Knight's service, but I will undertake with particular
 pleasure if my circumstances can permit.

Having given you a state of your family affairs I'll inform you
 of our news. The Ministry talk of passing a vote on the Duke
 of Argyle as soon as the Parliament meets, and sending him to
 the Tower. Last post brought an account that the King has
 acknowledged his marriage with Madam Schullenberg. I would not
 have writ this, if I did not think I had some authority for it, for
 I am assured there is a letter in town from Mr. Stanhope to that
 purpose. Both these things give no small uneasiness to us, whom
 you know to be sincere wellwishers to his Majesty and his royal
 family. I shall go into the country for good next week, where I
 shall have it little in my power to do Mr. Knight any service, but
 if he has any particular commands I suppose you'll contrive to
 let me know them. I beg you to offer my duty to Mr. Killegrew
 and to return in the most respectful manner the compliment you
 made me from Mr. O'Neal (Ormonde).

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 27. Paris.—Concerning accounts of payments to
 various people.—Your comrade Sanders (Alexander Gordon) must
 find out some other way of living, for I can't afford it, so don't
 flatter him to his destruction, for he must some way or other look
 out sharp for bread. When I am sending everybody his account
 I will at last send his Grace's, but that cursed villain, the
 tailor, has detained me three days and is not yet come this
 morning.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, Aug. 27. Avignon.—I had this morning yours of the 19th, 20th and 21st altogether. If you put them into the post at different times you should inquire why they were not sent as you gave them. There's the greater reason for this, that your letters are commonly a day longer coming than others I receive from Paris, and they mostly come under Pajot's cover.

I communicated all to Arthur (James) and Fitzpatrick (Ormonde), who are mightily pleased with the assurance Jeofry (Sparre) gives of Humphry's (King of Sweden's) good intentions, and the first is very sensible how much he owes to Jeofry on that account. I have by this post writ orders to Blondale (Sir J. Erskine) as you advise, and, if he gets yours, he will certainly follow what you tell him.

Fitzpatrick will be ready for the expedition as soon as Jeofry advertises it is fit, which it is hoped he'll take care to do in time, that he may the better know how things are with Bernard (England) at that juncture, it being absolutely necessary to know what he can then do.

We hope and flatter ourselves that Humphry will be able to prevent or defeat the storm he is threatened with at present, and that Jeofry will soon have the advertisement to give for Fitzpatrick's going to him.

Jeofry may depend on all being kept an inviolable secret here, and that his name shall not be so much as spoke of, and I doubt not it will the same with Saunders (Queen Mary) and those with him. My compliments to Jeofry, and Fitzpatrick desires you to do the same for him.

Perhaps Saunders would show you or give you an account of a letter I wrote to Lesard (Southcott). I shall be very glad if he can be instrumental in getting Orlando (money) from Bernard, and I wish he may make that his province without troubling himself with other things. Other ways are also taken about that, of which I have greater hopes, but all that is yet very uncertain. Your thought of making an offer to Humphry what is got that way is very good, and, if made, it must certainly be to Jeofry, but 'tis thought that cannot be done, till we are more certain of it, and even then there's another consideration, how far it can be done, unless it were on Humphry's actually employing it for Arthur's service, since those with Bernard give it only upon a view that way, but let us once get it and then it will be time to think how to dispose of it. That will necessarily take some time, and, I am afraid, cannot be till towards winter, and before that Humphry's greatest straits will be over one way or another.

I wrote to Mr. Innes two days ago, which you should see. I have a letter from him of the 22nd to-day which I have not time to answer, but tell him the way taken as to Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) messenger is very much approved of.

Nahum (Magny) is to blame for taking pet, for Arthur wrote to him lately and Fitzpatrick since, but it seems he puts himself upon a high foot, since he expects Arthur's acknowledging every letter. I am perfectly of your opinion about him and so are others.

I am afraid Blondale may have wrote to Niger (Gen. Hamilton) before he got yours, so how he shall proceed will depend in a great measure on his answer. You are desired to advise this with Jeofry, and write to Blondale upon it, I having referred it to you, in the event of Niger's having advised him to proceed. The last I had from him was from Amsterdam of the 8th, and he thought to be at Hamburg in three days. He bids me continue to address him by Brussels as I sent you, but perhaps Mr. Gordon may have heard from him since and have a new and more certain address. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO MR. DE LA COSTE (SIR J. ERSKINE).

1716, Aug. 27.—Truman (James) has ordered that Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) should do nothing further in the affair with Whitford (King of Sweden), he having good and certain information that it is by no means fit at this time to make the least offer of that kind, and this, not upon any unfavourable thing upon Whitford's part towards Truman. They must have their own way of working, therefore I hope Meinard has not wrote yet to Mr. Flin (Gen. Hamilton) with Whitford, or made any progress in anything of that matter, and in that case Mr. Truman orders him to let it quite alone, as if there had never been any such design, and not so much as to speak of it to anybody whatsoever. In case of his having already wrote to Mr. Flin and got a return to proceed, Mr. Broomer (Dillon) is to advise you what he is to do, to whom I have wrote this post, and Meinard is to conform himself to what he writes you. I suppose you had lately a letter from him advertising you of all this. It is upon concert with him and Benefield (Sparre) all this proceeds, who are certainly the best judges.

If Meinard have a sure way of securing those papers he was intrusted with, let him do it, and, if not, he may destroy them. Truman wishes you good success in your own private affair, and desires you to inform Meinard of what's above.

Perhaps you have not heard that Mr. Errington (? Gen. Gordon), Mr. Lacy (Lord Seaforth), Mr. Casy (? Clanranald) and Mr. Adamson (? Cameron of Lochiel) are come to Asfeld (Paris). *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO LORD JOHN DRUMMOND.

1716, Aug. 27. Avignon.—I had yours of the 4th not many days ago, the gentleman who brought it having been long on the way, and I have heard nothing further of your letter to Lord Marischal. All that affair is very unaccountable, but as I never gave any cause for it, so the general interest shall never suffer on my account, and I shall not be to blame if we be not as united as ever. I do not doubt of your zeal for the King's service, but I do not well apprehend your meaning in what you say of a verbal commission. Avoiding to be a charge to the King is what we should all study as you do. I believe he is very well satisfied

with your service in all you were employed to or from him. I know nothing of your having failed in it, and am persuaded you will always do your best to serve him. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to ABRAM (J. MENZIES).

1716, Aug. 27.—My last to you was on 28 July, save a note on the cover of one I sent you enclosed on 2 Aug. Sure I might have had an answer ere now, I have scarce had what can be called a particular answer to anything I wrote you since April, which makes writing both disagreeable and useless. I had yours of 19 July (o.s.) on the 9th. You complain in it of my using wrong lists. Why did you not tell me sooner, for I thought they had been all right, and indeed those you speak of are so imperfect that it's scarce practicable to use them to purpose.

I have seen yours to Samuel Jones (L. Inese) by Thomas' (Duke of Perth's) servant, who came here two days ago, and another to him of 2 Aug. (o.s.) which came here the same day, and a note concerning Mr. Glastenbury (Gibraltar) and Mr. Paucefort (Port Mahon), which I got the day after, all which I am ordered to answer now.

You complain of things not being kept close at Auberton's house (Avignon), in which you do them wrong, for but three people there have communicated to them what is worth keeping, and you know them not to be babblers, but pray how can things or persons be kept secret when they are told to such a fellow as Thomas' Mercury (W. Drummond)? as I find a great deal has, for which there was no occasion. and, before I saw him, I heard from some with Holloway (Holland) that he had been more liberal in his talk than he ought.

There was no occasion either of his being told of Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) messenger coming, or that he used to go to Honyton in disguise. Now when these things come out, as 'tis too much to be feared they may, Auberton will surely be blamed for it, though he be as innocent as he is with other things of that kind of which he has been accused. I believe Mercury is very honest, and can carry a letter as well almost as his godfather, but all that know him know discretion is none of his province and that it is not in his power to keep anything. As to Blackwell's (Ord) going to see Edgbury (England) I, nor none with me knew anything of it, and I do not believe he designed any such thing, nor do I know any of his category who does, so Will. Hamilton (Menzies) may see he was more alarmed than he had occasion. I cannot help being a little peevish about those things, there having been no ground for them, and, though it be hot enough here, people have not yet quite lost their understandings.

Honyton's messenger is not yet here, but I believe he is by the road from David Clark (? the French ministry), who it was thought fit he should speak with in his way, so I shall say no more as to him now, only I wish he may have influence with him. You may be sure all ways are tried with O'Brian (the Regent) for Arnold's (the Army's) effects, but I fear all is in vain and will be

so, till he alter his ways of thinking and his present views, which this message may contribute to, I hope, and, had he not his own personal interest so much in view, it certainly would. What he was designing with Hannes (Hanover) is certainly at a stand at present, but he's endeavouring all he can to bring it on again, though I hope he will not succeed. On that depends Jonathan's (James') voyage. Keep things and persons secret with you, and you may depend upon it here, and also that nobody that can do hurt shall be sent.

I suppose you have heard that most of those who were with Heathcoat (the Highlanders) are now with Foley (France) and some of them come lately.

All means are using with Holloway (Holland), but how you think muslin (money) can be had there is what we cannot comprehend, and Mercury says nothing as to that commodity from thence. If Edgbury does not furnish that, I see not where it can be got. A letter and powers for getting it shall not be wanting, as you shall see soon.

Mr. Polton (Philips) may be as easy as we can make him as to Capt. M[*e*Donald], for all is done in our power to keep him from being of any trouble to him or others of his friends.

I understood who you meant by Paston before you explained it and saw it was a mistake. As to the queries about that affair, it is hard to give a resolution, you giving so very few of the necessary lights. It would seem that Povey (Lord Portmore) and young Gray (Lord Granard's son, *i.e.* Lord Forbes) have given you some ground to believe their good intentions that way, but how can they be sure of their power to perform what they intend till they be there themselves, more peoples' consent being necessary? And we are told these folks will be far from any thoughts of that kind, being violently bent another way, but should it be in their power to perform it, what could Patrick (James) do with such expensive things at this juncture, when he has nothing to defray it? We fear Price (King of Spain) is in bad hands and would not venture a present breach for them, nor assist for defraying the charge, if Patrick could get them, but, were it otherwise with Price, it could not be done without a long negotiation, which is dangerous to try and cannot be done till you explain it further.

As for Will. H[*a*mlton], the attorney's, going with Povey Patrick leaves it in a great manner to himself, which he can best judge of. If it be for his own interest or a good appearance of its conducing to Patrick's, it were hard to hinder him; and could not his post in the sentry box be supplied by some other such as the little knight (Sir R. Everard) or some such in whom friends have a confidence. The enclosed for Shrimpton (Duke of Shrewsbury), which you must deliver, speaks of it, and tell Will. H[*a*mlton] to advise that point with him.

I am to write to you again in two days, and shall say anything that has escaped me now. But now I must tell you again how necessary it is a stock of muslin (money) be provided by Edgbury on many accounts, and, unless that be, it is needless for Mistress Jean (James) to think of getting any tobacco (? arms) which it is

necessary she should have in readiness to send to market when there may be a sudden occasion and not to be slipped. Though Kathren's (Sweden's) affairs should come right again and she be willing to assist Mistress Jean to set up, there's no doing without muslin, and it is not impossible she may get free of her present incumbrances, which will be now soon seen, but should Mistress Jean not have the muslin ready, the other could give her no assistance.

Tell Mr. Morpeth (James Murray) I have his of 23rd July last to-day. To avoid their being so long on the way let him put his letters for Le Brun (Mar) under a cover for Mr. Bayard, merchant at Paris, for its being directed only to his care caused this to lie so long in the post. By what he says it seems you did not communicate to him what I wrote to you concerning muslin in a long letter in April.

You'll seal and deliver the enclosed to Freeman (Floyd).

Were it not possible for Edgbury's people now, when they are idle, to be providing themselves with tobacco, which is a commodity they ought not to be without, and might be done without making a noise to alarm other traders? *Draft in Mar's hand.*

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 28. Paris.—I wrote to you several times lately, and my last one was yesterday, to which I expect an answer as soon as you can, that I may balance those people's accounts and know to whom I am due.

I enclose his Grace's account, showing a balance due to him of 374 *livres*, 8 *sols*, 2 *deniers*, but no postages are stated till I hear if they are to be placed to his account for the King's service, and if so, the balance will be a good deal due to me, so let me know his Grace's mind, and what allowance they think proper for an assistant's entertainment. As for his trouble I suppose it may be easy in those times of general distress.

In counting with R. Arbuthnot and Mr. Ouchterlony some of them were for making me pay all Currie's balance of about 9,000 *livres*, which I think unjust, so we submitted our difference to friends, but the affair has occasioned the dissolution of our company, so I am left to do for myself. My small stock is in hands that I can't so soon gather it together, therefore I beg you to deliver the enclosed to W. Drummond, and push that affair as far as the King is concerned, that I may get payment, for it's hard I should be a sacrifice to those people.

Pray read, close and deliver Lord-Panmure's letter, and tell Lord Kingstoun or any other that I must give money, so that they would send their bills a little time before they want money. Read, send and deliver all and speak for my last payment. It's, by God, a shame to tear me to pieces, and almost everybody does it.

COL. HARRY BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 28. Leyden.--I have got safe this length after many rubs and difficulties, having kept the hills all along since the

break of the army with a party of our gentlemen, who with resolutions underwent all hardships, but, being often harassed and assaulted by the enemy's forces we were forced at last to separate, every one to our shifts, and I made the best of my way over.

I have but little to say as to the affairs of our country being in a very desolate condition at present, till a happy return revive it again. The barbarous and cruel usage our nation has met with has put generally the people in edge for double dunts, and I doubt not there is abundance of true Scots hearts and hands to stand by it. I hope every man will double his diligence in what concerns his Majesty's interest and their country's good.

All your friends in Scotland are well and long to see your return again. I spoke with your trusty Mr. M. the night I came away. He had not time to write, but said he would with the post. He desired me to tell you that the signatour concerning the Duchess' jointure and your daughter's portion was passed in the Court of Exchequer at Edinburgh in very homely terms—Francis, wife to the late Earl of Mar, and your daughter after the same. I spoke to your friend Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson) about this, who would give you an account last week. I was to have writ to you with his packet, but slipped the post.

I designed when I came over to come straight to Paris and from that to Avignon, but presume to give you the trouble of this, begging you to send me your orders with advice how to dispose of myself.

The DUKE OF MAR to L. INESE.

1716, Aug. 28.—Desiring him to address the enclosed to Abraham (Menzies), which is only a cover to some letters he is to deliver that require some haste, and also enclosing a copy of a letter from Lord John Drummond with his answer, which when he was writing he was never more puzzled, for he cannot comprehend Lord John's meaning, which he has sent open that he may deliver it, after showing it and the copy to Andrew (Queen Mary), he having wrote of it to Patrick (James). *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to ABRAHAM (MENZIES).

1716, Aug. 28.—The enclosed from Mrs. Jeanie (James) to Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) you will deliver as soon as it comes to you, and a letter and power mentioned in it will be sent in a post or two.

Some very knowing people think Joseph (James) should make an offer to Katharine (Sweden) of the present of muslin (money) he expects from Mr. Edgbury (England) to encourage her to enter into the match with him, and finish it soon, which would be a great help to her in her present trade. The opinion of his friends with you is desired on it. The other enclosed for Mrs. Morris (Duchess of Mar) you are desired to give to *Mr. Ramsie* to give her, and she will give it to whom it belongs. It is about

some of Mr. Morris' (Mar's) family affairs that require some dispatch; so lose no time. Morris wrote to you a long letter yesterday and will have occasion to write another in a few days.

Ramsie is Arxs
8 Arsmxn 3899 xt Rait 495. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

1716, Aug. 28.—I would have writ much sooner to you, had I not been expecting some accounts by which I might have been able to have cleared some points, but I can defer no longer acquainting you with what I know, begging you to help me with your best advice. You still, I find, flatter yourselves with great things from O'Brian (the Regent), but I can give you little comfort on that head. He has and shall be constantly solicited, but 'tis neither reason nor justice, but interest alone that will determine him, and, considering several steps he has made of late, we have no reason to believe he thinks it his interest to befriend John (James). Witness the project once on foot to turn him out of Mr. Auberton's (Avignon's) company. However time may create great changes, and, if nothing else prevails, who knows but a simple view and consideration of matter of fact may at last open his eyes, though I repeat we must not reckon on him; we may hope the best, but must prepare for the worst. As for Sangster (King of Sweden) he is certainly an honest plain dealer, and inclined as we could wish, but, till his present suit be further advanced, and nearer a conclusion, he can give his attendance no where else, but after that he promises fair, so we should get our deeds and papers ready, that, when he calls for them, nothing may retard the commencement of the suit. I suppose you have thought of a little stock of money, for without that no lawyer, but especially this last named, will ever trouble his head about us, for you know how indigent he is.

You will shortly receive a line from Jenny (James) on this head which may be of use among partners with you, and of which you are desired to make the most prudent use, this affair being left entirely to your management, if you think it advisable or convenient to take that load upon you. If otherwise, you are desired to appoint by advice of friends some proper person.

Jenny's journey to the waters (Italy) is still uncertain, though there is less probability than ever of its taking effect, since Dr. O'Brian presses it no more, nor I hope will not, for Jenny has an inconceivable aversion to it, which nothing but force can overcome, and sick persons must be humoured sometimes even for their good.

I need say little of Stapleton (Bolingbroke), now you know all that relates to him. He is, I think, at present more worthy of pity than anything else. I am very glad what relates to him was approved by you and friends, and I must add that it was the previous knowledge of your sentiments of him that determined Jeremy (James) to act as he did.

Though you soldiers have generally but little good nature in you, yet I believe you will not be sorry to know that all our

friends here live in perfect concord and union, and there is all reason to believe it will continue so, but I shall trouble you no more at present, referring you to cousin Winny (Menzies) . . .
Copy.

The DUKE OF MAR to the E[ARL OF] AR[RAN].

1716, Aug. 28.—Amongst all the bankrupts that have been of late, it has been a sensible satisfaction to me, that you have so well weathered these hard times, and the continuation of your friendship is of no less comfort to me, nobody having a truer value for you, of which you will shortly see a proof. Honest William (Menzies) will and hath stated our accounts to you, so I shall refer to him for details and to your worthy kinsman here (Ormonde), who is honoured and esteemed by all that know him, but by none more than cousin John (James), who does nothing, as you may believe, without his participation and advice. It were to be wished indeed he were able to attend on Harry (England), but, to supply that defect, I hear Mr. Oliphant's (Ormonde's) brother (*i.e.* Lord Arran) is to be soon charged with that attendance, which is but necessary, considering Harry's ill state of health and phrenetic disposition. A lucid moment is precious, and therefore one ought always to be in a readiness to lay hold of it. Mr. O'Brian (the Regent), as the ablest doctor, has been consulted, but, as interest alone sways with him, there is not much to be depended on from him. He is learned, 'tis true, but has neither application nor good nature; he that bids fairest will always be best looked after by him, and, though we must never despair, without he changes his present sentiments, no good can be expected from him. As for Katharine (Sweden) she is truly hearty, but her patient in the North so entirely takes up her time, that, till his health be a little more settled, she can think of none else, but then she promises fair, and, I believe, if we had but a little money to put in her view, we should gain her entirely, but that is essential as the world goes, where nobody does anything for nothing, and on this you will be spoke to by Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester), so I shall enlarge no more upon it, nor is it necessary to trouble you more here, but to assure you that Jeremy (James) will always be ready on a call to venture his stock with his partners. *Copy.*

MR. PHILIPS to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 28.—Receipt for 33 *livres*, 11 *sous*, 6 *deniers*.
French.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 29. Paris.—Referring to his letter of the day before and requesting an answer as soon as possible.—I understand by Lord Southesk he has 400 *livres*, so they will be a good deal to satisfy all my other debts with Lord Linlithgow, Mr. Maitland and Capt. Nairne, so let everyone have a share till I can send more, and, if possible, give Capt. Alexander MacDonnell one or two hundred *livres*, till I have more money. I know Lord

Linlithgow will take but as he wants it, and, for a new fund, I have written to-day to Lord Southesk to enclose to you a bill of credit on Avignon for 545 *livres* which my correspondent sent him, and I have paid the value long ago, so pray take up this money immediately, and, if you can, offer a part of it in my name to Lord Panmure till I can send gold, which I hope to do in a few days with Gen. Gordon.

SIR JOHN ERSKINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 29.—You would be surprised if you saw how uneasy poor Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) is, “not near so much on his own account as on an affair of much less consequence. I was with him last night when he received a note from Nash (Mr. Campbell of Monzie), telling him that the garden (mine) about which you were so much concerned, and thought should have been his ruin, made Nash make an effort immediately to agree Murphy’s (Dr. Erskine’s) brother (*i.e.* Sir J. Erskine) and your friend Haly (King George), and that Mr. Slingsby (Lord Townshend) by Crafton’s (the Prince of Wales’) allowance, (who has also ordered Nash to write to that person to leave Mr. Sims (France) where they believe him to be) sent to Mr. Prescott (Hanover) to give a letter of attorney to act for his concern in that matter, of which he made no doubt, and that he had sent a letter a post before containing the terms which Mr. Doyle’s (Charles Erskine’s) eldest brother (*i.e.* Sir J. Erskine) was to do, but that Meinard has not seen, but in one enclosed to Murphy he calls them gentle. It is brought about thus. There was a new plan to be taken by a famous gardener (mining engineer) of the matter in debate, on which Nash represented to Slingsby that Trotter (the House of Commons), who would not fail to put in for his share if the plan appeared reasonable, before Haly agreed with his antagonist, Haly would have nothing to say at all, whereas he would have in the rigour some part, and he or some friend might have a little more than the rigour too. The reason was good and thought so, so far as both he, Crafton and the others have given their opinion, and Driver (Sir D. Dalrymple) gave his help too, as I am told. He being asked how far justly Haly could claim, positively determined, and I believe very justly, that c (2) and a (3) was to fall, when there was lb (50) in all, but without power from Mr. Brumfield’s (Mar’s) brother (Thomas Erskine, a Lord of Session) and the rest of that family (the other Lords) there was no power to do anything, but why should Meinard be so impertinent as to be so vexed about his friend’s agreement? On the one side, some advantages which by it appear to the friend and even to Truman (James), but, if he stir a bit farther at present (now when there is one sent from Crowley (England) to find him and give a letter which explains all), fifty to one but it might give suspicion of what there is no ground for. At Nealan’s (Holland) the person sent will know where he is, and will no doubt give account of it to others with Mr. Longhorn (London), who may innocently or

perhaps necessarily give account of it to some, who would probably enquire after him, and so he might do more harm than good. On the other hand, as he has more interest in Truman's plea than Meinard's, and lays it a great deal more to heart, in case anything could be done in the other affair, as he does not think it impossible, he would never forgive him, if it was omitted, and particularly if occasioned by what might seem a preferring of Murphy's family to the other, and I assure you he would never make a scruple if he were not afraid of doing harm, and, though he has Murphy to see, yet there will certainly be people who tell he was not there, if Haly be set to enquire. I tell you what I have advised him is, since a friend of his (brother to that lass where Brumfield was the evening of a pretty remarkable day) will in probability be with him in a few days, if he finds by him that he may be out of sight for some weeks without its being noticed, he should still follow his old project, but, if that Mr. Bulkley (the Swedish colonel) go before that happen, or if he find by him that he cannot be out of the way, he, as I myself would be, will be damnably puzzled. For curiosity's sake give me your opinion and another's what you would do in that case, if you were in it, and you must not balk my fancy, for I am in great pain to see the uneasy state he is in, who tells me . . . he is in danger of doing hurt to his best friend Truman, whatever side of the question he embraces. I fancy neither you nor he will misunderstand his way of talking nor mine of writing, but most freely give me your mind, though it's like the matter may be over before it comes. I shall endeavour to get him to do as prudently" as I can.

Postscript.—When just ready to send away the enclosed, "I received a message from Whitford's (King of Sweden's) friend here, who tells me by the answer that Davys' (the Czar's) servant gives to Howard's (Prince of Hesse's), he does not expect to get away till all be over, which will be long in all appearance, and therefore he advised me to tell Meinard his opinion of going to Nealan, writing from thence, and going from that to Bufcoat (Sweden), but that also *est du long haleine*, that it astonishes me, though he swears both will be sooner than it's probable to do the one alone the nearest way, for that place is so overgrown with stinking Davys' and Arther's (King of Denmark's) broad stones (men-of-war), that the road, which now he says will not the greatest part of this season be otherwise, cannot be reckoned tolerable. This is most puzzling, for at that rate Meinard had better not been here at all, he cannot see Murphy neither, and last of all it will look as if I had contrived this on account of what is within."

OWEN O'ROURKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 29. Lunéville.—I had the Duke's approbation to write by yesterday's post to the Elector, and enclosed him a copy of the King's letter with the change his Majesty approved of. I also dated it 6 Aug. instead of 6 July, that it might not appear I kept it too long. I also left out the

article regarding the Pope's soliciting, because you mention there is no more of it. I had just now sent me from Nancy yours of the 19th, with the two enclosed drafts regulated by the King. I conceived indeed you had received them ere you wrote to me of the 13th, and, though in explaining your letter to his Royal Highness, as he desired, I observed you made no mention of the two letters, he answered that the King did in his, and that he was sorry he did not approve of sending an express to have a positive answer, but, since his Majesty would have me write only by post, I ought to urge for a clear and present answer, which I did in the most amicable and obliging terms I could use, and such as I do not fear will offend or puzzle the Elector as a messenger might, nor do I see any inconveniency in soliciting earnestly such an answer, for, if he be still bent on this match as formerly, his answer will not be a flat denial, and, if he has some other marriage in view that may be agreeable to his daughter, to be sure, he would give us no promise of waiting for a change that might facilitate the business. I know he improves as much as he can the Elector of Bavaria's friendship since he came to his neighbourhood, whether with a design to marry his daughter to the Electoral Prince or to contract a link for their common interest in Germany is what I cannot well guess. A little time will show if there be any disposition towards a marriage, and, if Madame de Kinigle be come to Innsbruck, I hope I shall learn what is doing there and be able to inform you. I shall immediately send any answer the Elector makes, but for this time cannot but show it the Duke, he being privy to the letter, &c. If there be room for further correspondence, I shall manage it as well as I can, and as secretly. My hopes are but weak, but his Majesty may rely on my zeal to forward an affair he has so much at heart, and that, I think, squares entirely with his interest.

You are informed by this of the victory of the Imperialists at Peterwaradin over the Turks. If a happy star had not attended Prince Eugene in that affair, his supine conduct had lost all, and, though he came off with a complete success, he has lost a great part of his reputation, and showed himself much less a General than the Vizier. If he takes Temeswar, as is thought to be the design, it will be a fruitful victory to the Emperor; if not, it is but a war begun that will prove wholesome to France in its present circumstances, though, in my weak opinion, it were more our interest the French were attacked, for, weak as they are, they would strain a point to put the King in a condition to land in England with a body of men, and it is much to be feared that a long peace betwixt the Christian princes will cool the disposition of the people there, and accustom them to a yoke they cannot of themselves shake off.

JAMES III. to the MARQUIS OF WHARTON.

1716, Aug. 29. Avignon.—It was a sensible satisfaction to me to receive your loyal letter the Queen sent, and to be con-

firmed from yourself of what she wrote to me of you. Your sentiments are received by me as you could wish, and well deserve not only an ample forgiveness of what's past but an entire forgetfulness of all the mistakes of your family. You are young enough to have time to repair them, and, I am persuaded, you will do your best towards it. "If the laws of the land are the rules of your loyalty, you may be sure they will be the rules also of my government, and the security of the Protestant religion under it ought to be very manifest to all thinking men, especially when they consider all the assurances I have given on that hand, and to which assurances I am resolved to stick inviolably."

(The rest of the letter thanks him for his tender of service, but conjures him to keep his good intentions to himself till the time of action comes, advises him not to return to England or remain too long in Paris, from whence his relations may find means to take him away, but to make the tour of France, beginning by Orleans and Bordeaux, after which he can come to Avignon and see him privately, suggests, as his governor was left in Switzerland, he should take with him some discreet person who knows the language, and recommends a person named Panton, now in Paris.) *Holograph and two copies.*

THE DUKE OF MAR to THOMAS INNES.

1716, Aug. 29. Avignon.—The King being well informed of your knowledge of Scotch history, and of your great pains to discover the faults and errors of former writers of it, would look on it as a very good service to himself, as it would certainly be to your country, if you would set about writing a complete history of Scotland till the union of the Crowns. This is indeed a great work, but what his Majesty is well assured you are very capable of, and it having been for a long time so much your study it will be the easier to you. Therefore it is not only his earnest desire you should set about it with all expedition, but he lays it on you, which he expects you will not decline. I hope the collections you have already made will make it a work of less time than at first it appears to be. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF ORMONDE to [the MARQUIS OF WHARTON].

1716, Aug. 30. Avignon.—Expressing his pleasure at receiving his lordship's letter and seeing his inclination to pay his duty to the King, who himself is writing to him this post. Whenever his lordship shall wait on him, he will be convinced it is impossible for the nation to be happy but under a prince who has so many great and good qualities.

THE DUKE OF MAR to the MARQUIS OF WHARTON.

1716, Aug. 30. Avignon.—Expressing his pleasure at receiving his letter of the 21st, and hoping to see him an eminent instrument in restoring his King and country to their just rights. When

he comes to know the King personally, he will be thoroughly convinced how happy his subjects would be in having such a Prince to reign over them. *Holograph and Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to the COUNTESS OF BUTE.

1716, Aug. 30. Avignon.—I had yours of the 19th, and the King showed me what you wrote to him. I did the best I could to answer what you expected of me, and, as you will know from the Queen, though his Majesty finds an inconvenience in doing actually what you desire, yet it will be made much the same to you; he being unwilling to refuse what is desired by one so zealous for his interest. I doubt not of your educating your son in the same loyal way, and would fain hope that even his brother will be yet found a loyal subject to his Majesty, for I know he was brought up so by his father, and that even since his death he had not lost all sense of those good principles. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to W. GORDON.

1716, Aug. 30. Avignon.—About various business matters, adding he has done what he could to get him satisfied for what William Drummond (Mercury) owes him, and congratulating him on losing no more by Mr. S[tewart]t. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to L. INESE.

1716, Aug. 30.—Thanking him for the two Hackets (letters addressed to Mar) sent in his of the 25th. "They tell me of Mrs. Morris (Lady Mar) having got her affair finished both for herself and her child, and I wish others may get the like in time to ease Patrick (James) and Andrew (Queen Mary) of the intolerable burden now on them. There's a power to be sent soon to Edgbury (England) from Patrick, which, I have ground to hope, will produce money against winter. We heard from Dutton (Dillon) about Kemp (King of Sweden), but I cannot help thinking the factor (ambassador) told him little (for anything we know) for his 20 leagues travelling. You will do me the favour to deliver the enclosed to Lady Bute. Andrew will tell you what is ordered in her affair." The other for your brother, is, as I understood by Lord C[lermon]t, as it was desired. If you would have anything of it altered, it shall be done on your returning this. I hope he will comply . . . to which you will, I doubt not, contribute all you can.

For a certain reason I should be very glad to see those papers Cameron brought over from the Highlanders after Q[ueen] A[n]ne's death, and Patrick says you have them. Mr. Barclay, who was chaplain to the army in Scotland, is by this time, I believe, at Paris. He is a clever fellow, and did very good service. Pray introduce him to the Queen. *Copy.*

W. GORDON to the LAIRD OF BISHOPTOUN, at Avignon.

1716, Aug. 31. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter. Will observe what he writes as to the making of his and Glenderule's shirts when he has got the linen he wrote of from Clanronald. He has sent his son the receipt to Bishoptoun for the gold.

W. GORDON to J. PATERSON.

1716, Aug. 31. Paris.—I refer you to several I wrote and to the above to Bishoptoun, from whom get the gold, and dispose of it as I have written. If my son be returned, he may save you that trouble, and if not, I must entreat you to be at the pains, and also to get that 545 *livres*, which Lord Southesk should have had long ago, or, if his lordship wants, let him receive it himself, and you may get back the 400 *livres* and give up his receipt, or he may keep both and advise me accordingly. I received yours of the 23rd and forwarded Ezekie's to his brother yesterday and Southcott's was left at his house. Pray address to him straight, for it is almost a league to send them.

Since writing the above I had a letter from my son, so give him instructions and let him immediately give out that money by Barrowfield and Bishoptoun as also the 545 *livres* that Lord Southesk should have received. Lord Kingston has credit on me for 100*l.*, whereof he drew 50*l.* at Bordeaux. If he want money, let him send me his bill and I shall send his money as soon as I can. I am surprised at the Duke of Ormonde's goodness in ordering my son 400 *livres* for going to Marseilles and Toulon. I hope he has not spent so much on that journey for that way of doing won't hold out with me.

I understand by a brother of Campbell of Munzes that Sir Henry Stirling had leave from the Government of England to come over and offer conditions to Sir J. Erskine in order to his return and have George's pardon, and that Sir Henry was actually come abroad, I suppose to Holland or Flanders, for this.

THOMAS BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 31. Brussels.—I sent you about three weeks ago a copy of a letter written by Anthony Hammond to Lord Stair. "It came from Mr. Wescomb and was under his cover recommended to the care of Lieut.-col. Faulconbridge, a captain in the Brabant regiment of Hartop in garrison here. This Faulconbridge served King James in Ireland, was very active, was taken prisoner there, condemned to be hanged, and made his escape. He has always openly declared his principles, and for that reason has been oppressed in his pretensions, as far as Cadogan's interest could go here, which has been very great till of late. At the siege of Brussels he did a considerable piece of service, but (for the reasons mentioned) he never had any recompense, until the time that the Barrier treaty was adjusting here. He has a great interest with the Baïon de Rainswoude, who is one of the

States of Holland for life, and, being one of the persons entrusted by the States to adjust the Barrier treaty, he pressed for a recompense for Col. Faulconbridge, who accordingly was made governor of the Castle of Ghent, and has the pay of it, but, by Cadogan's means, never was put into the exercise of his office, and thus it stands, the Emperor not being as yet recognized, does not put him in possession, neither do the States of Flanders meddle with it. When Mr. Wescomb passed this way he called for Faulconbridge, and promised to correspond with him, and got his recommendation to his friend, Baron Rainswoude, but, upon receiving the mentioned letter, Faulconbridge gave the Baron a caution about him, but still keeps up his correspondence with Mr. Wescomb, and indeed I advised him to do so for two reasons, first, lest Wescomb may still be on the right lay, and next, that if he is not, yet Faulconbridge, being upon his guard, may perhaps profit by it.

This account I wrote to you, that you might take measures accordingly with Mr. Wescomb, who says he is sent to Holland by authority from your parts. I did not indeed write it so fully because my letter was to go from hence by the common post, which they say is not so safe as I could wish at this place, but this comes to Paris by Doctor Barclay. I told you also that I had got Faulconbridge's recommendation to the same Baron, on behalf of a gentleman who brought a letter from you to Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson). By this I send you enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. Wescomb to Faulconbridge, by which you will more clearly discover if Wescomb is playing a fair game or not; if he has no commission to propose anything suitable to the contents, it's easy to judge of his behaviour; if he is really authorized to make any such proposal, I believe a hint from you will be necessary to encourage Faulconbridge to credit him, in a manner of that importance, and that you may the better judge of all circumstances, Faulconbridge is somewhat mercurial, a little vain, very brave, I believe very honest, and is very active, and by his open way acceptable to people here, particularly to Count Veghlen, general here. This day a courier from Hanover to Paris passed this place in his return from thence to Hanover. I know nothing of his errand. He told Dame Janet (Lady Dalrymple) that her husband would be here to-morrow, she has been mighty impatient, he having stayed so long after his appointed time. He gives her no other reason for his stay but that he waited for his servant, who is sick at Paris. In his letters to his lady, he says that the defeat of the Turks extinguishes the hopes of the Jacobites. Yesterday we had great rejoicings here upon that account, the people here are full of hopes that now the Emperor will be in a condition to force the Dutch to do them justice in repairing these articles of the Barrier treaty of which they complain. Yesterday I was with an eminent banker in this place, who told me that a very knowing correspondent of his in Holland had some time ago written to him, that soon after the arrival of the Dutch troops from Britain the States had resolved to disband 6,000 of their

troops, and that by last post the same correspondent had written to him that upon the news of the Turkish defeat they had altered that resolution, and were to keep all their troops on foot. . . .

Yesterday Sir David Threipland came here, with Lyon of Ogle, and Mill of Millfield, and this day Strowan." *Enclosed,*

MR. WESCOMB to COL. FALCONBRIDGE.

I earnestly recommend you to discourse your friends where you are, if it be feasible for our landlord (James) to be in safety there, and what real assurances they can give of their protection, in case their Sovereign should be prevailed on to disturb him there, and also to inform yourself, if our landlord cannot have a security there without the consent of their Sovereign, how such a leave of him is to be obtained, for this is a matter of great moment to us, and we must go on sure grounds and not on conjectures. Therefore pray let me know the soonest you can what is to be done in it. If it can be obtained, it will be greatly acknowledged to you by my principal.

The entire victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks will make the French look about them, and may have some good effect, for it has always been the custom of the Turks to make peace soon after they are beaten, and the Imperial army, flushed with their success, will not lie still afterwards.

The Dutch keep off yet from entering into any treaty with France or England, though very much pressed by both, in which they act very wisely, for it is certainly their interest to keep as they are. As to our fleet in the Baltic, they have orders to attack the Swedes, as appears by a Council of War held some time past, when Sir John Norris had account the Swedish fleet was at Bornholm. But the Dutch Commodore who was summoned to that Council, refused to attack with them, saying he had no orders from the States to do it, at which answer Sir John was very angry, and dispatched an express to his Master upon it, as did the Commodore to the States, which was dispatched back a few days ago, but I don't know as yet the orders which were sent, but I shall have an account of them soon. Our affairs at home continue in the same posture, and their divisions are now our strength. If the business of our landlord's having a security with you is likely to succeed, I shall take a trip to you. 1716, Aug. 20. The Hague. Copy in Sir H. Crawford's hand.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 31. Leyden.—On behalf of his brother who has been some years in the sea service, and last aboard with Capt. Gordon, both of whom have been laid aside by the present managers, and who, having been introduced to the Sicilian Ambassador at London, has engaged in that service, till his master have

use for him, requesting the Duke to procure the King's recommendation for him at that Court. He has been promised to be first lieutenant of the 60 gun man-of-war he is now sailed in. Several of those that were of the sea service and are now turned out, have taken the opportunity of going into this service on board the ships which that Ambassador has liberty to buy at London.

Our friend Mr. De la Coste (Sir J. Erskine) is now at Hamburg or near it, and last week his nephew, Sir Henry Stir[ling] came here from London to see him, and is gone to him. He says he is to bring him back to this country, which was all I could learn of him.

Your friend Ch[arles] Kin[naird] and his lady came likewise over here last week. He has been all this while incog., and he found it not convenient to be there longer. He saw his friend Sir W[illiam] W[yndham] before he came away. He goes up to Aix in a day or two, and will write to you fully himself. He left all your friends well at London.

That letter of the D[uke] of O[rmonde] to his countrymen has made a very great stir among them. I know not what it is, for I have not yet seen it, nor has anybody in these parts. They likewise talk of a new declaration, but since you never mentioned anything of that, we are afraid, if there be such a paper set about, it must be a forgery, and people here are very desirous to know what is in it, if there is such a thing as either of these two papers. It's certain several copies of such papers have been lately seized at London.

They write from thence of great reforms to be in the army, and they are yet like to come to no resolutions about how the prisoners are to be disposed of. Yo[ung] Hopeful (Prince of Wales) is making up a party of his own in opposition to the present managers, with whom he is not at all pleased, and he refused to see Cadogan lately when he came to Hampton [Court], to wait on him, and sent Charles Cathcart to tell him he would not see him. I hope, when again they all meet, there will be some squabbles among them.

Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) tells me he heard from you lately, but the Knight (Sir J. Erskine) was gone before he got your letter, so Mr. Hooker did not see him. I desired you in my last to let me know about Mr. Demster (Westcomb) whose name is in Mr. Hooker's paper; we want very much to have an account of him, and if he's one that's entirely trusted. He has been twice here with us and I find he is a great projector. I resolve to have little to do with him till I have an account of him from you. He says he has written frequently of late to where you are, and proposes something which may be proper for Mr. Robertson (James) to go into. I must refer you to Mr. Hooker for the transactions where he now is. The enclosed is from Harry Bruce; I endeavoured to persuade him to stay in this country, but he is gone on to Brussels. Mr. Blair's (the Turks') defeat is very much lessened by what it was first said to be, and it does not seem to please so well in these parts, for they are afraid it may make Mr. Ingolsby (the

Emperor) too powerful. Some people will make us believe that that gentleman and some about him are friendly to Mr. Robertson, and they think some pains should be taken there, particularly Mr. Ingolsby's mother, who has much to say with him, is a well wisher.

There are several particulars in my two last, that I will be glad to have a return to. What you write about Me[thv]en, Mr. M[au]le says he does not understand, so you will please explain it in your next. That gentleman is now the contempt of all his countrymen, and his behaviour is still such that none of his fellow prisoners will converse with him. I wish you would write to Mr. M[au]le himself. He wrote to his brother some while ago, but has not yet heard from him. When you write, please mention Mr. Hooker to him, that he may converse with him. *The last paragraph on a separate piece of paper is dated 2 Aug., but is endorsed, "Sir H. Paterson, August 31st."*

DURAS [SIR P. LAWLESS] to the [DUKE OF MAR].

1716, Aug. 31. Madrid.—My last letter to you was dated the 24th, since which I have received none from you. I have since been several times with Mr. Bulflure (D'Aubenton) and represented to him the contents of yours of the 4th, and the consequences and necessity of sending speedily Mr. Le Maire (money) to Mr. Le Vasseur (James), of which he gave an account to Mr. Allin (King of Spain). He desired me this morning to forward the enclosed to Mr. Le Vasseur, and to make his excuses for delaying his answer so long. He also told me he makes no mention in it of Mr. Alin's name, nor writes of the matter recommended to his care, but in general terms, having express orders not to particularize anything, though he gave me to understand that what was expected from Mr. Alin, as to the sending of Mr. Le Maire will be complied with, and that measures were taken for it. If so, the letter I sent you two posts ago from Mr. Duclos (Queen of Spain) must have given you some light of what is designed to be done on that head, and Janson (Alberoni) must have had a great share in the determining of it, for, as I told you before, nothing of the kind is done here without his concurrence. They are all very mysterious on the matter, which makes me have the better hopes that they intend to do something handsome on this occasion, and the conjuncture is very favourable.

We have no news worth communicating, only that the West India fleet is arrived at Cadiz, which brings very considerable sums for the King and for particular persons. I do not yet know the quantity, but the common report is, that it amounts to ten millions of *crowns*. It could never come in a better occasion, for all this country is very bare of money, and both the troops and the people in a perishing condition.

Young Lussan's (Marquis of Tinmouth's) affair draws daily to a conclusion, and he only waits for Mr. Le Vasseur's consent, some necessaries from France, and a power from his father to end it. The person he associates with is very agreeable, and

brings one way or another 500,000 *crowns* into the company, besides a prospect of inheriting at least as much more in money, and an estate of 60,000 *crowns* a year to which that person is immediate heir, the brother having no children.

(Concerning the snuff ordered to be sent for the Duke of Ormonde and the Duke of Mar.)

JAMES III. to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1716, Aug. 31. Avignon.—I have just received your Majesty's letter of the 10th. "Je suis aussi sensible que je dois etre a tout ce qu'elle marque de son amitié et de celle du Roy a mon egard, que j'ose dire meriter en quelque sorte de leur part par celle que j'ay et aurai toute ma vie pour eux. Il ne seroit pas juste a moy de m'attendre (? etendre) que Vos Majestés fissent en ma faveur ce qui pourroit nuire a elles mêmes dans la conjuncture presente si facheuse dans toutes ses circonstances pour toute l'Europe, et leur propre penetration leur developpera mieux que je ne pourrais faire dans cette lettre toutes les suites et les consequences de ce qui se passe a present dans le monde. Un gouvernement hai et meprise d'un peuple que la force seule soumet a ses loix, et un peuple qui fait sans cesse eclatter son mecontentement contre luy, et ses bonnes intentions pour la bonne cause sont des faits et des preuves qui me donnent de solides esperances, et qui devroient, ce me semble, faire tenir sur l'avenir une attention qui paroît uniquement occupée d'un present dont il n'y a rien de moins fixe ni de moins stable. Mais, sans multiplier des reflexions que V.M. fera sans doute mieux que moy, je me contenterai ici de luy représenter simplement le malheur et la misere d'un nombre infini de personnes de distinction qui ont tout perdu pour moy sans que je me trouve en etat de subvenir a la moindre partie de leurs besoins pressans, et sans esperance de le faire, si Vos Majestés ne m'en mettent en etat. Je m'adresse donc a Elles avec d'autant plus de confiance que je connois la droiture et la bonté de leurs coeurs et leur generosité naturelle et que ne pouvant faire pour moy a present ce qu' Elles desireroient, je suis persuadé qu' Elles ne seront pas fâchées que je leur montre en quoy elles peuvent me temoigner leur amitié, et m'en donner par là des arrhes assurés pour l'avenir.

L'obligation que je leur en aurois seroit d'autant plus grande, que je suis plus vivement touché des maux de mes fideles sujets, pour lesquels j'ose repondre que leur reconnoissance envers de si puissans bienfaiteurs egalera et accompagnera toujours leur attachement inviolable pour moy.

Ce n'est pas a moy a prescrire a Vos Majestés les moyens d'executer ce que je leur propose, ils seront toujours aisés a un esprit aussi ingenieux qu'est celui de V.M. a mettre en œuvre tout ce qu'il y a de grand et de bon. Je m'en rapporte donc uniquement a Elle et, attendant avec confiance une reponse digne de celle qui la doit faire, je vous supplie d'etre bien persuadée que vous ne travaillez pas pour un ingrat." . . . *Copy in Mr. Nairne's hand.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO SIR PATRICK LAWLESS.

1716, Aug. 31.—It was yesterday before yours of the 17th came. I immediately communicated it to Le Vasseur (James), and delivered him what was enclosed, which said not much. It acknowledged the receipt of his some time ago, but made no apology for being so long answering it. However, it is civil, and gives a good rise for Le Vasseur's insisting for Le Maire (money), which he has done. You will take care of the enclosed, and I would fain hope it may have some effect, now there's so great occasion for it. I also enclose an abstract of some letters from du Tertre (Rome), which you'll make the best use of you can. It will at least be a good handle for Bulflure (D'Aubenton) to use his good endeavours, and, if Mr. Allin (King of Spain) can be prevailed on to do anything, it would be a very private way, and could be of no inconvenience to him with respect to his affairs with Mr. Heron (Elector of Hanover).

I hope Mr. Le Vasseur's remaining with Pussolle (Avignon) is in a better way than it was some time ago. Had the new agreement between Mr. Brisson (the Regent) and Heron gone on, it would certainly have been to Le Vasseur as we apprehended, but that affair has been at a stand for some time, and, I hope, will not come on again, though Brisson is doing all he can to bring it about. I believe by the high and unreasonable demands Heron makes, which are not in Brisson's power to perform, especially with respect to Mr. Le Moine (? King of Sweden) that he has no mind to the thing, which is Le Vasseur's only safety, for the other would stick at nothing.

It is hard yet to tell how Mr. Bagnole's (the Emperor's) late success may change the face of affairs. It is generally thought in his parts, as I have from good hands, that, as soon as he has made a little further progress and reduced two places which they look upon not to take much time, he will make up with Mr. Dubuisson (the Turks) who, they doubt not, will be glad to do it, and so turn his efforts against Allin and Brisson, but especially against the first, having that affair so much at heart that, *if Allin should offer him the half of what he has, he would not accept of it*, and that it is with that view chiefly he has made up so strict a friendship with Heron. Folks with you perhaps will not believe this, but they may come to repent, when too late, not taking measures in time to enable one who would be willing, as he might be able, to assist them in that case, but by their ways they are like to secure a potent enemy, when they might, with very little trouble have had a true friend. It may be the same thing too with Brisson, but he and his folks seem resolved to deceive themselves, and not to see what they may shortly feel without power to resist.

I am very glad to hear of young Lusson's (Marquis of Tinmouth's) good fortune. Pray make him my compliments. I acquainted Mr. Le Vasseur of what you wrote about that; he said very frankly that, whatever he thought of the father, and of his way towards him, he had nothing to say against

the son, but was glad of any good fortune that befell him, and desires you may let him know as much, and also make compliments in his name to the young lady and her brother upon this match. I hope young Lusson got a letter from me which went under your cover.

I made your compliments to Mr. Crussel (Duke of Ormonde) and told him of the snuff.

Things with Le Grand (England) and also with Lambert (Scotland) and de la Vallée (? Ireland) grow more favourable every day for Le Vasseur. 'Tis hard there's nobody to enable him to make use of so favourable an opportunity, but he must have patience, and I have no doubt of his succeeding at last. Several of his friends are come from Lambert of late, who could do no more good at this time with him, but they have brought assurances under the hands of most who are behind, that they will be as ready as ever when another opportunity offers. Nothing can be undertaken with Le Grand, Lambert or De la Vallée without some of Mr. Le Roy's family (? troops) with each of them, and a great number would not be wanting, provided there were good quantities of Mr. Beaulieu's effects (? arms) to be sent there at the same time. How easy were this for Brisson and Allin, or any one of them, but 'tis needless to preach to the wind, tho' by all appearance those two must join stocks at last, and what will they be able to do without they have a friend with these three gentlemen?

By the last and best accounts we have, Le Moine is like to be yet in such a condition that Dalmont (? King of Denmark) and Le Gras (? the Czar) will hardly make their designed attempt against him. We have no doubt of Le Moine's good inclinations towards Le Vasseur, as it is his interest, but he is so pressed at home that it is not at present in his power to do anything that way.

Col. McDonald wrote lately to me, to let Le Vasseur know that Prince Pio had wrote to Court for leave to take into the service any of Le Vasseur's people he should send, but we have not heard as yet what answer he got.

I believe I shall write to you again soon, and give you an account of a most hellish design against Le Vasseur, discovered by the greatest accident in the world; I hope to be able to give you the full account of it in a few days, and it will show the world what wretches Heron and his people are, and how insecure they think themselves as long as Le Vasseur's in being, which may convince others what a rotten foundation Heron stands on.
Copy.

JOHN ELLIOT, the baker, to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716, Aug.]—Requesting he would be pleased to order him some small allowance, which he will want only for a little while, being so weak that he is hardly able to draw his legs after him, and having an ill distemper, the bloody fluxes.

THE SAME to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Aug.—Requesting him, if he cannot send him the 62 *livres* and tenpence that is due to him, to send him by the bearer 40, he being very ill, and having kept his bed these two days.

JOHN WALKINSHAW OF BARROWFIELD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug.—Memorial concerning the advance of 52*l.* 10*s.* made by him for the prisoners in Stirling Castle mentioned in his letter of 29 July (calendared *ante*, p. 315) and desiring redress.

————— to GEORGE BLACKWELL (ORD).

[1716, Aug. ?]—Your swaine is indisposed so has desired me to write for her. You never had a more constant lover. I wish her illness does not come from the concern of your health. She has written you 16 letters and received only 9 from you. The nymph, your confident, has received two, one yesterday which seems of an old date, though it bears none. It says you have written several to your friend, but have had no news from her. Your last was sent, but we have had no return. The agreeable lady had 55 *guineas* to send you, but she has not given them yet, I know not why. As soon as she does they shall be sent. The enclosed is from your doctor. This is the third. Your surgeon wrote to you last week, and now only refers you to the enclosed. So soon as you let the state of your health and the opinions of your physicians where you are be known and how they agree, then you may expect further advice and prescriptions. No doubt your living and consultations for your health will be chargeable, and your bills not being punctually answered is no small trouble to me, so I want to know how you are ; and, if better, what hopes your physicians have of your speedy recovery, or if it will be the work of nature and take some time, for your friends here are of mighty concern about you, and have different accounts, some say you are much better, and are like to do well very soon, others say you are worse. I would have you rely on your physicians where you are, for only they can perfect the cure. You may it is true have advice from this, they may and will contribute their mite, which can be no more at this distance. Mrs. Morton has never been in town, nor is she expected.

We have no news, only stories of foolish English mobs, not worth minding, while we have such a brave and loyal army to keep them in order.

The Prince and Princess dine every day at Hampton Court in public. His Grace of Marlborough is better at Bath. Arg[y]le is out of all except his Royal Highness' favour, which, it is said, he possesses as much as ever, and is frequently at Court. Though you are not acquainted with the rebels, you may have heard of

them. Their servants are got out of prison, and, if the Prince could, it is thought he would be very favourable to all the prisoners.

Your swain, nymph and husband make you an offer of their humble service.

OWEN O'ROURKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 1. Nancy.—After sending away mine of the 29th, "the Duke assured me, he had a very fresh account that the Elector Palatine was actually treating about a match betwixt his daughter and the Prince Electoral of Bavaria. I imparted to him some time ago my suspicion of it, and, though he appeared then not to give in to it, he took some measures to be informed of the matter, and indeed it is likely enough. H.R.H. added as his opinion that he was sure France had a hand in that project, and being already sure of one of these Electors found this handle to secure the other upon occasion by forming a knot that may probably make them more unanimous in what may relate to their interest, but, without prying so far into the secret designs of state that I know Charles does not much trouble himself with, the alliance is in itself so very suitable, that I need no other reason to believe it. At the moment the young Princess takes to it, and the young Prince's person is much commended by those that saw him. I observed to H.R.H. that on the grounds he gives this match, it ought to be much more disagreeable to the Emperor, than if she had been married to the King, but he answered me nothing. 'Tis not likely though that either of those Electors will dispose of their children this time of day without the Emperor's approbation, and, if the latter has a mind to quash the project, it will be by giving one of his nieces to the Bavarian, as 'twas always the common opinion he would, but on the whole matter we will, ere long, learn the truth." I fear this account may give his Majesty some concern, but the moral impossibility there is of compassing what he wishes for, as things stand, ought to make it more indifferent to him, at least I dare say it is on this principle the father and daughter have changed their notes, if really they did. I hope they will be candid enough, if so, to give us no amusing answer.

SIR J. ERSKINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 2.—I am with Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) who not having for two days before learnt anything from his former acquaintances here, took a booby-hutch and went this morning to the ditch house he formerly mentioned called once Taunton (Travemunde), where he found H. (four) Harison (1000) Davys' (the Czar's) Fannel (dragoons) who in company with redding (transport) had been three days abroad, and travelled as far beyond Mr. Hooke's (Wismar) as to it. When all here expected to hear was turned copper (Copenhagen) was returned by mis-luck to Taunton (*sic*), and, if Fannel's distinguishing character from

Fullom (horse) be allowed to continue any long time in its present state, the quality and quantity of it will both be much impaired, several of them having already failed. Copper has indeed had very large dealings in everything with Brandon (provisions) so that he will have no more occasion for him of a very long time, and in hopes that Mr. Brandon cannot be near so long wanted as they expect by Bufcoat (Sweden), they design, as some say, to be but slow in their long spoken of process against him. But he is taking a pretty compendious way, for Crowley (England), Nealand (Holland) and Greams (Denmark), and of late Lilly's (Lübeck) for allowing redding to Davys are all equally dealt by, which most people fear may do him hurt at length. This situation, with Davys' folks' answer to Howard's (Prince of Hesse), puts Meinard more and more to a stand, by having much less hopes of making his visit practicable than he had 14 days ago, and, for all my gaiety in sending such a bantering letter to the Marquis, which he will probably show you, yet I cannot help sympathizing in the real grief he has for the incertitude he is in to determine himself aright. He is afraid that as by his of the 26th, you would think him perhaps too keen, so by that of the 29th you'll think him too much on the other side, and that change of mercat days has strange influence, and particularly by one paragraph, where he thinks he said the affair might perhaps be over ere he could have your opinion, which he hopes you would understand it might be by attempting to follow the first resolution, but not by giving over the affair, unless he so determined by what you write, and I assure you in his name, that if you think it is more your common friend T[ruman]'s (James') interest to go on in Whitford's (King of Sweden's) affair, than that he should accept of the other, he'll have no difficulty to throw it at his heels, tho' I guess there has been tools pretty much already used in the matter. Meinard's correspondent from Longhorn (London), as Meinard sees by two short lines relating to others not yet received, was, before he knew of his leaving Mr. Simson's (Avignon) infinitely earnest to have him at hand, and that, as soon as the matter could bear he must come over, which he reckoned absolutely necessary for his business. This, with the impossibility of being avowedly at Daly's (Hamburg) till that be over, and the discovery made since, makes the two affairs which at Simson's were thought very compatible more difficult than was imagined, if it be not absolutely needful to lay one aside. However, as what he bids me says for him above is conform to what he has had occasion to say to T[ruman]n and you, so what he then said shall now and always be the indisputable rule in his actions. Nothing could grieve him more than if he was suspected of partiality in that matter, and therefore he entreats you to make the decision in such manner as his compliance may be a clear test of his being sincere or otherwise. He is in the utmost concern to preserve Mr. Truman's favourable opinion, as he will always think it his greatest happiness to merit it, and is in some hopes that his telling the whole matter and hiding nothing will in some measure justify the plainness of his intentions, and therefore be as plain with him,

If the joint opinion should be for going to Mr. Crowley or Woods (Scotland), consider how far he is capable of being useful to his dear friends when he comes to either, or what he can do before he go, and, if possible, let all or a good part of the directions be given ere he go there, because they will certainly come surer. It is surprising to see that within such a small distance of Whitford, his friends should have no direct communication with him. I dare say, had I not met with Howard's folks and Mr. Bulkely (the colonel) of Bufoat, (the first knows nothing of Meinard), I would have been trying some old pratique, though I'm afraid there would not have been such probability of success as any of the former, and so perhaps would have got no thanks, yet I'm sure, if his people did as they might, they would both get and receive accounts, but Nealan is, I find, their only way. I am uneasy not to have heard from you since yours of 7 Aug. After this write by W. G[ordon], Mr. Asfeld (Paris), and let me know which of mine comes soonest.

JA. G——SON (GIBBS) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 22[-Sept. 2]. London.—Having this opportunity I send the plans desired in your last. I could not find any that were cast off, wherefore according to order I have cast off 12 of the garden sheet, and send them with that of Hampton Court and that of Kensington. I have all your other drawings safe in my custody. I thought to have seen Paris this season for six weeks, but find it impossible because of the close attendance I am obliged to give to my business. I should be glad to see Versailles and Marly before they go to ruin. Our brothers of the brush are very weel and go on in the same style of building as formerly. I wish some of them would travel to improve their knowledge in that science, for it is but Gothick at best, but they will go on in this way rather than run upon new whims as they call it, although this Gothick style costs them ten times more. I enclose a line from our honest landlady, who is very weel, as is also her son and pretty little daughter.

JOHN PATERSON to CHARLES FORBES.

1716, Sept. 2.—From the time the Duke of Mar heard of your being in Holland, he has been expecting a letter from you with an account of the 200 *guineas* I left in your hands at Montrose, which you ought to have done long ere now, and your neglecting to do it is at least somewhat surprising. Had there been nothing of this, one would have thought that in good manners you would have acquainted the Duke with where you were and have asked his commands, as all others have done, since they came on this side. My Lord expects you will lose no time in sending him or me a distinct account of that money. You often told me you had many enemies and desired my friendship lest any of them should endeavour secretly to injure you with my Lord. This seems now to lie at your door. *Copy.*

CAPT. ROBERT ERSKINE to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 3. Avalon.—I had answered yours received at Paris sooner, had I not expected every day an answer from home before I could dispose of myself anywhere far from Paris. When it came it was no better than I expected. I came here about a fortnight ago by the Duke of Mar's advice in your letter to be as retired and cheap as possible. This place being 10 leagues from Auxerre and a little league off the coach road to Chalons sur Saone, and no other public road passing this way, only the by post thrice a week to and from Paris and Lyons, is an agreeable enough retirement, but the bad prospect of the approaching vintage makes living dearer than I expected. I have lodgings and diet at 300 *livres per annum*, and could not get it cheaper to be tolerably well used anywhere in the country, so I shall be able to subsist only for three months to come without assistance elsewhere. It is very far from my inclination to be any ways burdensome to the King, could I support myself any other way, for I can expect no money from home till spring and not even then unless to carry me to some other foreign place to serve in, which I wish with all my heart there were an opportunity of going to. I entreat you to tell the Duke what I have written and acquaint him that I would very gladly embrace any opportunity to go and serve where he thinks most proper, and that I am very far from repenting of the party I have chosen. I must likewise entreat an answer from you as soon as possible. I have written to Col. Clephan by this post.

JAMES III. to ———

1716, Sept. 3. Avignon.—As he believes his loyal subjects at home are disposed to give him such assistance as they can, not only to relieve him and their fellow subjects in this their great distress, but also towards the enabling him to make an attempt for his restoration, if they knew how to do it with safety to themselves, and were satisfied that their contributions would be safely conveyed to him, empowering him to represent the present state of the King's circumstances to such loyal subjects as he shall think fit, and to receive such voluntary contributions or loans as they shall be disposed to make for the above ends, with power to give receipts for any sums advanced for securing repayment thereof after the restoration. *Entry Book 5, p. 18.*

W. GORDON to COL. JAMES INNES at Sens.

1716, Sept. 4.—I have sent by the bearer 144 *livres*, the value of your bill of 10*l.* sterling, and having orders from Lord Huntly to draw 150 *livres* on him for you have done so, and shall order the value when he pays it.

Postscript.—This was designed by Gen. Gordon, but was neglected. If you draw it I will pay it or will send it the first opportunity. With receipt dated 22 Sept., by Col. Innes for 144 *livres* received at Avignon from Mr. Paterson.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 4. Calais.—We are arrived here to-day. M. d'Iberville is to pass this day in the packet-boat for England. They give out that he goes about the affair of Mardyke. If you have a mind to write to me, send to M. de M[e]zieres] who has a very safe direction. I believe you will hardly hear from me till our return. I am sorry we had not answers to those we sent by McDonnell. We stayed ten days longer than we ought, expecting them. As it is not proper to have your hand seen in any letters to England, if you have anything to write about, write it to the friend (M. de Mezieres), who will write it to us. He has a cipher and his hand is not known.

CHARLES ARESKINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 4. Orleans.—Entreating him to take what way he pleases to help them, as they have had no money or letters from their friends in Scotland, and have no money and cannot have credit where they are.

JAMES III. to SIR W. WYNDHAM.

1716, Sept. 4.—“It was a sensible satisfaction to me to hear lately by an old servant of mine, that you were so well recovered of your late long fit of sickness, and that you continued in the same sentiments of friendship you had for me, and of which I was and shall always be most sensible. Your friends in these parts are doing what they can towards the advancement of the trade, but as for those you have for so many years in vain reckoned upon, there is no good to be expected from them without they entirely alter their present notions and schemes. That may happen, but it should not, I think, hinder you from thinking on other ways and means for the common good of the traders. No stone shall be left unturned here, but it is on friends with you on whom we chiefly rely. It is they must endeavour to do by themselves what 'tis to[o] hard to persuade others to forward by their assistance, and 'tis they must direct and advise what is fit to be done in all respects. Your advice is in particular desired, as one who doth deservedly merit the esteem of those who know him or have heard of him. I hope you will not have the worse opinion of me for having some time ago parted with an old friend of yours, but you will do me but justice in thinking I acted on good grounds. You will, I believe, have been informed already as to that particular, but, without repetitions or entering into details, I cannot but say that your friend's conduct was inexcusable in some points, as plain matter of fact must make appear, and my conduct towards him has been but too much justified by his discourse and behaviour since our separation, by which 'tis manifest he is neither a friend to me nor the cause. But I shall not further trouble you at present. but earnestly to desire of you the continuance of your friendship

which I extremely value, knowing how much your sense and spirit may contribute to the success of our trade, which will, I hope, yet flourish again." . . . *Draft. Holograph.*

JAMES III. to the BISHOP OF EDINBURGH.

1716, Sept. 4.—All that related to my quitting your house is so well known to you that it is useless to say anything on that subject. It is losing time to ruminate on past misfortunes, and we ought to comfort ourselves as well as we can with having nothing to reproach to ourselves, of having done our part, and with the hopes of seeing better days at last. What I have done towards the relief of your family since I left it, is not unknown to you, I believe, and, as its misfortune is my greatest trouble, so my whole care is applied to its relief and present support and comfort. My sense of the obligations I owe them is greater than words can express, and my affection and concern for them not a little increased since I have had the happiness to know them, and to receive from them, even since we parted, so many assurances of their friendship. I beg you to contribute what you can to keep up their hearts and spirit under their present afflictions, and, whenever a fit opportunity comes, they shall always find me as willing as ever to venture with them my own little stock. Let not therefore on either side our present afflictions overwhelm us, let all past troubles and mistakes be forgot, we all did our best, but we are none of us infallible. Let union and peace among you be your present comfort and honour as it is ours here. And let our whole thoughts be turned to the good of a cause so just in itself that it is a glory for it, and that we have all reason to hope it will once again flourish, if we do not spoil all by divisions among ourselves, the only fatal stroke that can befall us. Knowing the credit you have in that worthy family I give you this trouble, that you may communicate its contents to them, joining all that can be kind and encouraging from me, who always liked them, but now love them, because I know them.

Though unknown to you personally, you are, I hope, sufficiently convinced of my sentiments towards you. *Copy.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 5. Paris.—Villeneuve (Dillon) has been unwell, which occasioned his staying with William (St. Germain) these 12 days past, whence he wrote to Mr. Johnson (Mar) 27 Aug. what small news he had. Gen. Gordon gave me yours of 21 Aug. two days ago, and received yesterday another of the 27th acknowledging three from me of the 19th, 20th and 21st. I can't imagine how they came to you by the same post, but will enquire. You do not mention one I wrote the 17th with an enclosed to Mr. Fitzpatrick (Ormonde) giving an account of Prince Eugene's success in Hungary, which is much diminished by several relations since come. Our wise here, as you call 'em, are much pleased to find the victory is not so complete as was both writ

and published at the beginning. They wish for a long tedious war in order to arrange their own affairs without any disquiet. I arrived here late last night, and have not yet seen Mr. Ogilvy of Boyn. My assistance won't in any way be wanting to him for the recovery of his pension, though I fear much difficulty, Peter (the Council of Regency) being resolved, as I am told, to cut off most of those the late King accorded. Jeffry (Sparre) who is in the country sent me word he would be here to-morrow.

W. GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 6. Paris.—Concerning the dispatch of certain letters and a payment. I give you a thousand thanks for assisting me with Mr. Drummond. Such a sum is hard upon me at this juncture, and, if that were all, I could bear it, but there are several such debts and but small appearance of payment. I have advice from Mr. Arbuthnot that Mr. Douglas is gone by Abbeville, and so to Ghent or Brussels for Holland. I gave him 100 *livres* here and Mr. Arbuthnot paid him 150 more. He wants the language. I wish your Grace had sent my son, he could have made sooner dispatch and less charges.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 7. St. Germain.—Forwarding the enclosed just received from Abram (Menzies), who is in the country. "I believe there is now an end of that treacherous man (Marlborough) who will die unregretted by one honest man, and who, if he had any conscience left, must die with the greatest remorse that ever man did, considering the ill he has done, and the occasions he has had of repairing it."

CAPT. DAVID GEORGE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 7. Bordeaux.—Yesterday the *Hope* packet arrived here, which after making the signals for two days off Clanronald's residence, and finding no return anchored in the Sound betwixt Barra and Uist, and immediately sent Alexander Gordon, brother to Glenbucket, one of the officers, to Clanronald's relict, who informed him that Lieut-General Gordon and all that designed to leave the country were gone, and advised them to take care of themselves and return, two English cruisers being in Stornoway. Notwithstanding this intelligence, they plied to Skye, hoisted the signals, and continued doing so without ever being returned, till they were forced to sea by a violent southerly storm. They have spent most of their sails, and the men have done their duty in every respect. I expect to be advised by you how the ship is to be employed, and that, if his Majesty has not immediate service for her, she may be employed in freight, for, if disposed of for the reimbursement of 8,000 *livres*, she will not afford so much, besides the men ought to be employed, for home they can't go.

ROBERT GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 7. Bordeaux.—Regretting that the wine sent to his Grace had suffered by the heat. Your Grace will be agreeably surprised to know that Major-General Buchan arrived here the 5th in good health, and I believe will part next week for Avignon. (Concerning the voyage of David George's ship as in the last.)

I desired Robert Arbuthnot to advance 8,000 *livres* for me for fitting out the said ship and others for his Majesty's service, which he did, and in his accounts to Mr. Dicconson gave him credit for that sum. I beg you would speak to the King that I may be paid the said sum out of this ship, or, if he does not think fit to sell her, that she may be put in my hands, and I will endeavour to gain my money by letting her out on freight. Perhaps the captain will say he is a sufferer, but I am well assured he has gained very good money in the King's service.

DURAS (SIR P. LAWLESS) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 7.—My last letter from you was dated 4 Aug., and I since remitted you two letters, one from Mr. du Clos (Queen of Spain) and the other from Mr. Bulflure (D'Aubenton) in answer to those Mr. Le Vasseur (James) wrote to them, which I hope got safe to you.

A fall I got has obliged me to keep my bed since the 1st and has hindered me from seeing either Mr. Janson (Alberoni) or Mr. Bulflure since my last. The latter is very well inclined to serve Mr. Le Vasseur, and gives me great hopes that Mr. Allin (King of Spain) will comply with what he desires of him and that Mr. Le Maire (money) will be sent him. He only gave me to understand this in general terms, having orders not to particularize anything. I find he is very shy of letting Janson know he has any hand in this, and so much the better, for, if the latter had any notion of his interfering, it would do much harm, and perhaps raise obstacles in the execution of what is intended to be done.

We are not ignorant here of the foundation of the affair betwixt Brisson (the Regent) and Heron (Elector of Hanover) and, I believe due measures are taken to hinder it from taking effect. I am told Mr. Du Clos takes that matter much to heart, as well as Mr. Allin, so that I do not believe Janson would dare undertake to turn it into any shape, that may be contrary to their interest and inclination, which must necessarily prompt them to oppose its being effectuated. I hope you are by this time somewhat eased of your apprehensions of Mr. Le Vasseur's being pressed to quit his lodgings by Brisson, but, as the latter sticks at nothing to come to his ends, I fear he will stir up heaven and earth to compass them, if he finds it absolutely requisite to remove him and can satisfy Heron no other way. It will be no easy matter for him however to succeed, if Mr. Alin sends Mr. Le Maire to Mr. Le Vasseur to enable him to resist any attempts of that kind, which is the best way for

him to break all Brisson's designs, and this I have endeavoured to inculcate into Mr. Bulflure's head, that he may give an account of it to Mr. Allin, as I believe he has done effectually.

We have nothing new here since my last. Mr. Bubb, the English envoy here, makes his public entry to-morrow, and talks of returning soon for England, having ended all the affairs he was charged with to his satisfaction, and that of those that employed him.

The snuff I directed to be sent for yours and Mr. Crussol's (Duke of Ormonde's) use is still at Malaga for want of a convenience to send it. It will be sent by the first ship that offers.

THE DUKE OF LIRIA to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 7. Madrid.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed to the King, which is to ask his consent to his marriage with the Duke of Veragua's sister, who is certainly the best fortune in Spain, and the Duke one of the most powerful men of that Court, and hoping that his Grace will contribute to the King's giving his consent. *Enclosed,*

THE MARQUIS OF TINMOUTH to JAMES III.

Requesting his consent to the above marriage, 7 Sept., 1716. Madrid.

THOMAS BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 7. Brussels.—This comes to Paris by Wallace of Ingleston. I have this minute received yours of 26 Aug. I thought it my duty to let you know that W. D[rummon]d told such things as he passed, and I understand he used more such freedoms before leaving Holland. It's true it was among friends who will not purposely make any bad use of it.

My namesake here told me he had lately from Sir T. Higgons an account of Mr. W[escom]b, but not much to his credit. In the letter to E[arl] S[tair] my namesake was sufficiently cautious as to names, having neither expressed person or place, but only in general conveyance of letters to France, the persons and concerns unknown to him. Meantime, having lately sent you an evidence, which will, I think, clear up what side Mr. W[escom]b acts fairest upon, friends here shall continue in the same suspense as to his credit, till you have considered that last evidence and given your further orders.

The intentions of the merchants here which you speak of, shall be kept on foot at such proper distances as may be consistent with due caution and your further directions.

I think I wrote to you that Sir D. D[alrymple] had written to his lady that the late victory had entirely disappointed all the Jacobite projects. The English Resident here and all his friends say the same thing. The natives here look on it as an approaching expedient to enable the Emperor to do himself and them

justice upon the Dutch about the Barrier which seems a matter not easily to be compounded, chiefly with respect to that tract in Flanders betwixt Ghent and Holland, as to which it is plain the Dutch would be neither eager in asking or tenacious in keeping it merely for the sake of the revenue, but, when the Elector of Bavaria was here, a project was set on foot for cutting a canal from Antwerp down through that country to Ghent. If this had been done, it would in some measure have been equivalent to opening the navigation of the Scheldt, which is as good as possessed by the Dutch, and would thereby have recovered to Antwerp the trade which Amsterdam and Rotterdam have stolen from it. This project was let fall, and (as the people here say) the Elector got roundly by it, and to prevent it in all time coming the Dutch have got the property of that tract made over to them by the Barrier Treaty, though the inhabitants there refuse to acknowledge the Dutch sovereignty.

I wrote formerly that the people here were diffident of having any relief in this from the Emperor, and therefore would probably be ready to take help from any comers. But now they are very hopeful the late success may in due time enable the Emperor to repair them.

This may alter the views and measures of the Dutch with respect to their alliances, though as yet no such thing can appear, and we do not hear they have receded from their late resolution not to enter into any further alliances with any potentate whatsoever. As this may make an alteration in the Dutch measures, it may have the same influence on those of other Courts nearer you.

Dame J[ane]t [Dalrymple] told us the other day that rivalships on the other side were come to that pitch, that either the present ministry must fall, or K[ing] G[eorge] must stay where he is, and indeed we hear from all hands that he is very easy as to this last part touching his own residence, and, if either his son is as indifferent in that point (I mean of following him), which perhaps is not impossible, or if the coolness of family affection is such as they say it is, perhaps it may give rise to some useful negotiation. This, I confess, seems very odd and remote; however it might be of use towards other purposes to find the bottom of K[ing] G[eorge]'s heart, how he stands disposed towards maintaining his new troublesome purchase, or towards bettering and securing his old estate with some new acquisitions adjacent to it. An old man and young whores may do anything for a quiet and plentiful life, and it's hard to say how far a well placed advice from a trusty friend of his own, put out of any further hopes of profit on the other side, may operate at least to make him more careful of the old than anxious for the new.

I told you formerly that E[arl] S[tai]r was resolved to be dismissed from his present station. He has now obtained leave, and is to go shortly by this way to H[anover].

Sir D[avid] has been here these four days, but has not thought fit to see us. We left it to Dame J[ane]t to do in that as she thought fit, but have not heard from her since his arrival.

I shall the next occasion make a key and give a direction for me.

[J. MENZIES] to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, Monday, Aug. 27 [-Sept. 7].—I overlay you now with a load of prints for my last week's silence. The *Shift Shifted* is a kind of an idol of the Tories. He is but a loose author, and frequently neither his news nor his remarks are very just. Yet he has many brisk and plain thoughts and always bold, which is singular at present.

In a *Daily Courant* enclosed you will find an odd story of the Czar's being at present Admiral of the Fleet of England. It makes a terrible noise, and especially that it is to act offensively against Sweden with whom England is in peace. But I was in the wrong to call it a terrible noise. No noise here is so, whilst the army is so terrible, and no army against it. It is paid still a month before hand to make it faithful. Yet so was King James'.

Lord Orford is popular for having refused to sign a warrant of the Admiralty for acting offensively against the Swedes. We know not as yet how those new warrants are, but we expect to hear soon of the entire ruin of Sweden, bar miracles. That weak hero runs still no further than the stone without minding the hand that throws it.

Our great Cadogan is gone to Flanders to do great matters, where his patron the D[uke] of M[arlborough] has still mighty power. He waited from day to day before he could have audience of leave of the Prince. Many laugh at those things as a farce, but the wiser think them of no great consequence, and that the D[uke] of M[arlborough] must succeed in all his projects, who has the Dutch and the Emp[eror] in a string. It is reckoned we shall have an easy game now with France, which is so dispirited and weakened by divisions and maladministration. You know what Ovid said of Phaeton's regency:—

“Sed leve pondus erat, nec quod cognoscere possent
Solis equi, solitaque jugum gravitate carebat.”

We know not yet in whose hands our regency is placed, but blindly obey the very shadow. We have less talk at present of coalition of parties or cobbling of a ministry, but that is no proof as to the thing, for we have never any rule here to judge by.

Though the Jacobites fancy Prince Eugene has paid dear for the field of battle, and that the Turks will be upon him again, the Whigs do not doubt they will clap up a peace, and consequently that the Emperor will return with 140,000 men into Italy, Spain and France, whilst our alliance shall be formed for at least 100,000 more in Flanders. One thing is infallibly certain; a war, as soon as we are ready for it. All our reports and all our prints keep up the clamour and the pretext, &c.

My last was of the 16th in which I sent you a long one to Mr. Morris (Mar) with an enclosed from his nearest friend. We long extremely to hear of its safety. I had yours of the 22nd and shall fully explain those matters in a little time, but it seems the foundation of all is as I feared. Messieurs Foley (France) and Shaw (Spain) will enter into nothing even for their own interest.

Then those nice affairs of a smuggling trade are so nice one is afraid to trust them to paper, but still even that shall not hinder me from giving that satisfaction. This post I can say but little from my cousin Will. (Menzie's himself), who is but just come from Oxford, &c., where he was to promote the affair of Mr. Bilson (? collection of money) for Jonathan's (James') interest, especially as Kenneth's (Sweden's) factor here has signified to some friends as I told you, that he will still do our business, if the matter of the musseline (money) and the East India goods can be furnished him. This seems to be the essential point, and therefore my cousin Will. labours in it day and night *contre vent et marée*, yet he does not at all despair, and has good promises, if that matter were once put upon a clear foot as to the obligations and the depositaries, &c.

Pray tell your cousin Patrick (Queen Mary) that O'Brian's (the Regent's) mother writes hither every word Patrick says to her, even of common conversation. For instance she wrote to young Mistress Hannes (Princess of Wales) what Patrick and she talked lately of Mistress Povey (Lady Portmore). May be it was pure fiction and indeed it was not like Patrick, but he will remember if they spoke of that subject. Mistress Hannes was the fool to tell it.

ALEXANDER McDONNELL to JOHN PATERSON.

[1716], Sept. 7.—Receipt for 300 *livres* on account of W. Gordon.

W. GORDON to his son ALEXANDER.

1716, Sept. 8. Paris.—Desiring him to let him have an account of how the money he had sent had been bestowed. With list of remittances amounting to 4,952 *livres*, 1 *sol*, 2 *deniers*, and the names of persons to whom payments were to be made.

Jo. HOPESON (SIR J. ERSKINE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 8.—Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) made me tell you last post that he expected to see Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) soon, who was to bring him Nash's (Campbell of Monzie's) letter, and accordingly they met last night at Mr. Lilly's (Lübeck), by which he finds the proposals are that Doyle's (Charles Erskine's) brother (*i.e.*, Sir J. Erskine himself) shall let the entry to the garden (mine) be known, which in this case is no great hardship on him, since Mumples (laws relating to mines) is to have his own place, which by all almost concerned in Mr. Woods (Scotland) is reckoned very favourable, without being obliged to any umpireship, but that he must soon be with Mr. Nealan (Holland), and that, when matters are ended, he must immediately visit Mr. Woods, because a certain gardener (? mining engineer) has got directions for that end, and is soon to begin his plan, which the other's being there is to put a stop to. This would have puzzled our friend very much, and he would not have

known what to do, had he not at the same time received one from Mr. Benefield, (Sparre) of which to be sure you will hear, telling him he must at this time do nothing at all, which joined to what I told you before, if he missed this occasion, which now to be sure he must, it was absolutely impossible to do either first or last part of Whitford's (King of Sweden's) affair from this country, and that both hearing and doing in it will be more in Nealan's power than in any other to assist him, he has resolved to make up with Nealan immediately and has written as agreed on to Slingsby (Lord Townshend) a letter of thanks for his favours, &c. in that matter, in which there are names and words that didn't very well agree with the writer's stomach, but there was no help for it. He is still of his former opinion, to which he adheres *mordicus*, of which the two last will inform you sufficiently, and hopes, before he needs to go to Mr. Woods, that he shall have your opinion, in doing which he wishes you would make use of Mr. Asfeld (Paris), because of his opportunity of correspondence with Nealan. Hindon, whom I'll endeavour to engage to visit Mr. Murphy (Dr. Erskine) for several reasons, gives you kind and humble service and good wishes to your friends.

DE LA COSTE (SIR J. ERSKINE) to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, Sept. 8. Hamburg.—I received yours of 19 Aug. only yesterday. As I have hitherto tried without success to perform what I promised, yours came time enough to be punctually obeyed, and I even believe the charge would have been better executed, had I remained in Holland, and, as I am telling your friend, I believe I am returning there as quickly as possible, for reasons which I shall write you from there as well as for the one above. *French.*

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 9. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter of the 1st, the inclosed in which he will forward the first post.

W. DICCONSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 9. St. Germain's.—I had yours of 30 Aug. with an enclosed bill for 300 *livres*, which I paid Mr. Gordon as directed, and which he will place to your credit, having debited your account with the said sum. I have also given him a bill for the value of 384*l.* according to the present exchange, having received orders from her Majesty to do so.

Sir W. Ellis last post gave an account of the list, but did not send it. I am afraid we shall be forced to make additions in a little time, for gentlemen daily arrive here, who made their escapes from Preston, or some towns on the road, who are in the same necessitous circumstances, and the wives and children of Northumberland and Lancashire gentlemen will undoubtedly be reduced to the last extremity so soon as the seizures are made of their estates, so that I see no end to this new charge.

JAMES OGILVIE OF BOYN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 9. Paris.—I have been so very ill ever since I came here that I could not till now return my grateful acknowledgements for your letter and that to General Dillon, which was delivered by General Gordon at St. Germain, where Dillon has been till last Sunday. By the account I gave him of my pension, he judges it in a fair way, but does not think fit to press it, till there be funds made for the pensions.

General Gordon parted from this last Saturday for Avignon, where he will give you a full and true account of all that passed in the Highlands, and of the fair prospects we had of a second campaign, and the particular reasons that hindered it, and also the misfortunate reason of the loss of the King's arms and ammunition. I doubt not but he will inform you, I did all in my power to be useful to him for advancing the King's service, and I shall give you a faithful account of the letters and money sent by me to Huntly, which I have laid out for the use of the Irish officers that went alongst with me, so long as I was with them, and for subsisting several gentlemen and officers that wanted ever since. I have got about 20*l.* sterling left, which subsists for the present my son and me, which when done, I have no other resource but your protection, which I beg you will continue. If you judge me in any way capable of being useful for the King's service, either at Avignon or in these parts, I shall do whatever you order me.

DR. P. BARCLAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 9. Paris.—I had yours of 9 Aug. whilst at Brussels, and am very proud his Majesty and you vouchsafe to interest yourselves in my safety. I came here Monday, and, Mr. Innes being at St. Germain, I went thither next day. He is of opinion I should go immediately to Avignon. I observed your instructions as to concealing my character, only I went to see Mr. Gordon, who, Mr. Innes told me, was acquainted with it. He advises my setting out immediately to save the charge of living here, so I think of doing so Monday or Tuesday next. I doubt not you have heard of Struan's arrival at Brussels, and of Harrie Bruce's and Robert Wright and his son's at Rotterdam.

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 10. Paris.—Requesting him to thank the Duke of Mar for his assistance in William Drummond's affair, and to read and seal his letter to Lord Kingston who had drawn upon him, but had sent him no bills upon Scotland to get the value for his lordship's bill on himself.

LADY MARGARET SHARP to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Aug. 30[-Sept. 10].—Requesting his favour and protection for her three sons who are strangers in distress in the country where his Grace is.

J. MENZIES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Thursday, Aug. 30 [-Sept. 10].—In my last of the 16th I sent you one from Mistress Morris (the Duchess of Mar) in answer to yours of 2 Aug. which I gave her out of my own hand as you desired. “Some days before, she received another packet that came under W. G[ordon]’s cover directed to Sandy R[ait], but a day or two before he was parted for the North. We shall long much to hear if that last packet of mine came to your hands. And, since you think the post the best way, I shall go on, tho’ at the same time I cannot neglect to repeat what I have often told to our friends formerly, that nothing is more liable to caprice and uncertainty than our Post Office in every respect, and we never write nor receive that way without great doubt and anxiety. You know before now that the matter of sure conveyance is one essential point that Mr. Honyton (Lord Oxford) recommends by his late messenger, and indeed no man knows those things better than he, nor is this less the desire of all our best friends, who would be much more easy and frank if they knew that this fundamental point were solidly settled in a method not precarious.

And now that I am on this subject of conveyance, I shall here tell you that we can find nothing more on our side as to that packet of mine in which was Mr. Shrimpton’s (Shrewsbury’s) letter. Only upon reflection we are sure it was given here in the beginning of June, old stile, and the factor, by some circumstances, of which he was put in mind, is very positive it went, and went safe, to Paris. I gave my packet to Mr. O’Neal’s (Ormonde’s) faithful friend, the worthy little Knight (Sir R. Everard) who put it in his to Mr. O’Neal, and by what he could best remember he found it came safe and an answer to some things he then wrote, so that what misfortune could happen to mine he cannot conceive. And he mentioned in his cover that there was one from me. He says indeed he altered one letter in Mr. Morris’s (Mar’s) name, and made the O an A, which he designed for the best, but perhaps that might occasion a mistake. In short we are at our wits’ end about it, and the knight and the factor very much concerned as well as I am.

I have told Mr. Shrimpton fairly the misfortune, which indeed is a great one upon his account, to whom one would not give the least discouragement. It does a little trouble him, yet still I have ground to hope he will both renew what was there, and likewise say more. But at present he is gone down into the country to Mr. Cross’s house, where he will be yet for some days, and then brings up Mrs. Watson (? Lady Westmorland) with him.

I had a long time with him, by his own appointment, before he went. I mentioned freely the late reports, and particularly as to himself. He bid me rely upon it that tho’ there was of late a fiddle faddle of more civility [tha]n usual, which was also over-acted, there had not been the least offer made [to] him, nor did he imagine what power they had to make any. But, if ever it should be made, by old, or young, or whosoever, that he would

have nothing to do with them, and that, if there were no other reason but common prudence, he would not meddle in so broken a game, &c. I am entirely satisfied these are his present sentiments sincerely.

He thinks, as all our wise friends do, that Mr. Obrian (the Regent) ought to be plied incessantly, in season and out of season, since without him, or some such friendship, Mr. Edgbury (England) will never be got to move a step, or venture anything. He is always fearful and backward in what is good, and will rather stupidly be rid by his enemies than exert himself for his friends, or indeed for himself. And tho' his brother Harry (England) be at present extremely well disposed, nor any great fear of his alteration, unless to the better, yet indeed he is naked or unable, considering the strength of Mr. Arnot (the army) and his own being unprovided of everything. But if he saw a bottom and a backing, and a solid strength to trust to, there would be such a high tide both of affection and substance as would settle both Edgbury's and his cousin Jeremy's (James') fortune for ever.

In short, that all that can possibly be got, both of foreign and home commodities, must go hand and hand together, and the one side not trust all to the other, which never did nor ever will produce any good effect, since all that both can possibly do is necessary to begin the work. And attempting anything but in this method would be every way fatal, and inevitably ruin the remains of poor cousin Snell's (Scotland) family, and reduce Harry's to the same unhappy condition.

Therefore our best friends are so extremely earnest that no rest be given to Obrian till he open his eyes and see what is evidently his cousin Foley's (France) interest, and consequently in effect his own, that Mrs. Phips (? peace), by whom he is what he is or expects to be, will never be supported by those who violently opposed her and abhor her any longer than till they are once in a condition to ruin her. We think a man mad or silly here that doubts of it, and everyone on earth confirms it. Mr. Edgcomb's (the Emperor's) family is encreased, and his views will be more extensive and more hearty. And they are absolutely blind that do not see the manœuvre everywhere for forming an interest against Swift (King of Sicily) and Shaw (King of Spain) and Foley, who are rendered inseparable; nor can Obrian be so chimerical as to imagine that Foley or he can stand by themselves, or by the friendship of Laury Black (King George), who believes not one word that Obrian says, for all Obrian's protestations, *et toutes ses bassesses*, and all seeming to believe him or any way to trust him, is but laughing at him. That before the storm come to be fully formed, and, now that Edgcomb is fairly dipped and distant, is the only time in the world for Obrian to prevent and disappoint the storm is now to get hold of Widow Edgbury, and get that balance on his side and Foley's, without which all project against them is impracticable. For her purse is the point. And these rogues of attorneys, Williamson (the Whigs)

and Proby (the Parliament), will not leave her a groat, when they have got her once engaged and have pimpt her to their perpetual friend Worsely (? war), by whom they have been already so highly enriched. Poor Mrs. Phips never answers their ends or desires.

But I need not enlarge on what everybody sees, and seems to be as plain as that 2 and 3 make 5. Obrian must be the shallowest creature alive if he cheat himself with the partial views and notions that some would attribute to him, particularly his new friends here, no body so much. Several very good friends think a public remonstrance and expostulation should be made to him, in the name of all the distressed of Snell's family and her sister's also, which if wisely and strongly done, might move the hearts of Mr. Falmouth (France) and the best of that family, and make Obrian inexcusable to them and all the world. But friends think that the first draft of such a *factum* should be done here, because, from the state of matters here, many of the best arguments and encouragements are to be drawn.

The sum of all is, that all methods imaginable ought to be taken in order to gain that important point, which is the bottom and basis of all, and it was because of this extreme importance that so much pains has been taken here by Morley's (Menzie's) solicitation to engage Honyton and Jassemin (d'Iberville) and Mr. Swift's factor, and, in short, all we could think of, to use their utmost endeavours in that matter.

No time nor expedient has been neglected that could serve for that end, tho' I did not trouble you with the particular detail, or the several steps that have been taken from time to time. Every soul that came to town from Falmouth, and were going to it, were plied and informed to the utmost of our power. And we helped to propagate all Williamson's stories that reflected on Obrian and that could blow the coal, &c.

I have been the longer on these two points of Obrian and the conveyance of letters, because they are so material and fundamental.

I need say nothing of Honyton and all that matter, since before now you have it all before your eyes. No doubt Sir John (James) will think it fit to treat him kindly, and his message and messenger, because his parts and contrivance may be very useful, and his resentment very dangerous. One thing I must not forget to tell you, that your being concerned in affairs is no small encouragement to him, for he has a singular esteem of you.

As to several other points in your former letters, time itself, I hope, has satisfied you in some of them, without my enlarging from time to time.

As to the most unaccountable carriage of Mr. Stapleton (Bolingbroke), it was doing here that was more necessary than saying. My cousin Will. (Menzie's) in particular followed the lights you gave him, and made the most advantage of that and everything to cure and prevent the ill effects, which were indeed at first very great and mortifying, but, blessed be God, by the assiduity of true impartial friends and the force of truth and time the greatest part of those bad effects are happily cured, and hardly now is

there anybody to be found that is not set right and convinced in all that matter. We cannot but still call it unfortunate, because all breaches among those in the same bottom are great misfortunes, and secondly, this one jumbled the best train and course of business imaginable; confounded friends on this side to a great degree, so that for a long time we knew not where we stood. But all reasonable friends hearkened and considered by degrees that there was no balancing between Stapleton and Jeremy, or Stapleton and Oneal. No comparison there at all. If Jeremy were an Archangel, how could he prevent the faults and miscarriages of those that pretend to be his friends and have not solid virtue or principles at the bottom? Woe to them by whom the offences come. And they went out from us, because they were not of us. In short, the poison is now sucked out of all that woe-ful affair, and wheels here move uniformly again.

Mr. Morpeth (James Murray) wrote to you so fully himself, and I gave it you so substantially in short before, that I need say no more of it now. Only I cannot omit to tell you that the other day Stapleton's clerk's (Mr. Brinsden's) wife, that's going back to him, came to take leave of Mr. Morpeth, who spoke to her so as would have charmed you, upon the whole affair, and bid her tell all his words to Mr. Stapleton plainly.

Mr. Morpeth is gone home to the North, his father being ill and has called for him. Young Mr. Knapton (? Earl of Kinnoul, therefore young Mr. Knapton=Lord Dupplin, his son) is at present in that country also, but is to return soon, his wife, whom he left near York, being very near her time.

This town is extremely thin at present, but particularly of our own acquaintance. This has made your friend Walter Brown (Menzie's) gallop about to take [? advice] with some principal friends in the present conjuncture, that he might give you the better account of what you desire in the matters of business.

He has been twice with Mr. Freeman (Floyd), who is still in the country, and has never yet been able to see Mr. Mildmay (Marlborough) since his recovery, being sure he would take it very ill if he should go to him where he now is and has been for a considerable time. But, as soon as it is practicable, he will attack him warmly again, and tease him as far as he will bear it. One day Freeman would fain fancy that Mildmay has now good intentions, and that he will never venture the power of a cub he has cramped and disobliged. But then another day he knows not what to think of him. This is the short state of that matter, of which I hope in a little time to be able to say more, for Mildmay is like to change his quarters pretty soon.

Freeman gives you his service, and begs your friendship as to his son, that being the affair in the world that gives him most trouble and chagrin, for he is very fond of him, and you know the effects of that. I have ventured to assure him of your wise and good offices.

I consulted him and Mr. Walters (who is also in the country) and many others of that category, as to Mr. Laurence (Duke of Leeds) and what you desired to know. They all agree in the same character, that he knows all the parts of his business

extremely well, and is very brave in the execution. But, being so wild and so loose in his life and conduct that he is never sure of himself, and far less are others, it may be very dangerous or at least uncertain to commit matters of great consequence to him, and especially anything considerable of money to his management. At the same time they all agree that he is in no way to be neglected or disobliged; but by managing and cajoling him with all possible dexterity to take all his good and avoid his hurt. This being a matter of prudence, the particulars are best judged upon the place. But one expedient, for example, may not be amiss, to desire him to put his proposals and projects in writing, and in clear plan, deliberately, and to ask him to allow them to be sent over, to be consulted also here where the scene more immediately is, and the best light be had at present in all that can be expected.

But one thing is preliminary to all that whole matter, and to what he proposes; where is the place on earth or the merchant that will receive the stockens (ships) of that nature? If that point were fixt, both he and many others might be very useful. But till it is, all that can be said is but mere speculation.

If Katherine Northy (Sweden) will contrive that matter with her, there shall be great services done. As to her cousin Kenelm (King of Sweden) he has ventured his own ruin, and is at present in the utmost danger of it, by going about the bush, and still neglecting or declining the only expedient which would have turned the tide immediately and done all at once. But he seems to be infatuated.

I told you what his factor had said here tho', of late. What I have been saying of his principal's infatuation, and of his rendering himself incapable by delays, has been represented to the factor, tho' in civil terms, and he seems sensible of it, but does not think things so very ill as yet, and that it will be still in their power to do our business, if the musselines (money) and these East India goods be furnished them in time.

This has made Winny (Menzies) redouble her diligence with several friends in that matter, and has gone about among several of them, who are now in the country. Mr. Rigg (the Bishop of Rochester) has been always one of the frankest to exert himself in that difficult point, but he has been obliged to be in the country for some weeks and does not return till about ten days hence, the affairs of his society having absolutely tied him to that progress. But he saw whilst he was here, that it was not a proper time, when so very many friends were out of town, and much out of heart as well as out of pocket by staying so long here. However, he keeps this at heart wherever he goes and will exert himself heartily at his return.

Winny has been twice at Oxford or near it, to speak with some there, who are most useful, and in short in several other places, as well as used her best endeavours with some principal friends here, and in short (for a detail is impossible now), she has had very hearty promises, and she is resolved to go on to do all that is possible.

But before anything can be performed, it seems both proper and necessary to put matters on a plain and solid foot, both as to the powers and the forms of the notes, &c. As to the powers, it is the opinion of several friends that there ought to be full and distinct powers to several different persons, who may act and receive, each in his own sphere, of friends and acquaintance who may be ready to trust and deal with him in particular, but that these several trustees should know of one another, and consult and communicate together, in general, and yet keep any particular person's secret who desires it to be a secret.

But this shall be further discoursed of here, and you shall very soon have the opinion of friends about it. Mr. Honyton may be one very useful trustee, even in this matter, but I shall say no more of him at present. Mr. O'Neal's brother (Lord Arran) may be another principal one, and particularly in regard of the society that depends on him, and which may do great service in this point too. Assure yourself that no opportunity shall be neglected.

As to the storm that threatened Mistress Jean (James) and her residence, I hope that time has also cured and altered all that matter. All that friends here can say about it, is, they were extremely sorry in all respects whatsoever for the danger that was threatened, which was a very great one, and they all unanimously applaud her fortitude and resolution to refuse to obey, and of standing it out to the utmost.

Mr. Jassemmin (d'Iberville), I have not seen yet, nor does any friend on your side write us any hint what part he acted there.

Mistress Oldfield's (Oglethorpe's) sisters are come hither very unexpected. They give very good accounts of cousin Jonathan (James), and encourage friends here with good hopes.

Mr. Morley (Menzie's) wrote to Patrick (Queen Mary) and Samuel (Inese) in a great hurry, about a trip he was extremely importuned to by Mr. Povey (Lord Portmore), who was then going in great haste to see his pupil Mr. Pauncefort (Port Mahon) in the country. Mr. Morley has been a long time at pains to manage Mr. Povey, as Mr. O'Neal knows, and has had him very right all this time. He had talked very freely with him on this occasion, and this gave the handle to Mr. Povey's desiring him so earnestly to go alongst with him on this voyage, where the son was also to go, which gave the colour. He promised Mr. Morley he would do whatever he should think reasonable and practicable as to Mr. Pauncefort.

Unexpected rubs and delays have been created to Mr. Povey in this matter, and the treatment is indeed barbarous, and provokes him to the last degree, so, in short, that matter seems to be over. But my great fear at the bottom was, that neither Mr. Foley nor Mr. Shaw would enter into anything of that nature, tho' never so much for their own interest, and by Samuel's last it appears there is little hopes of it indeed. So I need say no more of Mr. Pauncefort, nor of Glastenbury (Gibraltar) at present, for this last was an affair of no immediate haste, but may still be much in Morley's power if there were any place for it.

Morley is now trying Povey for some assistance as to the East India goods (?money), and has good hope.

By this time I have tired you with a very long letter. And when I had writ so far, I went abroad a little, where I find yours of the 28, with two enclosed to Mr. Rigg, and Mistress Morris (Lady Mar). Of the first I have spoke already. The other I cannot see to-night, it is so very late; but to-morrow morning I shall not fail to wait on her and give you an account in my next.

The long letter you say you wrote to me on the 27th is not come to hand. Perhaps it comes by some friend and not by post.

As to the public and the news, the town is very dead and dull at present, and produces very little since the particular account I gave last post, in a letter to Samuel, pretty freely. It was a plain picture of our matters, and what is writ to him is still writ to you.

We hear that Staires comes away from Paris and Craggs remains, with Garth and some assistants. There is something extraordinary on the *tapis*, but what it is, God knows. We have no new talk of coalitions of parties, or cobbling a motley ministry.

There has been a greater air of clemency of late. But the prisoners in the Castle of Ed[inburgh] are certainly to be tried at Carlisle. No trusting a Scots jury.

We had a mighty story the other day, that a Swedish privateer or a French rather, with Swedish colours, had taken an English [ship] at the very mouth of the river, richly laden from Hamburg. But in two days the story much vanished, and all those stories are thought to be contrived for preparing the war, and the new confederacy.

Monsieur d'Iberville arriv'd here unexpectedly on Sunday night and is soon to be gone again for good and all, which gives him great pleasure. I hear he does not reckon Prince Eugene's to be properly a victory, or that the Turks will clap up a peace.

We have a wonderful season and harvest, so that there is great plenty for man and beast." 8 pages.

CAPT. DAVID GEORGE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 11. Bordeaux.—Adding to his former account of the ship sent to Scotland, that they got there in 14 days from this river, and had very bad weather at sea to the northward, and that Mr. Gordon told him Clanranald's relict was going for Edinburgh in a day or two after they parted, and that all the arms that were in the islands were seized and not so much as a knife left them in their pockets, yet the people wished no more than to have another day for it.

SIR J. ERSKINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 11.—Expressing his concern at not having heard from him for 10 or 12 days, whether he has not written or his letters have miscarried.—Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) acquainted

Truman (James) by way of Mr. Brumfield (Mar) of his resolution of going to Mr. Nealan (Holland), and of his having written a French compliment to Slingsby (Lord Townshend) in relation to Haly (George) with words and names not agreeable, but I thought it not wrong to advise him to do it, since he reckoned it would be approved of by Truman and you. He stayed with Daly (Hamburg) in hopes to have heard, but no account, though it is the day. I go straight to Mr. Nealan's warehouse in the way Meinard came, and have an occasion of going this moment. I told in my last that Benefeld (Sparre) had written to Meinard that it was absolutely necessary to do nothing at present, and that, since thereby the occasion of Howard's (Prince of Hesse's) and Bulkly (the Colonel) of Bufcoat (Sweden) was lost, he could not expect, at least for a very long time, any good of Daly or Lilly (Lubeck) so he upon that, joined to what you know regards his gardens (mines), &c., determined him to Nealan's, having written there to stop all his letters, so he hopes to get any there on his arrival. Let me beg you in Meinard's name to write most frankly the sentiments of Truman, Arnold (Ormonde), and Brumfield, for without the first he'll never do more for all the French compliment. I beg again to hear from you by means of W. G[ordon] of Asfeld (Paris).

G. HOOKER (JERNINGHAM) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 11. The Hague.—I had acknowledged yours sooner, were I not afraid of being more troublesome than serviceable. Sir John [Erskine] had left before I came, and has long since taken the route for Hamburg. "What chiefly relates to Mr. Haly (King George), I have by this post given Mr. Robertson (James) an account of, but what has arrived since I wrote is that George at Heerenhause has passed a review of his guards all new clad with English clothes, and that many persons of distinction come there to pay their court. Lord Peterborough, having paid his, returned from thence the day before yesterday. Baron Twinckel from the Elector of Cologne has likewise been to pay his master's compliments, and has had his first audience. The King of Prussia and his Court is shortly expected there, so there is not any likelihood that he'll return to England till the beginning of November. The Emperor's minister at Ratisbon has lately taken notice to the Diet of a defensive alliance made between the Emperor and Great Britain, which only has reference to the peace of Baden. Prince Eugene is established Governor of the Pays Bas, and the Marquis de Prié is to take the government during his absence. At the *apartement* of Prince Kurakin, the Czar's minister here, several conferences have been held by the foreign ministers this week, in which Mr. Walpole assisted. I have given the best information I could learn of Saxby's (King of Sweden's) condition in my other, whom most here give over for lost. I have not been able to inform myself what is become of Mr. Drummer (Hammond). If he were here, it was before I arrived. I meet sometimes our friends at Leyden, who are

well As the time draws near to a scene of business, when De Prié and Cadogan arrive, so I expect to be furnished with news that will occasion more frequent trouble than I have given of late." With instructions about the address of letters to him.

G. HOOKER (JERNINGHAM) to JAMES III.

1716, Sept. 11. The Hague.—“ Since I left England, I have had no account from thence, but assures me that the affections of the people are still more loud and more unanimous than ever in favour of your Majesty. From hence I’ve taken a liberty which nothing could excuse but the intention I propose in it, of performing well my duty, to address these immediately myself, that I might offer the opinion of some friends in England concerning the present situation of affairs, by which I thought your Majesty might make some reflections on. The style of my first runs thus: this providential disposition in England is like a golden mine which requires some digging and pains before that ore can be thrown up on which his Majesty is to stamp his royal effigies, there are hands on my opinion enough for that work, if properly made use of, and notwithstanding many before stood neuter for some reasons known to themselves, yet, now the pretence was removed, several well-wishers were of opinion that, if some condescension were made to them, and some few addressed too in particular, and had the assurance given ’em, not only in general terms but by private and special assurances, that their Church as by law established should be securely maintained, there would not be a Tory that would not willingly stretch out his hand for that general good; and to the end that your Majesty might have a clear view into the heart of these affairs, I am desired to propose that six or eight persons, fully, duly and legally authorized, might be appointed to pass (by an equal division) thro’ all parts of England, to inform themselves of the numbers, the capacities and abilities of your friends, of their situations and interests, and lastly what they are disposed effectually to advance off hand; by such a computation your Majesty would see to demonstration what could possibly be done without foreign assistance; such a preparation becomes a necessity in order to success, which, if not presently called for, may be ready for the first opportunity; and according to all appearances it cannot be long before something breaks out there destructive to their tottering establishment. In my last, I am informed the Prince refused to see Cadogan upon his coming to take his leave, going to the Isle of Wight; and that the Duke of Argyle is entirely in his favour. As to the treaties here on foot they are all at a stop since the repeated successes of the Emperor and nothing further to be transacted therein till Marquis de Prié comes hither from Vienna: I’ve all the promises I can wish, that I shall have due notice of whatever is done in those affairs. I was not a little surprised when a secret friend assured me he saw at the end of the French Ambassador’s memorial these words or to the same

effect: That, if they (meaning the States) lay under any apprehensions by the Pretender's being at Avignon, this was a difficulty which should be easily removed, &c.

All the news of the King of Sweden here are that he is fortifying Scanie with the greatest vigour, that the English and Dutch fleets are joined on the Baltic, and that the Czar with his has joined the King of Denmark at Copenhagen and that all these are designed against Scanie. These last particulars answer to the best of my power the favour of Mr. Denizon's (Mar's) dated 7 August. Here is one Mr. Wescombe, who by his frequent being at Mass persuaded me he was one of our friends, but, others giving him an ill character, I wish Mr. Denizon would let me know in what capacity he serves here. I am lately acquainted in these parts with one Mr. M e y r e s

24, 37, 16, 29, 37, 11 of Rotterdam, who is capable of being of service to me, for which reason I desire that Mr. Dudley (Duke of Perth), who knows him, will favour me with a letter of recommendation; letting him understand that I am a person he may trust and rely upon, which will contribute to the facility of a stricter correspondence with him. It will not be safe that any name be addressed to, but, if the outside be a blank, I can take care to deliver it."

Haly (King George) is not expected till the middle of October; Cadogan is expected within a fortnight.

The DUKE OF MAR to the DUKE OF LEEDS.

1716, Sept. 11. Avignon.—The delay of the King's friends in England in answering what I wrote to them by his order in relation to such attempts being made as you proposed is the reason he has not sooner given me orders to write to you upon it. They have now sent positive advice that going about any such thing at this time would be very hurtful to the King's service and therefore by no means to be done. His Majesty was very sensible of your zeal for his service in the proposal you made, and that it was nothing but the same zeal that made you impatient to go about it. But, as it is his interest and resolution to act by advice of his friends on the other side, and in concert with them, he thought he was obliged to consult them before giving any orders in this matter, and now you see he had very good reason for doing so, and he doubts not but you will be easy in the affair and condescend to their advice, as he does. I hope a time will yet come when your Grace will have an opportunity to show yourself eminently in his service. The Duke of Ormonde has never had any return to what he last wrote you. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to COL. OLIPHANT.

1716, Sept. 11. Avignon.—I waited the Duke of Perth's coming before answering your letter. We have both spoken to the King of what you ask, but could not obtain your request, he

having a resolution of giving no new commissions here, and he said besides it could be of no service to you. Mr. Innes can tell you the King has refused things of this nature to others. His Majesty will do for you the same as if you had got that commission and were here. I long to know what is become of young Gask. *Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to JOHN BRINSDEN.

1716, Sept. 11. Avignon.—I wrote to you 28 June, that I had then dispatched to you by the diligence some of the papers you mentioned in yours to me of 17 May, but have had nothing from you since, so that I knew but lately and by a second hand that this packet was come safe to your hands, otherways I would have transmitted the rest of them ere now. However I hope it is not yet too late, and so I have now again directed another packet for you under Mr. Gordon's cover, and sent it as formerly by the diligence, which I doubt not will come safe. Enclosed is a list of the papers in the former packet and of the others contained in this, which is all Lord Mar had from Lord Bolingbroke, except a very few, which I presume can be of no use to you. However I have likewise enclosed a list of these, and, if thought necessary, shall also forward them, on your advising me to do it. *Copy.*

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Saturday, Sept. 12.—“I am now in Martel's (Mar's) debt for his letters of 27 and 30 Aug. and 4 Sept., but my bad health obliged me to go for some days to the country for a little quiet, in which I was disappointed, for the same day I went Andrew (Queen Mary) sent me orders to draw a short Memorial upon informations I was to receive from Dutton (Dillon). Accordingly it was done next morning in a hurry, for Dutton was in great haste, and he carried it immediately to Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor, who had desired it. Martel will see the copy of it, which Andrew sends to Patrick (James), and will be informed of the whole matter by what Andrew and Dutton write by this post. What seems most comfortable in the matter is that Kemp seems now convinced that he wants Patrick, and that without his help he can never recover his own, and therefore his factor presses mightily for a treaty to be made out of hand. He is indeed nice to excess upon point of secrecy, because, as he says, his own head is at stake; besides that its taking the least air puts an end to all dealing that way without resource. He is therefore (upon a very false and groundless supposition) for excluding Andrew, and consequently all about him, from any knowledge of the matter, and is himself to send Kemp's demands directly to Patrick, whose answer will be, as I imagine, the groundwork for the treaty now to be made, and therefore I doubt not but it will be maturely considered and examined. Kemp's factor says his master has found out that his ordinary advisers, that is the leading men of them, are inclined for his making up with Elmor

the Emperor) and Herne (Elector of Hanover) and all of them against his having any dealing with Peregrin (James), and that therefore Kemp convinced (I suppose by the factor and the confident who hath been lately sent, and returned back this day) that he can never recover *all* his own but by Paul's (James') means excludes from any knowledge of this transaction all his ordinary advisers, and trusts only his factor here and the other confident. And 'tis mainly on that account that the factor thinks his own head in danger in case this transaction should come out, or that any accident happened to his master (who exposes himself sufficiently) before it were perfected.

I have here given Martel the substance of that matter in short, which he will be pleased to communicate to Patrick, because I fear Dutton may not have time to give his account, which will be a very long one, by this post. However better have the trouble of reading the same thing twice, than that any thing of moment should be omitted.

I have duly forwarded all Martel's letters to Abram (Menziess), and here are two Hackets and one Le Brun (names by which letters were addressed to Mar). I delivered also Lady Bute's letter and Lord John's after I had shown the last to Andrew and then sealed it. The copy of his to Martel I also showed to Andrew, who thought it a very extraordinary piece.

M. Barclay is here; I am to present him to Andrew, and then he parts very soon. He had a bill of 300 *livres* paid, and shall have what he may want for his journey. He showed me a letter to the English clergy, which is very well done, and is himself a very smart man.

I delivered Martel's letter to my brother, who will answer it by next post. It was a very great goodness in Martel to take the trouble of writing that letter, and I wish he may be able to comply with what is desired in it. I cannot say but he hath a more than ordinary knowledge of what relates to the ancient history of our nation, but he finds so few materials extant to work upon, I mean such as deserve to be relied upon, that it hath disgusted him from meddling with it, besides that he hath of late years been so much taken up with other studies that relate more immediately to his profession that he hath not had time to follow out those inquiries into antiquity, which, to do anything to purpose, would require a man's whole time and application. Yet I cannot excuse him so far as not to own that he might have cleared some points that relate to the honour and antiquity of our monarchy and nation, which upon what Martel writes to him, I hope he will."

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to JAMES III.

1716, Sept. 12. Paris.—"Baron Gurts (Görtz), Humphry's (the King of Sweden's) Minister of State and entirely in his confidence, arrived here the 6th. He is the same Jeffry Sparre) met with in Flanders, and explained matters to him according to the account Villeneuve (Dillon) gave Mr. Johnson (Mar) by his letter of 20 Aug.

Jeffry sent for me the 7th in the morning, and [I] had a conference of two hours with him as followeth:—I can now, said he, tell you with much satisfaction that Humphry is most inclined to enter into amity and union with Arthur (James) for their common interest, but to determine him to this, and that no time be lost, 'tis necessary you make a memoir wherein you'll mention the succours of all kinds that Arthur expects and hopes from his friends in Bernard (England), as also the advantage and benefit this union may prove to Humphry; 'tis very requisite I should have this memoir the 9th at night, Baron Görtz, who is to carry it to Humphry, being obliged to part the 10th for Holland, and, as there is but him and me that can treat this matter with Humphry, the other ministers of state being excluded for the reasons I already told you, don't fail giving me the said memoir at the time fixed, and [I] do repeat to you that delay may prove of evil consequence to Arthur's interest. When Humphry receives it, I have reason to believe he will send me full powers to make a formal treaty for their mutual interest with such as Arthur will appoint for the same purpose; by this means we'll gain much time, for in all appearance the storm that menaces Humphrey will be over towards the 20th of next month, and we are in great hopes success will attend the good measures he has taken; in that case, provided the treaty be agreed upon, Humphry will be able to give Arthur what succours he promises, in the latter end of November or the beginning of December next, as 'twill be thought most convenient by both parties. Those are the principal heads of Jeffry's conference. I represented to him that he gave short time to make the memoir, that I would however do all I could to give it him in the time he fixed. To effect the matter I waited on Saunders (Queen Mary) the 7th in the afternoon and gave him a full account of what passed. He ordered me to go that night to William (St. Germain) and confer with Lord Middleton and Mr. Innes on that subject; the memoir was agreed upon and writ by the latter; you'll find the copy of it enclosed. I drew another with my own hand and gave it Jeffry in the time required. After reading the said memoir twice over he asked me if Saunders had any knowledge of it, I told him he had, and that I could not take upon myself to make or give it without his approbation. Upon this Jeffry flew into a high passion and said that Saunders and the persons about him could keep no secret, and that their indiscretion was but too well known, that Young (Stair) would be informed of all in a little time, which would ruin and destroy the measures proposed. Jeffry asked me if Saunders would not communicate the matter to any other near him; I assured [him] he would not, and that none knew it but Saunders and Villeneuve, that both would keep an inviolable secret, therefore that he had nothing to apprehend on that score. He repeated several times that he expected Saunders should not be informed of it. I armed myself with moderation and made use of many arguments to convince him that Saunders would keep the secret better than any other, that he was a person

of judgment, age, and experience, that 'twas very unjust to suspect his discretion on any account, and especially on this, wherein his greatest interest is so much concerned. Seeing Jeffry still in a passion and believing 'twas neither useful nor becoming to be too low, I added :—Il y a long tems que nous savons que l'interet est un guide seur des sentiments des princes, si vous n'en trouvez point dans tout ceçy, il n'y a pas de mal fait. With that I took the memoir from him, and so we parted. He sent for me the next morning ; I found him much calmer, and looked as if he were sorry for his passion the night before. Pray, said he, let us forget what passed, and speak seriously of affairs.

I told him, ' You will find me always willing in what is reasonable and fit to be done,' he asked then for the memoir, and, after reading it, said, I see no great promise you make by this for Humphry's interest. I told him the last article specified what could be said to that purpose in a memoir, and whatever was wanting may be both settled and concluded by a treaty ; that I understood he desired the memoir only for to engage Humphry to unite with Arthur. He answered :—Vrayment il'y penche que de reste, il s'agit de faire des demandes et je les feray en trois ou quatre jours dicy. I infer from this and several other discourses Jeffry had with me of late, that he has already Humphry's orders to treat with Arthur, and do perceive he has a mind to it, tho' he pretends indifferency, which in my humble opinion is in order to make the best bargain he can.

As to Jeffry's demands, to avoid his suspicion of Saunders, I proposed to him to send his packet by one of his own servants to Arthur, and that I would pay his postage and expense for going and coming back. I also told him that Saunders does not desire to be informed of the matter, therefore he should be in no more trouble on that score. What he'll determine on this account I cannot yet tell.

I think it necessary Arthur should be informed of the whole discourse that passed between Jeffry and Villeneuve, with the circumstances, and the very terms Jeffry made use of in some essential answers, that he may be the better able to judge of Jeffry's demands." *Enclosed,*

The said MEMOIR.

The present situation of the affairs of James III. and of his Swedish Majesty is a sufficient proof that the union of these two princes is absolutely necessary for the restoration of their mutual interest, it being too evident that the efforts they have hitherto made separately have not corresponded to their expectations. Since there is no appearance that they can hope for their restoration by means of any other power, let us examine wheth'r, if united, they would not be in a position to restore themselves by their own means.

It is useless to detail all the reasons that contributed to the failure of the last enterprise of the King of England ; it is certain that the want of arms, money and munitions much contributed to it, but the essential point that was wanting, and

which contributed to it more than all the rest, was a body of regular troops, which all the well disposed subjects had always demanded, and which that prince could not obtain ; it was thereby chiefly that all his efforts were rendered useless, and not by the want of goodwill on the part of the majority of his subjects, whose sentiments were so well known to the Elector, that he was obliged to bring over a body of foreign troops, without which no one doubts that things would have taken quite another turn.

Though for the above reasons that enterprise has failed, some of its effects have been advantageous to the King, for the number of his loyal subjects has since been certainly doubled by the unheard cruelty that has been practised, by the oppression of the English Church, and by the complete overthrow of the Constitution and of all the fundamental laws of the kingdom, which has completed the total alienation of the spirits of the people from the Elector, and has made him the object of the hatred and contempt of the whole nation.

Though the number of his Majesty's faithful subjects has been considerably increased, they declare and are all of opinion that it is not in their power to extricate themselves from the tyranny under which they groan, without foreign assistance, because they are for the most part without arms, and the regular troops of the present government are stationed in all the provinces, but the King has positive and repeated assurances from the heads of the English Church and the heads of the Tories, who together form three quarters of the kingdom, that they will unanimously join him on the following conditions :—(1) That 6,000 regular troops be sent, which will be sufficient to occupy a suitable position, and thereby give the well disposed time and opportunity to resort thither ; (2) that means of arming 30,000 men be sent at the same time with the requisite munitions. As for money, his Britannic Majesty will find means for procuring sufficient funds for the payment of the troops. It cannot be doubted that his Swedish Majesty is in a position to supply the above mentioned troops, arms, and munitions, and vessels to transport them, by means of which and other preconcerted arrangements the success of the enterprise will, with God's help, be beyond a doubt.

It is more than evident that, when the King is restored to the throne of his ancestors by the help of his Swedish Majesty, he will be in a position to put his ally and benefactor once more in the possession of all his just rights.

For this purpose his Britannic Majesty offers to enter into such an alliance with his Swedish Majesty as may be conducive to their common interests. French. 2½ pages.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 12. Paris.—Villeneuve (Dillon) refers Mr. Johnson (Mar) to the enclosed, and will say but little in this, being pretty well tired by writing with his own hand 16 great pages.

I believe you'll find it necessary to send reiterated orders to Mr. Blondalle (Sir J. Erskine) to make no application to Humphry (King of Sweden), though Mr. Niger (Gen. Hamilton) should give him encouragement; 'tis, however, my opinion he should remain in Humphry's neighbourhood, until matters are agreed upon with Jeoffry (Sparre).

I am told Abbé Dubois is still in Hanover, but could not learn his mission. I beg Mr. Johnson will accuse the reception of this packet the day he receives it by two lines only. *Enclosed,*

Memoir that BARON SPARRE dictated to me (DILLON) himself.

"Les amis d'Avignon peuvent mander à ceux d'Angleterre qu'ils ne negligent rien de ce côté icy, qu'ils ont meme fait faire des demarches pressantes aupres de l'ambassadeur de Suede à Paris, qu'ils ne peuvent douter de ses bonnes intentions, mais que jusques icy il ne leur a point paru autorisé de traiter cette matiere, il est toutesfois certain qu'il y entre d'office avec tout le menagement d'un ministre qui agit sans ordre de son maitre, s'il les reçoit (comme vraysemblablement il les recevra, puisque vous dites que celui qui est à Londres en est pourveu) personne mieux que luy ne pourra conduire les affaires à une bonne issue." In Dillon's hand.

SIR H. PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 12. Leyden.—I had yours of 26 Aug. yesterday, mentioning you had received mine of the 7th. I have since written to you twice. Late last night your messenger arrived and delivered what you sent, of which all care shall be taken, and I go just now to Rott[erdam] in hopes of getting an opportunity of forwarding it from thence to-day. Ra[?msay] went some while ago for Scotland about your friend's affairs, and, I'm afraid, is not yet returned. In case of his absence I shall send them to a very trusty person, who will do everything necessary about them. I wish anything I could do would be of service to you or the other person concerned, to whom I offer my most humble services. His brother longs very much to hear from him, and to know if he got his letter.

The account Mr. D[ouglas] gave me of all being so well where you are was most acceptable, and the more that we were made uneasy by the account lately in the newspapers of the K[ing] being somewhat out of order. I think it will not be amiss that Mr. D[ouglas] stay in these parts a little while, or at least till I hear from you, and have likewise a return of what he brought being delivered (I hope) safe. He does not grudge his travel and will be glad enough of an errand back when occasion offers. He shall know nothing of what he came about.

Everything is very dead here, and there seems to be some little stop to all negotiations, which, they say, the late victory has contributed to. It is very certain many of the chief people here much incline to keep themselves free of all engagements, till they see a little further, and I believe it will not be choice that will

make them come in to the proposals of either of the powers on the one side or t'other, that are now plying them so hard, but a little time must discover this. Cad[ogan] is, I believe, by this time come over, and, they say, goes first to Flanders in order to settle matters as to the Barrier, which is not yet like to be altogether finished, at least to the satisfaction of all parties. I suppose he will hasten to these parts in order to push on their measures, that, if they can, they may have something to say to their Pa[rliament] when they meet. It's not thought Ge[orge] will be back this two months, and many say not this winter.

There seems to be little doing at present in E[ngland], and, by what we can learn from thence, they are yet come to no fixt resolution about the prisoners. The bringing up those from Scotland to be tried in E[ngland] has met with many difficulties, and some say nothing will be done in it till G[eorge] returns. L[ord] Ro[thes] and the J[ustice] Clerk are gone to Aberdeen to purge the University there. The noise of the prisoners being to be carried to E[ngland] has made such a general outcry, that it's thought they will not venture on it, if a jury can be any way got there to hang whom they have a mind to. Some of the prisoners are now and then finding means to escape. Eighteen of the common sort escaped lately from Edinburgh Castle, and about as many from Stirling, and Mr. Bruce, whom I take to be Mr. Boyd's son-in-law, has escaped out of Newgate. As to the gentlemen I mentioned that were in these parts, but few of them are altogether in want as yet, and I have advanced them betwixt two and three hundred *guilders* as their necessities required. Two of them, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Douglas, would, I believe, incline to follow the army, and have both been that way formerly. Mr. Law stays at a country place with two or three others hard by this, and, I believe, with a little help, will be able to make a shift. We are endeavouring to get Mr. Seaton surgeon of a ship that's going a voyage. If it succeed, he will be able to make a shift, with a little help to utrike (outrig) him. Inchdarnie's brother is now gone to Dr. Ers[kine], to see to get into that service, and, as soon as he can get bread there, will not be troublesome. One or two more we have got voyages for, which was better than their being idle here and in want. They are all hearty young lads, and, I am persuaded, would run any hazard to serve their master, and, I believe, they will give him as little trouble as possible. I enclose a note of them with what I ventured to advance them. No more are come over that I hear of since I wrote last. I have heard nothing since of the P[er]leni[p] (Sir J. Erskine) since his friend Sir Ha[rry] passed here, who is now gone to him. He told me of that discovery that had been made of some affairs of his at home, and I heard it otherwise long before, but Sir Ha[rry] thinks it will do him no hurt as to his present design. I saw Mr. Hooker (Jerningham) the other day, who told me he had written to you. I desired you in my two last to let me know if Mr. Dempster (Wescombe) was trusted, and if he corresponded with Mr. Lumley (Ormonde) or you. I have some reason for asking it and likewise about Mr. Drummer (Hammond) who is

an acquaintance of Mr. Dempster's, and is now with Mr. Haly (George), so I hope you'll let me know something of them in your first. If any with you correspond with Mr. Dempster they had best say nothing of Mr. Hooker's being here, or that any other corresponds in these parts. There is a very good friend of Mr.

M r M y a r s

Robertson's (James') one 24, 29, 24, 16, 41, 29, 11, who lives at Ro[tterdam], and is a man of very good interest in this country. Mr. Dudley (Duke of Perth) who, I hear, is now with you, is very well acquainted with him, and I wish you would get a letter from him to this person, that he may put confidence in Mr. Hooker or others of us here that may have occasion to wait on him, and that Mr. Dudley make him a compliment from Mr. Robertson, and that he will communicate to us what may be for his service in these parts, which I'm told he's very capable of knowing. I wish you would send the letter soon, for it may be of use. Will. D[rummond] who is gone to you, knows this person and was with him when he was here, and got a paper from him. Charles K[innaid] tells me he wrote to you from Ro[tterdam]. He is, I suppose, now gone to Aix or Liège. All our folks here are very well.

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 13. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter and assuring him that all his letters are carefully forwarded or delivered, and concerning various matters of business connected with remittances and bills.

ALEXANDER McDONNELL to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716, Sept. 13.]—Concerning Mynheer Vanderhoven whose company he has had thus far, who seems a man of interest in Holland, and, if not a hypocrite, has an inclination for the King's interest, and who regrets that, ere he departed, he had not cultivated a correspondence with his Grace, and whom he had assured that, if he wrote to his Grace, he would answer his letter. *Post-script*.—The gentleman's name is as before, but he signs Jan de Groot. He has promised to write to the Duke of Ormonde, but, if you favour him with a letter, you will have the first account from him from Holland. *Undated, but endorsed, 13 Sept. and received the 17th.*

JAN DE GROOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 13. Lyons.—Expressing his regret, that, when he had the happiness at Avignon of paying his compliments with Monsr. Creay and other Dutchmen, he had not an opportunity of passing a moment with his Highness for the common good, as Mr. McDonnell assures him it would have gratified him, and hoping to be of some use in sending news. *French.*

COL. RAN. MACDONNELL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 13. Barcelona.—Prince Pio showed me to-day the answer he received from the Court of Spain, which is, as you imagined, a great many protestations of friendship, but they excuse themselves for fear of disoblighing England. The Prince's letter to his Majesty that I enclose will inform you more at large. I am heartily sorry that Court did not enter into what the King proposed, but I can assure you Prince Pio has done all that lay in his power, and am persuaded he will be ready to forward any thing that depends on him, that may attain (*sic*) to the King's service.

The DUKE OF MAR to MR. WALLACE in Bergen.

1716, Sept. 13. Avignon.—By the King's directions sending him his thanks for the services he had done to Mr. Middleton and several others of his subjects lately come from Scotland, and hoping a time will come when it will be more in his Majesty's power to reward him for them. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to [MR. ROBERTSON OF] STROWAN.

1716, Sept. 13.—It was a very great pleasure to all your friends here, and particularly to myself, to hear from our friends in Holland of your safe arrival there. I heard to-day from Mr. Gordon at Paris of your being come to Brussels and having written to Mr. Innes, and I have the King's orders to let you know you will be very welcome here. You will, I know, wait on the Queen and receive her commands. If I can be of any service to you I will go very heartily about it, for I shall never forget the hearty and early part you acted in our late attempt for our King and country. I long to know what's become of honest Invernity and George Mackenzie, who, I hear, was with him. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to COL. HARRY BRUCE.

1716, Sept. 13. Avignon.—Yours of 28 Aug. gave us a great deal of pleasure to-day in letting us know you were safe. The King commands me to let you know his satisfaction at it, and that, if you have a mind to come here, you shall be heartily welcome. I know you will wait on the Queen and receive her commands. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to THEOPHILUS OGLETHORPE.

1716, Sept. 13. Avignon.—Acknowledging his letters of 29 Aug. and 5 Sept., both of which came on the 10th, and another of the 19th. As to the last, there being little appearance of anything being done for his Majesty at your Court, any powers from him are thought needless till a better time.

I had a letter from your sister Fanny to-day from Calais, so I suppose they are safely in England long ere now.

I fancy by this time the gentleman is with you, who had a mind to be employed in that service. I must beg your good

offices for a friend of mine and a well wisher to the King, the brother of Sir Hugh Paterson, my brother-in-law, now in the Sicilian service come in the ship lately from England, who was turned out of the service at home on their suspecting him to be in the King's interest. *Copy.*

J. MENZIES to MR. MORRIS (the DUKE OF MAR).

1716, Monday, Sept. 3[-14].—I wrote you a very long letter last post, and, I believe, touched the most material things you desired the opinion of friends about. It was hardly gone when I was afraid I had made a new mistake, Pauncefort (Port Mahon) and Glastenbury (Gibraltar), one for the other. But I am satisfied you would presently perceive and correct my error. We write always with a concern that may breed confusion, and in all things we are still as on the top of a mine, which we know not how soon it may spring. I shall long to hear if you get that letter safe, that I may go on upon that foundation. I delivered yours of 28 Aug. to the lady out of my own hand.

News at present we have very little. Monsieur d'Iberville keeps his errand an absolute secret from his best friends. All he says to the most part is, that he came to pack up his papers and his alls, to return to his country, and retire from public business, his health being much impaired. Madame Mezieres is still with her mother near Guildford. Her errand is as little known as Monsieur's. Both their comings were very sudden and unexpected. The common talk of the town is that he brought a memorial relating to our fleet in the Baltic under the Czar. This, if true, would be but mustard after meat, and a piece of paper for our bullets against Sweden. But we have another story of Monsieur Iberville, which the Whigs spread mightily, that he comes to propose a marriage for the King of France and our young princess at St. James's. One would think the Regent would not venture to marry a King till he can judge for himself.

Lord Cadogan, as I was told this evening, is gone to Hanover. If true, he carries advices from the States of Holland, which his Brittanic Majesty will not think proper to refuse or disagree to, and the D[uke] of M[arlborough] has them in a string. Some think it is to bring his Majesty over too.

Several people talk of a dissolution of this Parliament, which would be a pretty odd business, after so lately making it perpetual.

The Scots prisoners from Edinburgh Castle are by this day at Carlisle to be tried. Six persons were stopped the other day at Greenwich, who were going aboard a ship to go to France, Dr. Abereromby's wife and her sister and brother, one Forbes, a son of Tochon, one Mackeever, lately let out of Newgate as Nithsdale's servant, and a Dutch officer. They were informed against by one Frazer, a Buchan man, a neighbour of Forbes, and trusted by him, but a spy.

It is thought it will go very hard with Lord Duffus.

One Avery is lately come from France, who has been going about among the Tories and Jacobites, as being sent over to raise

money and an army for the Pretender. He has endeavoured to see the Duchess of Ormonde, the Earl of Arran, the Bishop of Rochester, the Duke of Buckingham, and God knows how many more. Generally all have refused to see him, looking on him as a spy and a rogue. He shows for credentials many letters from people on that side to himself before his parting from France, and whilst he was forming his project, some from Lady Strickland, some from Mr. Diceonson, some from R. Arbuthnot, &c., and pretends to be mighty well known to many others, of whom he gives accounts and their discourses, &c. He has made one Howel, a non-juring clergyman, to be taken up, who helped him to a little money. He sent to demand of one lady 100 *guineas*, to buy arms, &c. Now he is gone to Oxford, where he may impose on some. Several other such persons are going about pretending to give commissions from Avignon, and informers swarm every where, being very well paid.

J. OLIVER (the DUKE OF MAR) to SIR P. LAWLESS.

1716, Sept. 14.—I had yours of 31 Aug. not above two hours since with the enclosed from Monsr. Bulflure (D'Aubenton) to Le Vasseur (James), which I immediately delivered, but it seems not at all to answer the expectations you have by yours. He expresses his goodwill, but says that all that's left in his power is to pray for him, which seems to confirm a story we had yesterday that he is out of the post he had, and going to retire. I told you in my last of 31 Aug. that Du Clos (Queen of Spain) said nothing to Le Vasseur in the letter you sent concerning Le Maire (money), which looks of a piece with this, and therefore I'm afraid there's nothing of that kind to be expected from Mr. Allin (King of Spain) and that they only endeavour by fair words to make you believe it.

Though I have not time to say more now, I could not delay letting you know all this, that you may know better how to proceed. Le Vasseur knows you will use your best endeavours, and you are best judge on the place how to go about it, but folks with you seem to be very odd and their ways no less. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUC DE POLI.

1716, Sept. 14.—Condoling with him on the death of his wife. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 181.*

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 15. Paris.—Complaining he had not sent his account as he had promised, and requesting him to deliver the encloseds and to please everybody as well as he can about money, all of whom he will take care of with a little patience.—What does your comrade Sandie do? Is he so much taken up that he can't write anything fit for me to know about my business? Is David Kennedy dead or are his hands as incapable as his other members are with gout? If he

can write, tell him I want to know if he be alive. Enclosed is a letter for Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Keith going by that name broke it up, but it's not for him. See if you can find out for whom it is and advise me. I formerly sent you some letters for Mr. Arthur Brown, and here is another. You never advised for whom they are.

W. GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 15.—The enclosed came last night. I find Lord Stair's people inquisitive about Sir John. His secretary paid me a visit, and inquired if I would send him a letter from his sister, Lady Glenagies (Gleneagles). I told him I would and he promised to send it, but it's not come.

Mr. Campbell, Munzies' brother, who passed here some days ago for Marseilles in his way with Lord Forbes for Mahon, told me his brother had obtained leave from Townshend to Sir Harry Stirling to come abroad in order to offer Sir John conditions for going home, and that he knew he was at Holland or Hamburg, and that Sir Harry was parted for Holland in order to find him.

I was also told that some time ago one St. John arrived at Bordeaux, who pretended to be a very honest man, but had the weakness to discover to a public company that he was sent to Avignon about the King's business.

I have had no notice of Mr. Douglas since he parted from Rouen. When I do, you shall be advised. I once more humbly thank you for assisting W. Drummond.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Tuesday, Sept. 15.—I send all I could find anywhere of papers given in by M. Cameron, and, if there be any more, which I scarce believe, they never were in my custody, but I believe these are what Martel (Mar) wants to see. They are all in Cameron's own hand, and in a very indigested method, and not fit to be exposed to critics. I know not, nor can I answer for, his exactness in relating matters, but he always appeared very loyal and zealous for the King's service. Martel knows there are piques and jealousies among the clans, which may occasion partiality in relating such matters, and therefore some grains of allowance are necessary when they speak of one another. This I have known by long experience in these gentlemen's concerns. I also send a letter from Abram (Menzies). I hope he will speak more to purpose, when he has got Martel's four last letters.

I have not seen nor heard from Dutton (Dillon) since my last, so I know not if Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor has sent himself to Patrick (James), as Dutton said he was resolved to do. Andrew (Queen Mary) has a great cold, which hindered me from seeing him yesterday as I intended.

SIR JOHN FORRESTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 15. Cambray.—At the time of Lord Argyle's disgrace I had all the hopes imaginable, considering his ambition and temper, that some good might have been made of him, having known from a very good hand at London (as you saw by my letter to Mr. Nairne) that the view of being generalissimo of the British forces was then his, which now he ought to believe will go by him, unless (as God forbid) the Electoral Prince should one day come in play. But being here in the road from Brussels to Paris, where English gentlemen are daily passing, and having made it my business to be well informed of Lord Argyle's late steps, I find he will neither belie nor amend the race he is of, which, though I doubt not you have earlier accounts of, yet I thought it my duty to let you know what I could learn, and what is confirmed by everyone coming from England. I have distributed the 36 prints Mr. Barclay left me to the most considerable people of these parts, who are so far now from wondering (as some did before) at his Majesty's return from our unfortunate country, that they are surprised how he could venture to stay so long in it, considering the desperate state of affairs at his landing, and in my humble opinion it's to be wished both for the King's sake and the honest part of the nation, that piece were communicated to all the Courts of Europe.

I am told the Master of St. Clair is composing a sort of a manifest for his justification. If he does it effectually (by what I could hear from everybody in Scotland and since I left it) he will outdo all the lawyers of his time. Had he kept the promise he sent the King by me to sacrifice life and fortune, as his worthy father would have done, if able, he would have needed no writings to defend his proceedings.

Lady Dalrymple set up for a great *malcontente* at Brussels with the present government, which, I believe is not ignorant how to regain her favour, if worth while. Accordingly none of our countrymen there were "katcht" in her net, how cunningly so ever spread out for them.

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 16. Paris.—Requesting him to deliver the encloseds, and to inform him who is Andrew Car, and adding that the last sent him for Mr. Williamson he finds is for Lord Linlithgow.

HEW WALLACE of INGLESTOUN to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 16. Paris.—I came here yesterday and design to remain at Lyons to improve myself in my own employment till the King's affairs require his subjects' duty. The history of my adventures is too long for a letter. Sir D. Threipland and I kept close together in the Orkneys, till the Whig ministers instrumented the lieutenants for not apprehending us two, so, to save our fellow sufferers and honest gentlemen of the country, we

thought proper to come off in a ship bound for Norway, but by good providence were tossed by stormy weather to Amsterdam. I have some inclination to part from this on Saturday with Mr. Barclay, but as yet have not determined.

I left Sir David with Strowan and several others at Brussels. I believe Strowan will be here in three weeks, for he is to stay at Cambray some time with Sir J. Forrester, and Sir David waits a letter from me. I was surprised to see Sir D. Dalrymple there. We had but little conversation and that by accident. You shall know at meeting, for it's probable I may come for a day or two from Lyons. Since I came here Mr. Craford, an old acquaintance, has called for me, but his present station as Lord Stair's secretary makes me shift his company.

Pray give my humble duty to his Grace, and remember me kindly to all friends, and particularly to Alexander Dalmahoy, whose friends are all well by the last letter I had from my father, who has been severely handled and imprisoned, though 80 years, and noways concerned, but either I have no skill, or they shall make nothing of our little fortune. I left Will. Dalmahoy in good health. He stays at Amsterdam and came to Leyden on a letter.

THOMAS INNESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 16. Paris.—Deprecating the proposal in his letter of 29 Aug. that he should write the History of Scotland, on the grounds of want of ability, the vocations of his calling and the want of helps that could not be got at that distance from Britain, with some criticisms on the histories of Boetius, Buchanan, and Fordun, and commendations of Dr. Abercromby's History, but adding that in obedience to his Majesty's commands he will do his utmost to make the best he can of what observations he has made or may hereafter make on that history. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pages.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 16. Rouen.—I received yours of 14 Aug. Mr. Tulloh thanks you heartily for minding him. I trouble you with the enclosed for his Grace. You'll see by it that it is of consequence for poor Robin Gordon. I earnestly entreat you to speak a word for him. I know Mr. Innes will propose giving this ship to David George, who has had good pay and maintenance and does not deserve her. He fell sick when anything was to be done. Tulloh is worth all our seamen ten times told.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 16. Rouen.—I have had nothing worth troubling you with since the arrival of our last ship from Scotland, I mean Tulloh's. I advised your express to go forward to Holland with the three packets, for it was not possible to get them over at Dieppe with any reasonable prospect of security.

We have a small, almost unvendable, barque at Dieppe that carried over Mr. Ogilvie of Boyne. This barque might be entertained for no great matter, if a sure place could be found on the Sussex side to carry over letters and packets, and so from thence to London without running risks of the post. I count her charges about 100 *livres* a month, which may save risk and charges to a much greater value.

Our ship from Bordeaux is come back, as no doubt you have heard. Robert Gordon of Bordeaux last year ordered me to advance for him whatever sum I would advance for myself to help to carry on the King's affairs. I advanced for each of us 8,000 *livres* for which I gave credit on my accounts which I gave in long ago to Mr. Dicconson. As to my 8,000 *livres* I am not to have any return till the King is happy in London, and had I not fallen into a great many losses by all our merchants here going off almost all in six months, I would have given double at least, but poor Gordon last winter by some grievous losses has fallen ill in his affairs, and is forced to ask time and a composition from his creditors, so that he is in want and unable to support himself and a numerous family.

This ship, if the King has no present use for her, may be put in his hands, that he may gain this money by freighting her, or, if she is sold, he may be paid. I know David George, who did not go in her, will ask for her for himself and his people, who since Feb., 1715, have been living in harbour, both he and his men eating her provisions, and being paid their full pay, and have done very little for it. I beg your protection for Mr. Gordon, and hope you will think it better to pay a just debt than to gratify such as hardly deserve the pay they got.

I suppose George has informed you that the master of this ship sent Gordon, a brother of Glenbucket's, the mate ashore at Lady Clanronald's, who told them that all were got off and that two frigates were on that coast. They said they went to Skye and made their signals, but nobody came off.

Of all the seamen the King has, I may say Mr. Tulloh is the most capable of any Scotch expedition. I believe Gen. Gordon, and all that came over with him will assure you of that.

Lord Arbuthnot has sent over here one Alexander Arbuthnot, with Mr. Thomson to join your Grace. My Lord pretends to the Government that this young man ran away with his horses. I can't recommend one of the same name with me, but I believe it would be very acceptable to my Lord, if he was taken such care of as others in the like case. He is the son of Arbuthnot of Caterlaine, and my Lord's near relation.

JAMES KEMP (CHARLES KINNAIRD) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 16. Liége.—After near eleven months' skulking and close confinement, there is no pleasure I relish so much in the safety and the quiet I am in now, as the liberty of paying my duty to you, and I congratulate you even in the midst of your misfortunes on the great accession of glory and reputation which they bring you.

Not having any private way of writing to you, I shall forbear naming any facts or persons concerned in them, but shall wait the fate of this letter. If there is anything you think I may inform you about, when I have once heard from a friend of yours whom I saw in my way hither, I shall be able to answer you safely. Therefore pray write to me under Mr. Innes' cover, by whom I hope this shall come safe to your hands. If there is any other conveyance you think safer or more expeditious, I shall be glad to receive your commands about it.

I doubt not my friend I[nese?] has informed you of my coming abroad, which I was very unwilling to do, but I rather chose to leave all my affairs at sixes and sevens than live in the condition I was in. Here I am easy and at liberty, and have chosen this place for many reasons to pass the winter. My wife who has been extremely ill, is near the Spa, and I am not far from having intercourse with my friends on this or the other side of the water. However, if you think I can be useful anywhere else, I am always ready to obey your commands. I have had no letter from the other side since I came here. Next week I go to Aix, where I do not design to tarry more than two or three days, for particular business with some there and not my health obliges me to make the journey.

CAPT. JOHN L'ESTRANGE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 16.—Since he is incapable as the King's affairs stand of serving him, and can't have the glory of waiting his motions, because he can't propose to maintain himself, begging leave to shift for bread in some service.

LORD GEORGE MURRAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 16. Turin.—I came here the beginning of this month, but, the King of Sicily being gone to Savoy, I am obliged to have patience till he returns, which I believe will be about a month hence. If then I be not provided for very soon, I shall only desire the Duke of Savoy to give me recommendation to go to Hungary. I had much rather serve there than here, because there I may have occasion of seeing service, but here I can expect neither pay nor occasion of improving. The officers here are mostly gentlemen that have some estates, for their pay is so small that, till they rise pretty high, they cannot live upon it, but besides that I have good reason to believe the King of Sicily [will not] give me any service, but, when he comes, nothing shall hinder me from pushing to have what I can live upon or a positive refusal. The money I had when I came from Avignon is very near done. If I could have 50 *louis d'ors* more, it would be all I'd desire, for, if I should not be provided for here, it would carry me to Hungary, where I could at least have sixpence a day, and rather than trouble the King I'd be able to live upon that.

JAMES III. to LORD EDWARD [DRUMMOND].

1716, Sept. 16. Avignon.—Acknowledging his letters, and approving of the Queen's orders to him to stay where he is and of his submission to them, and desiring him to remember him very kindly to all his family, particularly to Lord John, and to tell Comte Castelblanco he would write to him, if he did not soon reckon to see him. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to BRIGADIER CORBET.

1716, Sept. 16. Avignon.—Nothing worth mentioning has occurred since you left us. We lie at the pool, but when we shall find anybody to help us in, God knows. I hope Mr. Ecclin and you pass your time as well as your retirement will allow. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to MR. WAUCHOPE.

1716, Sept. 16. Avignon.—I acquainted the King with what you recommended to me in yours of 22 Aug., and by his directions wrote to Mr. Dillon as you desired, and I wish your affair may succeed. His Majesty orders me to tell you, that, if the officer he recommended to you has misbehaved in anything, as by yours it seems he has, he has no more to say in his behalf. By our last accounts from home the humour against the government and for the King increases daily, so that there is nothing wanting but a little assistance of regular troops from abroad. It is hard that the affairs of Europe are so, that there is not one potentate who will assist so worthy and injured a prince, and an oppressed people.

We go on in much the same way you saw us in, and pass our idle time as we can. *Copy.*

DAVID NAIRNE to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 16. Avignon.—Receipt for 191 *livres*, 2 *deniers* in full of all due from Mr. Gordon to date.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Thursday, Sept. 17.—The enclosed long letter from Abram (Menziès) will make some amends for his past omissions. I showed it last night to Andrew (Queen Mary), who is now pretty well of his cold. I send the only two addresses I have to Abram. The first is what I generally use, and what has not yet failed that I know of, though he says he had not received a letter mentioned by Martel (Mar) of the 27th, but I believe that is the same he afterwards says he had just got of the 28th.

I know not if Martel will approve of what I have done, but on Abram's insisting in this enclosed on having a Remonstrance given in by friends here to O'Bryan (the Regent) (which would certainly signify nothing), I have proposed to him to get Juxon's (James') friends on that side to draw the true state of their case and all they would have said to O'Bryan, and give it

themselves to Jassemín (d'Iberville), who is now there and is shortly to return hither, and, after the chief of them has fully explained the whole matter to him by word of mouth, to charge him to deliver their paper to his master, on whom this (if anything will) may make impression, coming by his own man, an eye and ear witness, from persons of weight upon the place. If this has no effect, I am very sure what could be represented to O'Bryan from people here would be yet less believed or regarded. However I would not have taken on myself to advise this, but that time pressed, Jassemín being very soon to return to this side for good and all. If Martel approves, he may say so to Abram when he writes to him.

What I meant in saying there was too much truth in the paper Abram sent some time ago, was that, as that author maliciously remarks, Patrick (James) was entirely abandoned by O'Bryan and friends on this side, which is but too true, and was the source of the attempt's having miscarried. But as to Snell (Scotland) his greatest enemy cannot say with the least truth, but that he acted his part with so much zeal, courage and prudence that to have done what he did with so little or rather no help from abroad must to his eternal honour be remembered in all future ages.

Martel has my brother's answer here. There is but too much truth in what he says of want of home materials to work upon. I believe he has collected from foreign writers what may give some more light than has yet appeared, but from that and the little we have of our own it will be hard to make anything like a complete history. He is the greatest enemy to fiction, and taking things upon trust, and the nicest on advancing anything that is not well grounded of any I ever knew. I am glad he promises to set to work on the subject, which nothing less than Patrick's commands could ever have prevailed on him to do.

I have just received the enclosed Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar).

SIR DAVID THREIPLAND to COL. WILLIAM CLEPHAN.

1716, Sept. 17. Brussels.—By this comes to your hands I hope your nephew, Master Lindsay, is arrived. He and I came from the Orkneys and arrived safe in Holland, 9 June. I thought to have waited on the King ere now, but I came off in such a hurry, that I am obliged to stay here, till I get some papers from Scotland and money remitted, and then I will come forward, which I entreat you to show the Duke of Mar. I got letters yesterday from Scotland that the Government is as violent as ever, and that those, that surrendered on discretion, had as little hopes of favour as those that were taken, and that several were to be taken to Carlisle to be tried, whereof Logie Drummond, and John Ross, the Bishop of Edinburgh's son, are two, and it is like to go hard with them. The Bishop in his letter gave his service to the Duke of Mar, and desired me to show him that since two days before Christmas he has kept his chamber till of late, but is now recovering, otherwise he had been waiting on

the King when at Scoon, which I entreat you to signify to his Grace that he may show the King of it, for he continues still firm to his interest. Young Ogell (Lyon of Ogle) and Milnefield and I kindly salute you, and we are drinking your health with Strewan and Sir Harry, and Mr. Thomas Bruce and Scotstoun.

Postscript.—As I came through Orkney I met Sebastian Holland, that was quarter-master to the Perthshire Squadron, and was very active all the time the King's army were together, and finding him most destitute of money and friends there, I brought him here along with me, and, hearing the King has made an establishment for the distressed, I earnestly desire you would recommend him to the Duke of Mar, that he may be enrolled, and, when he comes to Paris, may get subsistence. He is an honest pretty man, and has been a soldier these 30 years, and is most willing to serve his Majesty.—21 Sept.

D. LLOYD (FLOYD), the younger, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 17. St. Germain's.—I had yours of the 10th, and must beg you to return his Majesty my most humble thanks for his answer to mine. I was in hopes so submissive a letter would have had a more favourable one, but he is King and is pleased to make me feel I am his servant.

I am very much obliged for your good advice. I am not sensible of any great mistakes without much gratitude to those I have had obligations to be one, and consequently that to those who have disserved me the Welsh blood has taken sometimes place. I shall let my father know the honour your Grace does him. *Endorsed*, "Young Mr. Floid."

ROBERT DOUGLAS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 17. Rotterdam.—No doubt Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson) has informed you I delivered my packet safe. I was very willing to carry it to the end, but he, having the opportunity of a gentleman going over, sent it by him. The wind is so contrary that he is not yet got off, but the ship is ready, as soon as it calms or changes. I shall wait your orders at Leyden.

It's said George sets not out for England till 1 March.

J. MENZIES to THOMAS BAYARD (L. INESE).

1716, Thursday, Sept. 6[-17].—You have enclosed what is most current here. I wrote you a line on Tuesday recommending a sea captain. We reckon him a true and worthy man, and he is an intimate friend of the gentleman of the same profession I recommended to you last year. Your cousin John (James) may rely on him when there is occasion, and he will be one of the first for the musseline (money) trade, he has assured me. He joins in recommending this other gentleman, who is really going to Italy for his pleasure. He had his cargo of thee complete before I spoke to him, otherwise I had sent yours. Another gentleman travels to Paris with this last captain. It may be worth while to

have civilities shown him. He is the heir of a good family, and has pretty good dispositions. He is well esteemed, and his giving good accounts will be of use.

Since my last I have Mr. Morris' (Mar's) of 27 Aug. Mr. Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) is come to town, and he has Mistress Jean's (James') letter, but we are to have further conversation. Mr. Morpeth (James Murray) has sent up Mr. *Cooper* to town, as Mr. Morpeth went north, that Will. Thompson (Menzies) and he may discourse freely on the present concerns, for which reasons I shall not write to Mr. Morris this post. I hope he has my last two long letters.

We are in the utmost pain about the power to Mr. Rigg coming by post, there being an extreme uncertainty that way still, and every day precarious.

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REV. P. BARCLAY to W. GORDON.

1716, Sept. 18. Paris.—Receipt for 2,000 *livres* in bank notes, and 30 *louis d'ors* in specie, which he undertakes to deliver (bar accidents of robbery) according to order, with order at foot from Gordon to Barclay to pay to John Paterson the above, after deducting what he has paid by Gordon's orders as per list above.—22 Sept.

HEW WALLACE OF INGLESTOUN, to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 18. Paris.—Since I wrote by last post I have altered my resolutions and design in a day or two to go to Angiers, there to improve these melancholy days in my own business. I told you Mr. Craford had called for me. We were since alone for 5 or 6 hours. I have writ with Mr. Barclay our conversation as faithfully as my memory could serve, being improper for a letter of this kind, though perhaps not very valuable. Being at present reviewing the old writs and charters here by the favour of Mr. Innes, I have no more time.

SIR MARK FORISTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 18. Havre.—Sending his address as desired by Paterson's letter of 20 July, and hoping, when occasion offers, his Grace will honour him with his commands.—It often happens, when affairs are communicated to merchants, their wives are made privy to the secret, and then perhaps his clerk must be employed to transcribe letters, by which what may be expected a secret is become a public rumour. To prevent which, were four or five more or less skilful ship captains entrusted, which number I could warrant to name, and a banker appointed to honour their necessary drafts, and in case of fitting out ships their pretence might be for the Indies or elsewhere, I dare engage such projects would without noise produce their desired effects, and 'tis but too visible the want of the like measures obstructed the late

undertaking. I am offered a merchant ship for the West Indies, which I refused to accept till you let me know if his Majesty may, in less time than that voyage may be accomplished in, have any commands for me.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO L. INESE.

1716, Sept. 18.—I had yours of the 12th yesterday and one of the same date from Dutton (Dillon) to-day with one enclosed to Patrick (James) giving an account of all that passed with Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor, but what that factor is to send him is not yet come, so we as yet know nothing of the particulars he proposes. You may be sure the thing in the main is very acceptable, and I hope it will come to good account. I am sorry the factor is so shy of Andrew (Queen Mary) and those about him, but ladies must be courted their own way, and they will be cured of those suspicions in time. One thing in the paper Dutton gave the factor must be immediately helped, that is the 6,000 *livres* (i.e., troops) mentioned, 8,000 if not 10, being the least by all the accounts we have that can clear the estate. I have wrote to Dutton of this.

I hope you are perfectly recovered. Pray be not ill again or out of the way, for, when you were last, a very unlucky thing happened. Mr. D[iconso]n persuaded Andrew to send a message to Bointon (Bolingbroke), which cannot fail of producing bad consequences, and the more by the further conversation that the person who carried the message had with him, which proceeded on some things that person had talked with Mr. D[iconso]n. What makes this the more unlucky is that we know Bointon was taking ways to be reconciled to Patrick, by which he would have been at mercy, and forced to contradict the scandalous things he had said and wrote, but now he will give out that he was courted to come in again and refused it, which by his telling of this message will look so like truth, that he'll get many to believe him, and it will so alarm our friends on the other side (with whom I can assure you he has now no credit) that they will think us all gone mad together, considering the scandalous way Bointon had taken to revenge (vindicate as he calls it) himself, and it will give more credit to those false and malicious things he said and wrote than anything else possibly could do, but it is over and cannot now be helped. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO LIEUT.-GEN. DILLON.

1716, Sept. 18. Avignon.—I had yours of the 12th this morning with one enclosed for Arthur (James) which he communicated to me, and I read the contents with a great deal of pleasure, it being a long while since I saw any proposition that had any appearance of carrying his mistress. "We long for the packet Jeffry (Sparre) promises us, but I am very much in your opinion that he has already powers to treat with us of the match (alliance). You ventured pretty far the breaking of it, but the turn it took next day shows the right judgement you made. However a lady

must be courted in the way most agreeable to her, and where prepossession has by misinformation taken place, upon better and closer acquaintance she will be cured. In affairs of this kind there's commonly higher demands made than is concluded, therefore we cannot help being sorry that you only mentioned 6,000 *livres* (troops) as the portion, for by the best and latest information we have from those best acquainted with the circumstances of our friend's estate, it will not take less than 8,000 *livres* at least to clear the great mortgage upon the principal part of it, beside 2,000 *livres* for giving any footing in the estate in the North (Scotland), which is absolutely necessary to have something done in at the same time, and it were likewise to be wished that another sum of money could be then afforded for the separate farm (Ireland). That lady's friends do not want cash, and I am apt to believe that for a match that would bring so much honour and advantage to the family they would as soon give 10 or 12,000 *livres* as 6,000, and it would be equally their interest to do so. It will not look fair if we represent the estate to be under less incumbrance than they will find it afterwards, therefore it is thought absolutely necessary that you should immediately rectify that mistake of the 6,000 *livres* which you, not sufficiently knowing the condition of the estate, thought would clear it, and, since the person who carries the proposition to the lady is gone, it is thought fit that one should be immediately sent after him about it or wrote to. There is one difficulty I foresee in this affair, and I believe it will be found the great one, that is how to remit so great a sum to that place at once, factors well provided with money or credit being, I'm afraid, scarce in those parts, but some help I doubt not may be got as to this with Bernard (England) and Milflower (Holland).

Orlando (money) is one that will be certainly necessary in this affair and there's no getting him heartily without Bernard's family join in it. Without secrecy nothing in love affairs can succeed, but for other reasons as well as that principal one of Orlando there's an absolute necessity of entrusting two or three of the principal of Bernard's family with this affair. Jeffry cannot but see the necessity of this, and, I am persuaded, will not be against it, however 'tis fit he should be informed of it, and by what I wrote to you on the 9th, he will see that his friend with Bernard has already let some of that family know of the lady's inclination to the match, provided Orlando (*sic*) could be got to concur. He may be sure that we will be as much concerned to have the secret kept as they upon the lady's side, so that he may be easy with respect to such as we communicate it to in Bernard's family. We have now a sure way of conveyance thither, and returns will come that same way, so that there is not that danger that was by writing by the post; though it will be a little more tedious.

As for Mr. Blondale (Sir J. Erskine) I am now of your opinion that he should not go to Humphry (King of Sweden), but rest for some time in his neighbourhood, and I have wrote to him accordingly, as I doubt not you did upon what I referred him to what

you should write to him, but I'm afraid my letter to him now will come too late, unless he stopped upon what you and I formerly wrote to him. The last I had from him was of 23 Aug., well advanced on his way, and he proposed going along with one of Humphry's people, whom he had met, and was going thither from Jeffry." *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR to SIR J. ERSKINE.

1716, Sept. 18.—Since I wrote to you 27 Aug., I have yours of 19 and 23 Aug. (Recapitulating the directions in his letter of the 27th to proceed no further, till he should hear further.) Be so good now as to acquaint Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) that Mr. Truman (James) orders him to stop going to Whitford (King of Sweden) or writing to any about him, or doing anything in that affair, whatever Mr. Flin's (Gen. Hamilton's) answer may be, till he hear again from Mr. Brumfield (Mar), and in the meantime to continue somewhere in these parts to be ready to proceed to Whitford's, if there shall be occasion, and he order it. I am sure Meinard will think all this very odd, but he may be assured there's good reason for it, and it is in concert with Benefield (Sparre) on what passed betwixt him and Mr. Gardinper (Görtz), of whom I find the information you have had to be true, but I am afraid this may come too late, and that he may be actually gone to Whitford before Broomer's (Dillon's) first letter reached him.

I expect to hear from Benefield in a few days when I shall be able to explain this more fully, and till then you may tell Meinard that his being stopped does not at all proceed from any backwardness of Whitford's to Truman, but quite otherwise. I heard t'other day from Nealan (Holland) that a nephew of Morphy's (Dr. Erskine) by his eldest sister was come there, and was gone after Meinard. I hope it is for something agreeable. *Copy.*

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

[1716, Sept. 19.]—Concerning postage of letters, remittances and accounts, and other business matters.—I had the satisfactory account of Struan's being at Brussels by his letter from there of 3 Sept. Pray deliver the enclosed to my son, and 'twixt you and him, let me have a pointed answer. *Undated, but endorsed as above.*

ARCHANGEL GRÆME, a Capuchin, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 19. Calais.—Having removed here from Poissy in hopes to be of some little use to the King here, I make bold to think you will allow me to inform you when anything of consequence to the good cause falls in my way. Lord Winton arrived here yesterday, and is just parted for Paris with Mr. Wauchope, who was sent over to England by the Duke of Ormonde during our Scotch affair, and has been prisoner there these ten

months. There's an English parson sent to Avignon by Lord Townshend to be a spy there, and as one Brown, a parson likewise, has great correspondence with Brumfield the Quaker, who is said to do great mischief in England, and with Lord Townshend, it's thought he is the man. He is an elderly man, tall and grey-haired, and was formerly at St. Germain's. The King's friends in England are very much surprised to see that a Mr. Ivory (Avory) has raised a great deal of money amongst them, under the pretence that he has the King's verbal orders for it, and that this money is to be employed for buying arms, to be laid up in such and such places for the King's service. I have assurances they are ready to give 100,000*l.* more, provided they see any written warrant from his Majesty to that end, but at the same time they are sorry to find themselves so often imposed upon by rogues from this side that make them believe a thousand stories to gull them out of their money.

I am informed that John Mackintosh, the Brigadier's brother, keeps correspondence with Mistress Muchette, a whore in London, and acquaints her with every thing that passes at Avignon, though she has neither honour nor discretion sufficient to be entrusted with news of the least consequence. This last article I saw under Lord Riche's lady's hand. If she has been moved to write it out of some particular spleen against Mr. Mackintosh, I leave to you to examine.

The honest party in England has augmented very considerably of late, and does so daily, but it's thought, unless measures be taken in all haste to encourage the King's loyal subjects by commissioning some topping man or other of them in every shire to feed their hopes, they'll soon diminish faster than they augmented.

Lord Peterborough is expected here daily from his travels, but it is said he is not to return so soon to England. If I be not very much mistaken, Douglas, who undertook to murder the King, arrived here yesterday by the packet-boat, and went straight towards Paris. Monsieur Pigault, who was entrusted with some of the King's affairs, is ready to break, if not already broken. If you would order him or any other merchant here to pay the postage of the letters I receive from England and Scotland under borrowed names, I am persuaded I could give you pretty good intelligence from them. The Queen ordered me, before I left Paris, to write to Mr. Dempster at St. Germain's, when I should have any accounts from England worth being imparted to her, but, as I take that to be none of the readiest ways to inform the King, I addressed myself immediately to your Grace.

T. OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 19. Turin.—Lord George Murray has been here about a week. He gave me yours of 22 July. He is a pretty gentleman, and I wish he may succeed according to his merits, but there's no doing anything till the King's return from Savoy.

At last we are assured that the Turks have raised the siege of Corfu, 21 Aug., and have embarked their troops and passed the gulf without interruption or pursuit. The day before their retreat Gen. Schulemberg made a sortie of the best part of their garrison, and attacked the Turks so vigorously that the Janissaries refused to attack any more. Some Greeks went into the enemy's camp, and informed them of their being beaten in Hungary by Prince Eugene, which added to their fear, so that they embarked in the night, leaving 40 odd pieces of cannon, 8 mortars, most of their baggage and ammunition, a great number of black cattle, and most of their horses, having first hamstrunged them. The Venetians have made a present to Gen. Schulemberg of 5,000 *ducats*, a gold sword set with diamonds, 1,000 *pistoles* pension for life, and a brazen statue to be erected in Corfu.

H. FORBES (CAPT. H. STRATON) to M. MICHEL FRIBOURG
(L. INESE).

1716, Sept. 8[-19].—I have Mr. Jenkins (Inese's) letter of 24 Aug., and "am very glad so good a judge seems to have hopes that Mr. Foord's (the French) eyes may yet open to see (as it plainly is) his own interest to promote good Mr. Joseph's (James'). May the Almighty God put in his heart to do it sincerely, substantially and soon, and give success to his and all other honest endeavours that way.

It is much to be suspected Mistress Esther (England) will not or cannot effectually do your cousin Knowles' (James) business soon unless she meet with much encouragement and very good assistance, for, though she is not of herself ill natured, she is much overawed by Mr. Adamson (the army) and, if I am not extremely misinformed, the far greatest part of her relations are now as much if not more as ever inclined to do your cousin justice, and nothing at present seems to stand in his way but mercenary Adamson, and yet it is not doubted that many of his co-partners are still well disposed, and only wait a favourable opportunity and a fair prospect of a probable game.

Tho' much is not to be expected from poor unhappy Stuart (Scotland), he is still as willing as ever, and most of Stirling's (the Scots) inferior relations, even some [of] note, are strongly possessed with an opinion that all will be well, and their friend Frank (James) soon at home, and it's certain Hally's (Hanover's) doings are very displeasing to the generality of both families, and he and his chief agents act with little prudence and less justice, even according to their own established rules. Mr. Scot (H. Straton) is truly well pleased that your opinion of Meffen (Mar) exactly jumps with his, which is enough to made him proud, if he were not much humbled with misfortunes, pains, sickness, and a just sense of his own infirmities. If all Meffen's partners had acted their parts as well as he did his, the company might have been in a most flourishing condition, which I hope God in His good providence will yet make it to be.

I am heartily sorry to hear of any degree of animosity or difference in a family, whose great interest and duty it is to be united, and though the generality of mankind are apt to judge more by success than by reason and justice, I did not suspect Mr. Moore (Lord Marischal) to be amongst that number, nor can I find a reason why he, of all men, should complain of Mr. Montague (Mar); it must be upon some mistake, misinformation, or ill counsel; if by the last, whoever they are, they were (abstracting from all other considerations) very unkind to him, in advising a young man, only beginning to enter upon business, to attack one of great and approved abilities and good experience, which may impair Moore's good character, that was growing fast.

I doubt not that Montague will be ready to sacrifice his just resentment to the peace of the family, but young men are commonly too tenacious in what they conceive to be point of honour, therefore I wish no outward formal peace be made up, but a hearty frank sincere one, which only can be lasting. I know no man more capable to perform that good office than Mr. Jenkins, and I heartily wish he may be at some pains to make perfect peace in the family and that he may obtain the promised blessing.

Tho' I have not had much occasion of late to write to Mr. Newton (Nairne), you may tell him I neither have nor will neglect what concerns him, and did carefully transmit his three letters to Mr. Pillmer, and at length a packet from him is come to my hands; which I think too large to be sent from this *per* post, and am unwilling to open and divide the packet, and therefore I resolve to send it with one of your name that's much concerned with young Barnes (Lord Tinmouth), and is now at liberty designing to be with you as soon as may be. And with that trusty bearer I likewise will send the box that was left with Mrs. Seaton (Lady Stormont), which I request you may communicate to Mr. Meffen first, and at the same time be pleased to let him know that I did and do delay giving a return to his long letter of 19 July, only that I may be capable to give some tolerable distinct account of every particular, which I think I shall be able to do in a post or two.

It is confidently told and written that there are great and warm divisions in Mr. Dobbin's (the Dutch) family, and that Mr. Hally is using his utmost efforts to have his brother chosen chief director of that Company, and that he has already gained some in power to be for him, and at the same [time] is making very great offers to Mr. Dundas' present adversary to induce him to a full and perfect agreement with 93 (King George?), 54, and all their friends and co-partners. And tho' it is not very probable 93 will succeed in either of the projects, yet one may with some reason suppose that the very attempt should rouse Mr. Fox (France) and Elsmore (England), for the design seems equally levelled at both. God grant they may so perceive it and what's their true interest, that both may heartily and quickly concur to do your cousin right.

In these troublesome times, I have little inclination to write news, but since you desire to know what's going here, I will endeavour in some measure to satisfy you.

Orders were lately sent here to transport all or most of the prisoners of consideration (to the number of eighty odd in a particular list) to Carlisle in order to be tried there, and accordingly this week all of them (except such as escaped and three or four that were sick) were sent off and no manner of distinction made betwixt those taken in the battle or after it and those that surrendered. Huntly was sent off with the rest, and only the Laird of Meffen (Methven) obtained the favour to be left, but soon after the last of them were marched an express arrived, and upon it the Marquis was brought back. A good many lawyers from Edinburgh, and some from London, are to attend the prisoners when their trials commence. Seven or eight prisoners made their escape some days before they were to be carried off, amongst which were Beaton of Balfoure, Pittfodells, Mr. Threipland, and Provost Hutchins, and this day there is a current report here that six prisoners of note have in the march escaped. Glengary long ago received his remission, and Campbell of Ormandale is marched with the rest, but it's thought evidence will not be found against him. Glenderule is not in hands, which I think his relation Montague will be glad to hear. It is certain that three or four Scotchmen that were evidences at London and Preston, &c. are gone out of the way, which is supposed may be of some advantage to the prisoners.

The Lords Rollo and Strathallan are not sent to Carlisle because they could not be tried by the commission of *oyer and terminer*. For further particulars or more news I refer you to your namesake, who possibly may be with you before this or soon after it."

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 20. Paris.—Concerning forwarding letters and accounts and money matters. *Postscript*.—I enclose a letter to Robert Leslie, which I beg you to consider and have sealed and delivered by my son. I have all possible tenderness and respect for him and his worthy father; at the same time 400*l*. sterling is too hard upon me to be in advance, for I know he was at considerable charges here for the King's service, having in one year spent about 14,000 *livres*, and when here he was always so modest as to pretend nothing, but by the situation of his affairs I am very sure he cannot afford to pay this from his personal estate, which is in the hands of a parcel of Whigs in Ireland, who have entirely thrown him off, and no doubt design to have his estate by putting hardships on him. I beg you to speak to Will. Erskine about this, and you will both, I hope, do what you think proper for me in my present situation.

THOMAS DALMAHOY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 9[-20].—I shall not presume to trouble your Grace with a detail of our misfortunes, not doubting but you

are sufficiently informed of all that happened before we were shipped for the West Indies, and the bearer will inform you of all that has happened since necessary for you to know. If it be his Majesty's pleasure I should see him, it would be an honour, which with the happiness of having your Grace's countenance would blot out the remembrance of all former sufferings, and give new life to whatever his Majesty or your Grace shall think fit to command me.

JAMES III. to the EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

1716, Sept. 20.—“Your long experience in business and your perfect knowledge of the laws and constitution of our country cannot choose but make you yet more sensible than another of its present calamities. You have seen it flourish under its lawful kings, and you have since both seen and felt the effects of unjust usurpations, the constant source of all its miseries. They have been hitherto inseparable companions of injustice, and all thinking men must be convinced that peace and plenty can never be restored till justice takes place, and till things be established on their ancient, sure and solid foundation, when King and people will have the same only view, the good of the nation, which can then alone be freed from those endless confusions, oppressions and apprehensions, which can never cease while they are governed by those, whose private interest will always take the first place, and whose injustice can only be supported by force, not sufficient after so many years to extinguish those innate principles of honour and justice which reign generally in all English hearts, and but necessary against the attempts, which not only I myself, but so many others who are equally injured after me, and whose cause is even now the same, may and will make to overturn what by the laws of God and man is so manifestly unjust. This is the present state of my unfortunate country, who, if not deluded and blinded to the last degree, must plainly see the only remedy that is left her to put a period to all her misfortunes. One that has always showed so much regard for her and of your sense and application cannot certainly but most willingly concur in her delivery, and in all those measures which may be thought proper for that effect, and the personal esteem I have for you makes me particularly desire of you your opinion and advice that, as the happiness of our nation is our only view, so we may effectually go about settling it on the only solid foundation of my restoration. You know all the different assurances I have given in my declarations, to them I am resolved to stick, and they are sufficient to destroy all those vain fears and apprehensions which my enemies have so industriously spread to my disadvantage. And, that nothing may hinder you from concurring in so great and good a work, I here assure you under my own hand that all that is past shall be not only forgiven but buried in oblivion, and that only personal merit and future services shall be regarded. You have too much of the first not to persuade me but that the second will follow, and justly entitle you to all those marks of my favour and distinction I shall be desirous to show you.” *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the EARL OF ORFORD.

1716, Sept. 20.—The miserable condition of our country, the sources of it, and the only effectual remedy are so obvious to all thinking men, that to one of your experience and penetration I shall not enlarge on them. I am persuaded you have the interest of the nation to heart, and therefore I cannot doubt of your willingness to concur in all that can promote it and my restoration, which are one and the same thing, especially if you consider my former declarations, to which I am resolved to adhere, and that the happiness of the nation is not only my only aim, but indeed my own and only interest. That the Navy in particular should flourish is so essential, that I believe 'tis needless to tell you that my greatest study and care shall be always applied to it and to the advancement of trade; the one, the defence, the other, the wealth of the nation. The credit you have in our country and particularly in the fleet makes it yet more in your power than in most others to render me and the nation essential service, and, as I esteem you, though I do not personally know you, I earnestly desire you to let me know your opinion on matters and in what you can be useful to me, and, that no reflections on past affairs may hinder your espousing frankly my interest, I here heartily forgive you all that's past; it shall be entirely buried in oblivion, and nothing but future services shall be regarded, and I wish for your own sake they may be such as may deserve all that distinction and kindness which you can desire and I shall be always ready to show you. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to ADMIRAL BINGS (BYNG) and ADMIRAL JENNINGS.

1716, Sept. 20.—Similar letters to the last, urging them to assist in his restoration. *Copies.*

JAMES III. to LORD GUERNSEY (EARL OF AYLESFORD).

1716, Sept. 20.—It was a sensible satisfaction to me to hear lately of your good inclinations for me, which will, I hope, incline you to what may lie in your power towards the promoting of my interest, and particularly towards inducing your brother to be of the same sentiments. I write to him now myself, and desire you will back my letter with all those reasons which can make him comply with it, his character being such that his entering into my interest cannot but be of great advantage to it and credit to the cause. I shall not repeat the contents of my letter to him, and shall only add you may assure yourself of all entire forgiveness of all that's past, and of my sincere desire of giving you those proofs of my kindness which I do not doubt you will one day deserve from me. *Copy.*

Noted, That this and the four preceding letters were sent by Mr. Og[i]l[vie].

THE DUKE OF MAR TO LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1716, Sept. 20.—Jeoffry's (Sparre's) messenger is not yet arrived, and we naturally long for him. In mine of the 18th I said nothing of a very material thing in relation to this affair. Is it thought unsafe to trust Edgar (the Regent) with anything of it? Jeoffry is best judge of this. He has got the reputation of being a fellow that can keep nothing, and that makes it dangerous to communicate any secret to him, and consequently this. On the secrecy alone the success of it depends, but, could he be brought to concur, though the assistance he should give were little or even in his own beloved way underhand, it would facilitate matters mightily. The necessary things in that case might be sent from his parts to Christopher (Scotland) and Daniel (Ireland), at the same time Humphry (King of Sweden) sent what was necessary to Bernard (England), which would make the game sure, and even on a miscarriage would not embark him in Mr. Beauchamp's business (war) with Kenrick (King George). It is true he has always avoided doing anything for Arthur (James), but, should he now see the great stress would not lie on himself, and a probable appearance of the thing's succeeding by another's assistance, it is hard to tell how far it might alter his way of thinking. If the person he sent to Kenrick be returned without success, which I am apt to believe he will, it will add mightily to that side of the question of trying Edgar on this affair; and, if otherwise, puts it quite out of dispute. It was thought fit to lay all this before you, and that you should consult Jeoffry on it, and let us know what he says. The success of the undertaking being equal to Humphry and Arthur, all must be done jointly by them.

I had a letter to-day of 29 Aug. from Blondale (Sir J. Erskine), who then saw it impossible to proceed or even send a letter, so I hope both yours and mine will reach him in time to put a stop to anything by him.

I need not caution you to be on your guard in all this affair of Lesard (Southcott), for, though he be a very honest man, I am afraid he keeps nothing from some folks, and, though they be honest too, things may come out by them. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO L. INESE.

1716, Sept. 20.—I had yours of the 15th this morning with Abraham's (Menzies') enclosed, to whom I am to write and send by Honyton's (Lord Oxford's) messenger one of these days. We are uneasy he should have been kept so long, but there was no help for it. It is long since I heard from H. S[trato]n. My last to him was 19 July, and you have never told me of his acknowledging it.

I here send you two for him. That marked X in the corner is only a copy of my last, in case it miscarried, but, if he has acknowledged the receipt of it, return me this copy, and if not, pray forward both to him by the first post.

No further word yet from Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor.

I heartily regret Andrew's (Queen Mary's) illness, but hope it will be gone before this reaches you. You are very much in the right as to what you say about Cameron, &c. *Copy.*

CHRISTIAN, COUNTESS OF BUTE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 21. Paris.—Thanking him for the honour and kindness testified in his letter of 30 Aug., knowing by the success of her request he has done and said all that could be expected from so generous a friend. The Queen acquainted me with the part of his Majesty's letter that concerned me, and said she was glad to do me the honours he allowed. He mentioned some difficulties in granting actually what I desired, but to one of my principles of loyalty forms are but shadows to a substance. I look on the will of my sovereign to include all, law, form and everything else, that it can create this moment and annihilate the next without consent or approbation of any, so there wants nothing to assure my satisfaction in what I asked but one line from his Majesty's hand. The Queen has given me some grounds to hope for this honour, and I must entreat you, if needful, to solicit his Majesty thereto. Had I power, I would most cheerfully perform the utmost duty to testify my gratitude, but I have but a small work allotted me, the care of one child, which succeeds so well, that he has the same inclinations to the service of his King, which I wish all his subjects had; and gives good grounds to hope that in a few years he will be capable to obey his sovereign's commands. I am very glad the family he has so much interest in is honoured with your esteem. I wish the young gentleman who now represents it may know how to use such a happiness, and follow so glorious an example as you have given, which I am persuaded his heart and conscience dictate to him, though present interest makes him smother the motions.

PATRICK DURAS (SIR P. LAWLESS) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 21.—I received by this post your dispatch of the 31st with the enclosed for Mr. Du Clos (Queen of Spain), which I immediately delivered to Mr. Janson (Alberoni) to be forwarded to its address. I have since waited on him to know whether any answer would be made by this post. He told me he had delivered it to Mr. Du Clos, but did not believe an answer would be made yet a while. I went thence to Mr. Bulflure (D'Aubenton) and communicated to him the abstracts of the letters from Du Tertre (Rome) as you directed. He told me plainly nothing could be done by the means proposed therein, that Mr. Allin (King of Spain) owed nothing to Mr. Druot (the Pope), nor would he ever do anything for Mr. Le Vasseur (James) on account of any such pretended debt, and, if there were no other reason to obstruct it but so many being concerned in it as the abstracts mention, that would be sufficient to hinder Mr. Allin from doing what is proposed that way. In fine, he gave me to understand that whatever

is done for Mr. Le Vasseur must be in so private a manner that one hand does not know what the other does, and assured me at the same time that Mr. Allin, Mr. Du Clos, and Mr. Janson were all very well disposed to serve Mr. Le Vasseur effectually, as far as in them lies, and that for his own part he may count on his good offices in promoting anything to his interest, and that he was only sorry he had not more credit to do it effectually. He also told me that Janson's credit is greater than ever with Mr. Allin and Mr. Du Clos, and that he dare not speak of what regards Mr. Le Vasseur to Mr. Allin, unless the latter talks of it himself, because he knows all will come to Janson's ears, without whose concurrence nothing can be done here, which is obvious to everybody, therefore all possible means should be used at Du Tertre by Mr. Le Vasseur's friends to gain Janson, who has now great pretensions depending on that Court.

I am mighty glad that Mr. Le Vasseur's remaining at Pussolle (Avignon) is in a better way than it was some time ago. Brisson's (the Regent's) chief factor here gives out that the agreement between him and Heron (Elector of Hanover) is in a fair way of being concluded, and begins to raise his voice here upon it. I do not doubt Mr. Bagnole's (the Emperor's) late success will produce the effect you mention, and that, as soon as he has made up with Mr. Dubuisson (the Turks) he will turn his views against Mr. Allin, which are the easiest to be executed that he can attempt, and the most convenient for him. Mr. Allin has but few friends left, and those he daily disoblige by using them ill, and turning off his best and usefulest servants, who will be his severest enemies hereafter in all probability, meeting with so ungrateful a return for their good services, and I do not know any body in more desperate circumstances than he is, if any attempt should be made on him. This Bagnole cannot be ignorant of, and therefore it's the more probable he will turn his views against him. This I have endeavoured to inculcate to some of his chief servants, but they only laugh at it, and say Allin has nothing to fear from Mr. Bagnole, nor from anyone else, but from Mr. Le Grand (England), on whose friendship he entirely counts, and believes to be sincere, because he will find his account in doing so.

I made your compliments to young Lusson (Lord Tinmouth), who returns his most hearty thanks, and assures you of his respects. He is somewhat indisposed, which hinders his writing by this post. His affair draws daily nearer and nearer to a conclusion. I shall not fail to acquit myself of Mr. Le Vasseur's orders in regard to the lady and her brother on this match.

I have heard nothing of the answer to Mr. Bonnoit (Prince Pio) about the proposal Col. Macdonnell says he made for leave to take some of Mr. Le Vasseur's family into this service, because I have not been out of my chamber these three weeks, but once that I went to Bulfure and Janson, being still very much indisposed. As soon as I am able to stir abroad, I will give you an account of that matter.

I am more grieved than surprised at the hellish design your Grace says was lately discovered against Mr. Le Vasseur, for I

always will apprehend some such attempts from Heron and his adherents, since their security depends entirely on getting him out of their way at any rate whatsoever. God, I hope, will always protect him and the justice of his cause, and preserve the one and promote the other.

We have no news here, only that two battalions of each regiment of the Foot Guards are to be reformed, and five men of each troop of all the horse in Spain. The colonels of the Foot Guards who had hitherto 20,000 *crowns* a year by their regiments will now have but six, and the pay of all the officers is also diminished by one third, which occasions great murmuring against the authors of this reform.

JAMES PATERSON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 10[-21]. The *Victor* in Cadiz Bay.—Requesting him to make interest to get him recommended to the Court of Savoy, and, if possible, to get the King's recommendation. The Sicilian ambassador at London, the Marchese de Trivi, had sent him on board the ship to act as first lieutenant, though it was not in his power to give pay or commission till the ship's arrival at Villa Franca, where he is gone to meet her. Let the Duke of Mar know he had waited on the Duchess and his son, who are in perfect health. She would have written by him, but had found a way to send sooner. He has one from Lord Erskine, which he has thought safer to keep till their arrival at Villa Franca. It was said when they left England that the usurper would be over in a little time, and it was thought the Duke of Argyle would be in danger.

MARK BANNERMAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. [10-21]. St. Martin's.—Informing him that he was one of those who were misfortunate at Preston, and that he has since suffered all the hardships the cruelty of an usurper or tyrannical government could inflict, but, having now obtained his liberty and being in a strange land, hoping his Grace will befriend him. *Day of the month omitted, but endorsed, "Sept. 10th o.s."*

THE DUKE OF MAR to J. MENZIES.

1716, Sept. 21.—As I was closing my last of the 9th, Honnyton's (Lord Oxford's) messenger arrived. Waiting for letters we expected made it impossible to dispatch him sooner. He now carries full answers to Honnyton, and all that is needful to be said to Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) and Rigg (Bishop of Rochester) is in the two enclosed, which you will take care to deliver safely. In the last there is a paper, which I hope he will not scruple accepting, it being so much for the advantage of the person who sends it. It is a mighty loss to him that those who wish him well and are most capable to serve him do not correspond and concert together. The messenger says Honnyton and Mr. Rigg are very

well now together, and indeed it would appear so, by what Honnyton says of him. I wish the other may have the same thoughts of Honnyton, and it must be your business to beget a mutual trust and confidence between them, if it be not thoroughly already. Joseph Truman your friend (James) recommends this earnestly to you, and, whatever Mr. Rigg might have formerly to say as to Honnyton, I am persuaded the last will make up and a sufficient amends for, and, when Mr. Rigg knows how heartily Honnyton is now in with Jonathan (James) and cannot possibly have any other interest to look after, I as much believe that Mr. Rigg will pass over all that is past, and be heartily reconciled to him and have a confidence in him. It is equally necessary too that Shrimpton should be well and have a perfect understanding with the other two, which is likewise recommended to you to get effectuated, but the best way is thought that you should try Mr. Shrimpton (whom you know to be very cautious), if he will speak to and allow *Mr. Allen* (Arran) to speak freely to him, and, if he does, he is the fittest to go betwixt Mr. Rigg and him, and your cousin Will (Menzie's) may go betwixt him and Honnyton. You have a letter concerning this enclosed for Mr. Allen, which you will take care of. I believe all of them will readily trust Allen, as it is fit and necessary they should. There is another also who it is wished were well with them all, Mr. *Plumb* (Sir C. Phipps), but, when the other four are perfectly well together, they are the best judges how far you are to go in that, and as to any other they think fit, and by that you are to guide yourself.

These are so fully wrote to, that it is needless to say much to you, only I have seen yours of 29 Aug. to Mr. Jerdin (Inese) and I wish that Sir Kenneth's (King of Sweden's) factor with you may not have spoken too freely of that affair. Should there be anything of that matter actually to be done by Sir Kenneth, the least noise or suspicion of it would irretrievably confound the whole.

Honnyton's messenger will tell you of a new settled way of correspondence, by which I hope all letters will be conveyed safe. They will be sent to you from hence, and you will get them delivered. He is, I hope, very quickly to be sent back, and we'll expect to hear fully by him, but, if any accident should stop him some time, he knows how to send any necessary letters. I am afraid of his being kept some time in Paris on his way to you, but he has orders to go as quick as he can, and pray endeavour to have him dispatched soon again. I long to hear where you fix Shrimpton's missing letter. On this side it is denied that that packet ever came to hand. It makes us all very uneasy on Shrimpton's account, but we would hope it is only mislaid, and has not fallen into wrong hands. You ought to hunt it the length of Shaw's (King of Spain's) factor on your side, as we have done on this. There will not, I hope, be any more such incidents now this conveyance is settled.

I wrote some time ago that we had discovered that Mr. Stapleton (Bolingbroke) was endeavouring to get into Jeannie's

(James') family again. It was by Edward (the Regent) that he thought to have brought it about, and he likewise dropped his inclinations that way to one who saw him as he came hither. It was not his old post that he was aiming at, but to stay with Edward and manage Jeannie's business there privately. He took an odd way of courting, for to others he continued to talk as maliciously of her as formerly, which being told by some to Peter (Queen Mary), who knew nothing of what Stapleton was at the same time endeavouring by Edward, and fearing his way of speaking might do hurt to the young woman (James) he was advised by some to send to him to desire that, if he did her no good, at least he should do her no hurt by his talking. This Peter did without letting Jeannie know it first, which he used not to do in anything concerning her, but thought there could be no hurt in this message, not having, I believe, enough thought of it. Mr. Dikes (Dicconson) was employed in it, and he sent young Freeman (Floyd) with the message, but, before he went, they spoke a good deal of and concerning Stapleton, as whether or not he could ever be in Jeannie's service again, and upon his conversation Freeman spoke of it with Stapleton too, which very much vexed Mistress Jean (James) when she came to know it, and she put a stop immediately to any further meddling or dealing with him. It is needless to give you a long account of the conversation 'twixt Freeman and him, but in short Stapleton confessed all the things he was accused to have said of Jeanny, but said that it was not out of malice, and only for his own justification, and as to what Freeman spoke of, his being again in her service, he made that shy, but said he was willing to give his advice in anything when it was asked, but it would be only to Freeman, for he could trust nobody else.

It was thought fit to give you a particular account, that, if it comes to be known (as I doubt not but he himself will brag of it, as if he had been to come in again), friends with you may know the truth, and not be alarmed at it, as they might justly be, if Jeannie would again receive him, after all he has done, said and wrote, and much more to court him. Her doing so would indeed be to give credit, and confirm the world in the belief of all the scurrilous things he spoke and wrote of her. The accident is vexing enough, but 'tis over, so care must be taken it do no hurt. Honnyton's messenger has finished the opinion Edward formerly had of Stapleton, and we see now Mistress Jean could not have had both him and Honnyton, and in my opinion there is no comparison betwixt them. I am mightily pleased with what Honnyton sent, and to find him engage so heartily and freely, and have no doubt of the good effects of it soon appearing. I wish he were so well recovered as to be able to walk abroad again (were released from the Tower). Your friend Will, I fear, will not think it safe to be much with him, till he be quite free of his fever, that kind being so catching, which is a loss.

Take care to have the enclosed from *Farington* (Forester) delivered to *Straworth* (Stowell). Perhaps I may have more to add before Onston (Ogilvie) go.

Arran Sr Con. Phips Stowe[e]ll Forc[e]ster

4. *Ollob* *Kt. Mab. Qutqk* *Kiagmrr* *Xalmkiyl*

(These are the four cipher names underlined in the letter. In the last two he puts $m=c$, by mistake for $y=e$.)

Postscript.—Sept. 23.—I had yesterday your long letter of 30 Aug. o.s., which I communicated to John (James) and O'Neal (Ormonde), who were very well pleased with it and your diligence. Most of it is already answered in what I wrote formerly and now. I hope mine of 27 Aug. did come to you, though you say it was not come, though that of the 28th was. In it there was a letter to Shrimpton and one to (Freeman) concerning his son. If it be lost, sure some bad star attends all letters to and from Shrimpton. Samuel (Inese) dispatched it by the post, as he did that of the 28th, but I fancy it was by another address. That missing letter of Shrimpton's never came to O'Neal. I wish it may be lost, but we should be glad to know it is, and what was the occasion of it. I hope there was nothing in it that can hurt him, if fallen into wrong hands. You'll take care of the enclosed to Mrs. Montague (Duchess of Mar), and I long for an answer to that you tell me you received for her in mine of the 28th, and were to give her next day.

Samuel wrote me what he written you about what you propose as to O'Brian (the Regent), that the *factum* to him should be drawn by Juxton's (James') friends on that side, and sent him by them with Jessamine (D'Iberville), which will certainly have much more weight than anything by Joseph's (James') people on this, but I fear even that will not wake him out of his lethargy. I am apt to believe that what comes from Honnyton of this kind will have most weight with him and his people, and he is wrote to about it. Samuel is much in the right in what he tells me he wrote you on this subject. One thing you seem not to be enough apprised of as to O'Brian; he has a personal interest of his own separate from that of Mr. Foley (France), which he has most regard to, though even in that I am persuaded he'll find himself disappointed by the ways he takes. We know nothing of Jassemín's behaviour nor Swift's (King of Sicily's) factor with O'Brian when with him. I had Morpeth's (James Murray's) letter, and do not now write to him since he is gone to the country. If you write to him, let him know it with my compliments. I value him very much, and he may yet be of good use.

It seems Mildmay (Marlborough) will yet recover. I shall believe any good from him when I see it, but no sooner.

If you have got mine to Freeman, it will clear the affair of his son, and I hope in some manner satisfy him with regard to Sir John (James), and, if Freeman give the young man good advice, things may mend in time. The son wrote lately to Sir John, who ordered me to answer the letter, and not being what he would wish he will certainly blame me, but I never did

him hurt. It is himself he has to blame, and the thing is of older standing than my being in Sir John's company. I'll willingly serve Freeman when it is in my power. My compliments to Mistress Oldfield (Oglethorpe) and her sisters, who, I suppose, will return soon, and I hope they'll have good success in the charitable work they went about. O'Neal desires his compliments to them too. Onston (Ogilvie) not being come this length when they went, and we always expecting him was the reason of our sending nothing by them.

I wish you good success with Povey (Lord Portmore). It is a severe trial of his heartiness, but, were not his other half to be consulted in all such matters by him, I would not doubt of it. May you venture to make him Morris' (Mar's) compliments. I cannot help telling you a piece of singular news. You would hear that our Regent had sent to your King at Hanover to propose and press a new and stricter treaty betwixt them. I am now told that your King's answer was that he could say nothing to such things, but that he might send to England and inquire about it. I am not sure of the truth of this, and it looks so odd that sure it cannot be. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO CAPT. H. S[TRATO]N.

1716, Sept. 21.—It is now a long time since I wrote to you, 19 July, and I wonder I have had no return, nor does Mr. Jackson (Inese) tell me you have acknowledged the receipt of it. I imagine the reason may be your expecting a letter which I told you was to be sent under your cover from Mr. Lighton (C. Leslie) to Mr. Brewer (the Bishop of Edinburgh) to be shown to friends. It was wrote, but not being done with the spirit Knox (James) expected, "nor so well adapted to the purpose as was to be wished, and no getting of it helped by Lighton, he being a good deal altered from what I am told he was, made it to be thought better not to be sent. I here send you one from Knowls (James) to Eaton (the Bishop of Edinburgh), which you will deliver safely, and consult with him to whom it is fit to be shown. I send you also a letter at the desire of a gentleman who is with me by accident. He says he's a friend of yours, and that, tho' for a certain reason he signs McIntosh, his name with you is Masterton. He begs you'll give it to the person it is designed for, and receive from him the money of his that is in his hands, upon account of your correspondent, Mr. Kirkton (James), to whom Masterton owes money on this side. He says he believes there's still in his hands 500 *guineas*, unless he has paid his brother more than he knows of. It was his brother who gave him the money, so that he is not perfectly sure of his name, his brother not being here with him, but he believes it to be Wilson or Watson, which he begs you'll inform yourself of, and then address it accordingly. He was at the time he received the money a servant to Mr. Gray (Duke of Gordon), with whom Masterton would gladly have left the money, but he refusing it

himself said that this servant of his would take care of it, and Masterton going in haste out of town ordered his brother to leave it with him. I suppose the man is honest rather than to deny it, and Mr. Kirkton recommends it to your care. I doubt not when you speak to Mr. Gray of it but he will help you to it, if you find any difficulty in getting it. Let me know your success in this as soon as you can.

I told you in my last that your friend Kirkton was in some apprehension of being obliged to leave his present residence, which he by no means inclined to, and was resolved not to do it if possibly he could help it. He hopes now that is over, and that, so long as he has occasion to continue in this country, he may continue where he is, not for any new goodwill Ockley (the Regent) has towards him, but by Hally's (King George's) not being like to come into co-partnership with Ockley, tho' the last has not yet given over pushing it; and on that it depends, so it is not yet certain. Now that the late Rebellion is as we hear quite suppressed, I hope trade will be freer, and likewise letters go more safe. Your country, I'm afraid, is now in a bad condition, and we hear the method the Government has and is taking does not at all quiet the people's minds. When you have time, I should be glad to know the truth of this, and what is like to become of the miserable people who are in prison. Notwithstanding of the bad humour of people in your country, we are glad to find that the Government is in no apprehension of any trouble there, for the prints tell us of all or most of the troops being called to England, except a few that are left in garrisons. The Pretender continues at Avignon, with a great many of those poor people who are come from your country, but you have nothing to fear from them, for France will give them no assistance.

I had almost forgot to tell you that those lately come from our friend Stanhope (Scotland) have brought letters from all left with Harper (the Highlands), assuring Knox (James) of their friendship to him, and that they will be as ready as ever upon occasion to join in trade again with him, when his circumstances mend, they knowing his misfortune was not occasioned by his fault, but on the contrary approve of his conduct in giving over the trade at that time, and in carrying off Montague (Mar) with him and employing him since in looking after his affairs, all which, I thought, was not amiss to let you know.

Most of our company are now with us, but trade being low at present, several of them are thinking to go to some other towns, and leave but a few of the principal here and as many others as is thought necessary. As I told you formerly, nothing but good agreement appears amongst us, which I know you'll be pleased with.

It is necessary for the trade that you give us an exact account

T r o o p s

how the commodities markt 6: F i n n l h are disposed of with you, and what quantity of them there is, which I beg to know as soon as you can.

I do not now make use of Kat. Bruce's list, but, when I'm forced to it, I use the one you sent me, and that which Jackson uses with you, but they are both very defective.

In my last I mentioned to you Mall's (Sir John McClean's) son, and Kirkton hopes you have ordered care to be taken of him. His uncles, both of father and mother's side, are with us. His nearest friend of his own name, who is the properest to be employed in what concerns him, cannot, I know, come to you, but there's one who does business for him, and all that family with you that is the fittest for you to speak to. It is *Mr. Mo'branch*, and pray do something effectually in it.

In case my last letter should have miscarried, I send a copy of it to Mr. Jackson to send you in another cover, which he will do, if you have not acknowledged the receipt of it to him.

The last ship our Company sent upon the Northern fishing is returned safe, but without any cargo, our partners there having by accident got a vessel that carried off all the fish they had to send.

This is all I have now to say, but neither you nor I must be so long silent in time coming. I hope you are perfectly recovered in your health, and able now to go abroad.

My compliments to any of our friends who ask for me, and I hope yet to be merry with them. Pray inform us what is become of Hamond (Huntly). We hear it is not like to go so well with him as he expected. Adieu."

Mr Alex M^c Cloud the Advocate

Aⁱ M p w d A^y Y p n f x g s w M x f n y m g Copy.

The DUKE OF MAR to MR. PRIMROSE (LORD OX[FOR]D).

1716, Sept. 21.—"You may be sure it was no small pleasure to me to find by Le Brun (Ogilvie) that my old friend Mr. Clair (Oxford) was so hearty in the affair, which I always wished and believed him inclined to, and who, if others joined formerly with him had not obstructed, would have brought, I believe, to maturity long ago. There's a good time yet a-coming, I hope, and that the perfecting of that great and good work is yet left for his honour to finish. I sent a message some time ago to Mr. Bing (? Bromley) concerning him and this affair, which perhaps he communicated to him, and I am wonderfully pleased to find him of the same opinion with me, and since he is so, and has so frankly undertaken the work, I have more hopes of it's succeeding than ever.

The enclosed is so full that there's little left for me to say. . . . I know you will be pleased with it, and the person who writes so finely. An accident kept him from writing with his own hand, as he mostly does, but you, I hope, have not forgot the hand it is in. Were you thoroughly acquainted with him, . . . you would be much more pleased with him. Were I to say of him what I really know and think, it would look too like flattery, but I may safely say that when you shall have the good fortune to converse with him, which I do not despair of your doing in a good time, you will find him to be every way,

perhaps, the finest gentleman you ever knew, and possessed of all those qualities necessary to make all those who have to do with him happy.

I have conversed a good deal with Le Brun, and given him all the lights I could in some things past as well as now, which I thought could be of use to you, for laying and carrying on the great design. I beg . . . and expect . . . you will . . . give me your advice and directions in everything which you think I may have to do. I have long looked on you as a father and director in those matters, and I hope you will still continue so.

You will see that there's a necessity for Le Brun's returning hither as soon as possible, for which we'll long impatiently, so pray make haste to dispatch him.

The method of our corresponding in time coming is settled as you proposed, and to his wish, which I am mightily pleased with, for now we shall correspond freely and without apprehension.

The people we have to do with in relation to Lambert's (King of Sweden's) affair are so very nice with regard to its being the last secret, that it was not thought fit to impart it to Le Brun, so neither is Mackqueen (Menzies) now acquainted with it, but I am afraid by what he writes in several of his letters that Lambert's factor with you has not been cautious enough, but spoke of it to too many, but that's none of our fault, and I hope you'll fall on ways to prevent it doing hurt.

Mr. Pink (the Regent) is a fellow that can keep nothing, so not to be trusted with this affair of Lambert's . . . , but, without letting him into it, I cannot but think that you may fall on ways to make him see what may certainly be his own personal interest as well as that of Monsr. Furbin's (France) if such an affair as this could be brought about. His joining in it, though it were only in his beloved sneaking underhand way, would be of vast advantage, and make the game, I think, sure, which otherways he may make very hard and difficult more ways than one. At the same time that Lambert sends what's necessary for Mr. Brut (England) there ought a small quantity at least of the same to be sent to Mr. Doun (Scotland), if not to Mr. Frie (Ireland) too. Lambert cannot possibly do it all, and from whence can it be sent else but from Furbin's grounds, which might be done in some measure, if Pink but enter into it as above? And in that way, tho' the affair should fail, he would be in no more danger of the wolf (King George) than he was last year. But of all this you are best judge, and also what method is to be taken with Errington (the Emperor) and Holmes (Holland). Is there no way to keep the last . . . from doing mischief, if he'll do no good?

I doubt not but you will be full and particular in your answers you send, and the schemes you advise. What will you advise as to Mr. Doun? It will not, I hope, be thought necessary that Mr. Jolly (James) should go back to him, you know Doun's weakly condition since his last sickness, but he will be able yet to do something, if there be sent him some wine (troops), brandy (arms) and rice (ammunition) together with his own relations

who are now with Furbin, at the same time that Lambert begins the trade with Mr. Brut, but without these provisions he can do nothing, tho' I believe he is heartier now than ever. He has lately sent new assurances that he is as well disposed as ever to begin the trade again, when there's an occasion. He at the same time approves of Gower's (James') giving over the trade when he did, of his carrying Adamson (Mar) with him, and employing him since in his affairs. It will likely be necessary that some papers should be sent over from hence, there are no forms of them here, so what are desired of that kind, it were good to have them drawn there, and sent hither.

It was not possible to dispatch Le Brun sooner, and were it not that there is no time to be lost in this affair of which we know the most only since he came, and upon expectation of that kept him, we would gladly have kept him yet some days longer, till we heard again from Mr. Shrowd (Sparre) with the whole particulars of that business, but of these we can give you account by letters, though there be no messenger, now that the conveyance is settled I hope you will ere long get free of your distemper that confines you to the house (his imprisonment in the Tower), which I heartily wish

Postscript.—It will be no easy matter for Mr. Hardie (James), Whytly (Ormonde) and Adamson to join Mr. Armore's people (the Swedish troops) in a right way, time and place without being more heard of than is convenient. I wish you would consider this well, and give some advice in it." *Copy. Endorsed,* "Lord Mar to Mr. Primrose, L^d Ox—d, dispatched by Mr. Ogilvie or Le Brun, Sept. 24th."

JOHN HAY and JAMES MAULE to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 21. Avignon.—Two receipts for 200 and 500 *livres* respectively received from him on account of William Gordon.

LIEUT.-GENERAL GEORGE CARPENTER, Commander-in-Chief
of the forces in North Britain, to LORD LOVAT.

1716, Sept. 10[-21]. Edinburgh.—Order to cause the independent company of foot under his command to march as soon as possible from the places where they now are to the posts appointed for them before the breaking out of the late rebellion, and pursue the orders and instructions they then had for preventing robberies and depredations, and especially to search for and apprehend such as are attainted by Act of Parliament, the officers taking care that the soldiers commit no disorders, but behave civilly and duly pay their landlords.

JAMES III. to [the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER].

1716, Sept. 21. Avignon.—Constituting him his Resident in England to and by whom he will from time to time transmit his pleasure, commands, and directions to all his subjects of that Kingdom, whom he thereby wills and requires to have entire trust

and confidence in him, as one entirely trusted by him, and that they give credit to none other, unless they shall see it under the King's own hand, or that they have commission from him, and in general giving him full power and authority for the purposes already mentioned, and also to act and do everything else which he shall judge proper for his and his faithful subjects' interest. *Entry Book 5, p. 21.*

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 22. Paris.—Concerning payments and remittances and other business matters.

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Tuesday, Sept. 22.—The enclosed Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) and Abram (Menzies) came on Saturday after the post for Avignon was gone. Yesterday's English letters are not yet come. Avery, that Abram mentions, had no instructions or orders from this to act in any manner. Mr. Dicconson, who knows him, assures that all he wrote to him was to stop him from meddling directly or indirectly, and is to write to him to the same purpose to-morrow. Martel (Mar) will see a new proposal of a marriage Andrew (Queen Mary) sends an account of to Patrick (James). No encouragement nor discouragement has been given to it here. We only heard what was said without promising to give Patrick any notice of it.

Dutton (Dillon) has been indisposed. If he has heard anything more of the factor, I mean Kemp's (King of Sweden's) affair, he will, I suppose, have given account of it himself. The other is from Lady Bute, who is mighty sensible of Patrick's goodness and Martel's friendship.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 22. Paris.—I received only three days ago Mr. Johnson's (Mar's) of the 9th, with two enclosed copies from Bernard (England). I communicated the contents of the latter to Jeffry (Sparre) with much precaution, and 'twas necessary he should be informed to avoid all reproach of our side, in case the matter in question comes to light in Bernard, as indeed 'tis to be feared it will, several being trusted with it. Jeffry's health was out of order of late, which hindered his making the demands mentioned in my last. He is now much better, and appointed me to meet him to-morrow in a private place in order to remit me the said demands. If they require great diligence I'll send them by a sure hand in poste.

'Tis essential Johnson should know what Jeffry told me concerning Humphry's (King of Sweden's) factor in Bernard. The true one, who is a judicious prudent man, has the character of Humphry's minister of State, and is married to an English woman. Another, who belonged formerly to the Duke of Holstein, meddles with Humphry's concerns, but without character. If

your friends in Bernard deal with the first, Jeffery believes he must be authorized by Humphry, but cannot answer the same for the latter. In my opinion this requires due explication, and in all cases an inviolable secret, which I don't question Mr. Johnson will recommend to his friends in England with all earnestness; for, as Jeffery says with reason, if the matter takes wind, it will not be in Humphry's power to serve Arthur (James). Jeffery desires no use to be made of his name to your friends in Bernard, but Mr. Johnson is best judge if other interests can be reconciled in so doing.

M. PONTSAINPIERRE, Banker at Lyons, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 22. Lyons.—Informing him he had dispatched his letter for Hamburg by the courier for Geneva yesterday morning, and concerning the receipt and dispatch of other letters. *French.*

J. MENZIES to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, Tuesday, Sept. 11 [-22].—I wrote to you by the last post directly, but for the more security I forward this to our friend Mr. Kemp (C. Kinnaird), that he may forward it as soon as possible this way. I had yours of the 16th n.s. and some others, with one copy of Mistress Jean's (James') disposition. But the other is not yet come to hand, nor any word as yet of it, where you say it was directed to, so there's little reason to doubt its falling into the hands of the pirates, who are infinitely watchful. As I have often told you, there is never any real security; all precarious and always ten to one.

Besides the danger of the broker (James' agent) here, such a piece of goods falling wrong spoils the thing itself and defeats it entirely. Perhaps it may cast up, but while the doubt remains pray stop, and draw no bills on me, nor let any friend do it till further advice.

The EARL OF SOUTHESK.

1716, Sept. 22. Avignon.—Receipt for 500 *livres*, received from W. Gordon through John Paterson.

LADY ELIZABETH HATCHER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 23. Rouen.—Requesting him to give the enclosed into his Majesty's own hand.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 23. Rouen.—Forwarding the last letter, and requesting him to remember poor Brigadier Campbell, who is a prisoner, and who, he has reason to believe, has nothing to subsist on.

WILLIAM FRASER to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 23. Avignon.—Receipt for 300 *livres* paid him in part payment of 330 *livres* due to him from W. Gordon, as appears by an above written account by the said Gordon.

The EARL OF LINLITHGOW to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 23. Avignon.—Receipt for 500 *livres* paid him on account of W. Gordon.

The EARL OF SOUTHESK.

1716, Sept. 23.—Bill for 191 *livres* 8 *sols.*, due to M. Chalmeson for materials for clothes. *French.*

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Thursday, Sept. 24.—Before this can come to Martel's (Mar's) hands, I hope he will have seen Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor's proposals which Dutton (Dillon) assured me the factor promised to bring to him yesterday morning, and then, without being seen by any here, they were to be sent by an express to Patrick (James).

The enclosed for M. Morice (Mar) came yesterday under my cover from one who signs Knightly, which, I suppose, is not his true name. I guess by the hand it may be Charles Kinnaird, but am not sure.

This other from Abram (Menzie's) has a list of all the poor prisoners carried to Carlisle. I fear it will go hard with some of the most valuable among them.

I am told by two persons that Boynton (Bolingbroke) has had private meetings lately with some of Williamson's (the Whigs) family. We have here of that gang Craggs, Garth, Addison and other smart men, but I know not who it was that saw Boynton. It is given out, and I believe it is true, that Boynton is going very soon to his friend Mary (Berwick). I wish heartily he were there, and that both of them remain there for good and all, for I am very sure it is Patrick's interest that neither be at this place.

J. MENZIES to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, Sept. 13[-24]. London.—I am still in the same uncertainty as to our partner Walter (Menzie's). Some goods for him seem to have miscarried, which puts him in great danger. But he keeps as yet on the Exchange, yet begs you not to draw upon him till he sees how this affair may go.

I have put the factory (power) into Mr. Rigg's (Bishop of Rochester's) hands.

I go to-morrow to the country to meet Mistress Watson (?Lady Westmorland) and Mr. Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) after their ramble.

Our news are very little. New talk of coalition, but that will take some time to see the sense or probability of it. No troops yet a-raising. We must hold our tongue as yet, till we be ready.

As to declarations and letters from the Pretender and D[uke] of Orm[onde], they were always thought shams by men of sense.

ALEXANDER MAITLAND to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 24. Avignon.—Receipt for 200 *livres* received from him on account of W. Gordon.

W. DICCONSON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 25.—Acknowledging his favour of the 15th, and desiring him to give the enclosed to the Duke of Mar, which is an answer to one from him of 17 July, which came not to his hands till two days before, owing to the indisposition of the gentleman who was to deliver it.—

I shall be very punctual in paying Mr. Charles Erskine's and his brother's allowance, so soon as they appoint anyone to receive it, and shall do the same to Mr. Robert Erskine, who, you say, is now at Avalon. About 7 or 8 gentlemen have called on me for the quotas mentioned in the list sent me by his Majesty's orders, and I suppose the rest will do the same. I mentioned to-day to Sir W. Ellis three gentlemen Mr. Ogilvie of Boyn writ to me about, and who are, as I understand, in need of assistance, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Stuart and Mr. Betson. I will not trouble you with a repetition of what I mentioned to Sir William, who will undoubtedly acquaint you with it.

W. DICCONSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 25.—I had yours of 17 July but two days ago at Chaillot, where I met Mr. Murray, whose indisposition had kept him till then from being able to wait on the Queen or deliver the letter. He told me he had but 90 old *Louis d'ors* left, and, as he did not design to come to St. Germain, I desired him to give Mr. Innes the account and what remained of the money. I have not yet heard of Sir H. Craford's arrival at Paris; when he does, he will no doubt execute your orders.

The MARQUIS OF WHARTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 25. Lyons.—My business called me into Switzerland, before I could receive your answer to my letter transmitted by the Queen Mother, and my impatience is so great to receive the King's commands touching my future behaviour that I cannot forbear desiring you would send me an answer by the post.

My former was only intended to open the way to a good correspondence between us, and, as I flatter myself it has had the desired effect, I am vain enough to build on these hopes, and

to open myself to you with all the freedom that would become a dutiful son to a kind father, and I request you to look on what I shall say, not only with the eyes of a Secretary of State, but also with those of a friend.

I am not insensible of the surprise you must have been in when you first received advice of my return to my duty, and that you could not thoroughly think such an alteration so sincere as you shall find it. My father's zeal for the usurper, and his share in supporting a cause, which for his sake I will not give the deserved epithets to, probably raised in your mind a mistrust of my loyalty, but his Majesty is too just to let me suffer for the faults of my ancestors, and you are too well acquainted with the principles of honour to imagine I could be so abandoned a wretch as to put on such base hypocrisy. However, to satisfy you both, I do solemnly protest and declare, and take God Almighty to witness, that I will always to my last breath serve nor know no other King of England but James III. and his lawful heirs. Whenever I depart from his interests, which now are, and, I hope, always will be, inseparable from those of my country, may the same God Almighty pour His most chosen curses on me and mine. I beg this letter may be kept with care, that, if ever I should depart in the least from my present sentiments, it may rise up in judgement against me, and show me to be the last of mankind.

Thus I refer entirely to his Majesty's decision to know what part he would have me act for his service, for I shall not scruple doing anything fit for a man of honour, and I am sure I shall receive no directions from him but what will help me to fulfil that character, for, as the old English proverb says, honesty is the best policy. If he thinks I can best serve him by declaring openly for him, I will soon be at Avignon, and I am of opinion such reasons may be drawn up for it as will have some weight with many people, and this would please me most: 1st, for having the honour to be near his royal person; 2ndly, it being in my opinion more agreeable with the frankness that becomes a man of honour. On the other hand, if my disguising my sentiments be thought more proper, I will do it as much as possible; in short, you may depend on my doing everything that shall be thought right.

I have already given such directions to my emissaries in England as will serve to discover the sentiments of all my friends, and find by their reports that, though several have assured me of their fidelity, yet others scruple coming into my designs till I could produce a commission from his Majesty. I desire therefore you would enable me to get through this difficulty by putting me in that station in the army you think most fit for me, and I engage to furnish at a week's warning a regiment of horse at my own expense. I have arms enough for them (those which my father used in the late rebellion in 1688), and I am sure that the county of Buckingham will universally follow me besides my sway in Westmorland and Wiltshire and part of Yorkshire, and, if we ever see another Parliament, I am sure of getting 14 of my friends elected, which you may learn by anybody that's

acquainted with my family. I shall also settle my affairs in England so as to enable me from time to time to assist my distressed countrymen with money, which I will pay to whomsoever you shall appoint at Paris, where I shall pass the winter.

Postscript.—You may, if you think proper, communicate this letter to the King, and I wish you would send a gentleman you could trust to me at the Parc at Lyons, to whom I might say several things of consequence I cannot trust the post with.

Now I have disoblged my friends, angered my relations, and thrown myself into your party entirely, I hope you will pardon the ambition of a young man if I desire some monument of my loyalty may be transmitted to my family, and, in order to it, that I may be honoured with the Garter, an honour I should have had, had I continued in the usurper's interest, and which I am sure the King will never repent bestowing on me, and I will promise his Majesty never to declare or wear it publicly till it is for his interest. I am the more desirous of having it at this time, because I esteem it a much greater favour now than after the restoration. *Original and copy.*

SIR J. FORRESTER to MR. WALKINSHAW OF BARROWFIELD.

1716, Sept. 25. Cambray.—I had yours some days ago with the enclosed for Mr. Fullair, who deserves his Majesty's consideration, the Duke of Mar's protection, and your friendly good offices, so much the more that his own proposal at arriving was the same as your advice to him. No encouragement and good usage shall be wanting to him in my company till better things offer for him, and what assistance can be expected from a man of my small revenue and numerous family shall be added. When anything can be sent him, if it could be remitted to Mr. Gordon at Paris, I will find a way to have it paid in equivalent here without any deduction of exchange. If others of our young men in such circumstances as his had taken the like party, they would have improved themselves more for the King's service hereafter than they can in idleness. Though all the companies are now complete, there is nobody with one, to do the Irish gentlemen justice, but would cheerfully turn out a man to make room for one of his sort, for they really have the sense they ought of our country's merit and misfortunes.

I was heartily glad to find by Iberville's memoir to young Hopeful (the Prince of Wales) mentioned in to-day's *Holland Gazette*, which without doubt you see at Avignon, that the French begin to prick up their ears, now they see the Emperor and Empire engaged in a war with Mamamouchy. God open their eyes to see their own interests at last in favouring our royal master's.

If the confederates of Poland go on successfully, it may indirectly do us good. God prosper them and confound our enemies.

If Corfu be taken, as is not unlikely, I doubt not we shall see a good Turkish army next summer in the Emperor's kingdom of

Naples, which will be pears for his Imperial Majesty's plums in Hungary, where Temeswar, if taken, will be dearly sold him. May he never make a better bargain till he mends his manners to the righteous oppressed.

I expect honest Strowan every day from Brussels, with whom I shall have the honour of drinking to your illustrious family, as I had with the worthy Earl of Nidsdale at his passing here in his way to Lille, where his deservedly immortal lady has joined him. I was in hopes to have found a house for them here, where his Lordship designed to have honoured us with his company whilst his lady and he can be together, but it has hitherto been impossible under 100 *livres* a month, which is much too dear in their present circumstances.

Postscript.—The number of our friends to be sent to Carlisle is no less than 89. I hope Heaven in its justice will deal, in this world at least, no better with their judges in its own due time than they will now with our friends, and for the next their actions in this will procure those bloodhounds the lodgings they are justly entitled to. I am terribly afraid poor Logie Drummond and Ormandell will be two of the sacrifices, unless Hopeful, to appear what he is not, spares all.

JAMES III. to the MARQUIS OF TINMOUTH.

1716, Sept. 25.—“A small ailment hinders me from telling you in my own hand how pleased I was to find by yours of 7 Sept. that your marriage was at last concluded. . . . The cheerfulness with which you followed me to Scotland is what I shall never forget.” *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the COUNTESS OF BUTE.

1716, Sept. 25.—Assuring her how sensible he is of her zeal for his service, and of her care to breed up her son in the same loyal sentiments. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO L. INESE.

1716, Sept. 25.—I had yours of the 17th the 22nd, with Abraham's (Menzie's) long letter enclosed, which I have answered and sent by Honnyton's (Oxford's) man, who will be in Paris as soon as this, and I wish he may be soon dispatched from thence, but that will depend on the Frenchman he last saw when there. He has orders to make all the haste he can, and I believe will be sent back very soon.

We begin to think it very odd we do not hear again from Dutton (Dillon) nor Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor, as he told us we should in three or four days, and now it is much more. I wish he may not have taken anything of Dutton amiss and so altered his mind.

That letter of the 27th which Abraham says was not come to hand, though that of the 28th was, is not, as you imagine, the

same. It is that long letter in which I was a little peevish with him, and had enclosed a letter from Patrick (James) to Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) and one from Martel (Mar) to old Freeman (Floyd) about his son. I fancy you sent it by a different address from that of the 28th, so he might get it next day, for I am unwilling to think it has miscarried. You were certainly right in what you wrote to him as to the *factum* as he calls it, and I have told him so. Most of what he says in this long letter was answered or wrote about before I got it.

You had best let him know by the post that Honnyton's man is on his way to him with full accounts of everything. I would have written myself to him that way, if I was not waiting to see if what we hear from Dutton or Kemp's factor gives us anything more to say. I wish the factor with them may not have talked to too many people, and by that make the thing come out.

Patrick (James) has been uneasy with the piles for some days, though he be now better, and that is the reason I have not yet read your brother's letter to him, but I shall soon, and write to him. What he says is very judicious, and no doubt he'll find great difficulties in such a work, but I hope he'll go on with it in the way he thinks best.

Is Mons^r. Croissy going back to Sweden, and is one Ponatosky, a Swedish officer, lately come to Paris, from that king? Is there no account yet of Abbé de B[o]y (Bois), who was sent to H[anove]r, and of the success he has had, and did France send any message to England by Iberville concerning Sweden? You never mentioned Jessamin's (D'Iberville's) conduct in relation to what Abraham writes. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO MR. DE LA COSTE (SIR J. ERSKINE).

1716, Sept. 25.—Since I wrote on the 18th, I have had four of yours of 20 and 26 Aug., and 7 and 8 Sept.

Where three of mine you say are not come to hand are gone I cannot comprehend. They were all to the same purpose as Mr. Benefeld's (Sparre's), and also Mr. Broomer's (Dillon's), that it was not on account of any backwardness in Mr. Whitford (King of Sweden), but for other reasons which I hope shall not be to Trueman's (James') disadvantage. Trueman read all yours, and has pleasure in the appearance Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) has of succeeding in his own affair, and says, now he can do nothing in what he entrusted to him, his own affair is to be his chief concern, and wishes him all success. Your account of the offers to Meinard is so dark that we can make little of it, so we can say no more about it than what we said at parting, but Trueman says he is sure you will always be the same towards him, and do nothing but what is consistent with a man of honour. I can say no more nor can Arnold (Ormonde) till we know the particulars, only in that way we wish success and happiness to attend him. As I understand it by your letters, whatever is to be done favourable by Haly (King George) is to be done in Murphy's (Dr. Erskine's) name, but it is not so clearly

expressed that I am sure of it. He is in a nice situation 'twixt honour on the one side and interest and concern for his family on the other. The world is malicious enough always to put the worst construction on things, so a man who values his reputation ought to think well in such a case, and do what he really thinks right. I will be glad to hear more particularly about it, for I am as much concerned in what relates to him as he can be, and, whatever he does in it, it is necessary I should know what is to be said in it, for, whatever it be, you know it will be talked of. Mr. Trueman would be amongst the last to have an unfavourable opinion of him or of what he does, but others will not be so favourable. I'll be impatient to hear from you, and should be glad it were in such time that you might have an answer before he goes to Mr. Woods (Scotland). When he does go, Mr. Trueman desires him, as I wrote before, to destroy those papers he had from him, for, even without his going there, they are like to be of no use.

If Mr. Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) be with you, my compliments to him. I am persuaded he is the same in his heart with Mr. Meinard, and therefore I am very glad you have prevailed with him to go to Mr. Murphy, who, I wish, could be instrumental in the accommodation betwixt his friend (the Czar) and Mr. Whitford.

If Meinard be obliged to go to Mr. Woods before you hear from me again, he'll give my service to all our friends in that family, whom I hope to see in a merry way yet before I die.

I find from Asfield (Paris) that Nedson (Stair) knows something of the offers Meinard has had, and indeed his friends have talked too much of it. *Copy.*

QUEEN MARY to W. DICCONSON.

[1716,] Saturday morning, [Sept. 26]. Chaillot.—“I have sent Mistress Skelton's letter to the King, tho' I know his mind perfectly in that matter, which is, that he never can nor will give leave to take any suech oaths, and I wonder that people of sence can aske suech a question. However I have desired him to send me his answer in a paper apart to be shewd, that wee may at least stop their mouths, if wee cannot stop theyr doings. As to Mr. Ord, I am afraid of his sending any body into England at this time. However I have also sent his letter to the King, and wee must wait his answer. I have writt to the Princesse d'Espinois, and sent my letter to your brother to deliver, I wish it may be to good purpos. I have seen a miserable letter from Col. Brown. If you can spare 50 *livres* I am willing you should give it him. I have ordered Dempster to shew you a letter from F[ather] Graem. I realy know not what should be don with that Hickop. You will think of it, and lett him know what he shall writt about him or say nothing.” *Endorsed,* “7th y^e 26.”

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Saturday, Sept. 26.—I have just had Martel's (Mar's) of the 18th, and I hope he has all mine of the 17th, 22nd and 24th. Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor's packet parted from this only last night or this morning by an express, who doubtless will be with Martel before this. The factor desired the contents of his message should be known only to Dutton (Dillon) at this place, and to none with Patrick (James) but Martel and Onslow (Ormonde), and he must be complied with. The fewer hands such matters pass through the better. I wish only they be as secret on t'other side, where I fear it will be impossible to get any quantity of musseline (money) without telling for what use it is intended, marchands will not part with their goods on other terms; and yet, I believe, musseline is what Kemp most wants, and consequently the first he will require. It will, I suppose, be thought fit to send a messenger to Edgebury (England) on this occasion, and it must be a person of known prudence and discretion, who has credit amongst the marchands.

The paper Dutton gave the factor goes now for nothing; it could not be exact, being done in a hurry. But Patrick, in answer to the paper now sent, will, in place of 6,000 put 8 or 10 as he shall think fit; the other paper had no authority, there being no time given to consult Patrick.

As to what Martel says of the message lately sent to Boynton (Bolingbroke), by what I understand from Andrew (Queen Mary) and Mr. D[icconso]n, it was only intended to reproach Boynton for having in some company reflected personally upon Patrick. The messenger was indeed to be suspected as being entirely in Boynton's interest, and therefore like to turn the message as much as he could to his advantage. But I find Mr. D[icconso]n stands corrected, and will take care not to meddle any more in that matter. For, as to Boynton, we may apply our country proverb, he should have a long spoon who sups kale with the Devil, and I am heartily glad to have it from Martel that Boynton has now no credit with friends on the other side.

After ending my letter Mr. Wauchope came to see me. He is just come from England, where he has been kept in prison 13 months, being betrayed by one Capt. Smith, who passed for an honest man, but is a great villain, having a pension from the government. He says this Capt. Smith keeps constant correspondence with a Mistress Roche, a woman of a very bad character, who, he says, is actually here, and writes most virulent letters of all she can pick up here, or hears from your parts, where she has correspondence. Mr. Wauchope says that Onslow and Mr. Leslie know both Mistress Roche and Capt. Smith, but is afraid Onslow does not know of their being spies, which, he says, he can prove undeniably.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 26, midnight. Paris.—I have not discontinued writing since 4 this morning, and being quite tired refer you to

the enclosed packets. I'll only add that you must use the utmost endeavours to procure the article of money as recommended, 'tis of the last importance for the King's present interest and future happiness, which is saying more than sufficient. I enclose the two copies of letters you sent me, with one I received from Mr. Blondalle (Sir J. Erskine).

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to JAMES III.

1716, Sept. 26, midnight. Paris.—Your Majesty will find enclosed Baron de Sparre's demands. They have, as I believe, been deliberated on and concerted between him and Baron Görtz before the departure of the latter for Holland. He sent for me to copy them in his cabinet, and I have spent all day in making fair copies of them.

I take the liberty of adding a memoir for your Majesty less in order to induce him to follow my opinion, than to fulfil a duty which I feel binding on me. Baron de Sparre relies on receiving a formal draft on your part which he intends to send to the King, his master. This is what has induced me to draw up the memoir, which is not arranged as I could have wished, as I had so little time.

The King of Sweden is in absolute need of money to pay his troops in the exigency in which he finds himself; if your Majesty, by means of your friends in England, would satisfy him on that point, it is the essential stroke, and one that will engage that prince to make the utmost efforts to restore you to the throne of your ancestors. Your Majesty will understand better than any one that it is of the last importance for your interests to merit the gratitude of so generous a prince. I have said sufficient to show how important and urgent this point is.

I have represented to Baron de Sparre that, if your Majesty could communicate to your friends in England that negotiations were going on with him, that might encourage them to be more ready to supply money. I showed him a copy of a letter Lord Mar has sent me, by which it appears the Swedish Minister at London is authorized to treat with your friends; upon which the Baron himself dictated to me what you will find in the small enclosed memoir. I should do the Baron the justice of saying that he seems to me entirely in your Majesty's interests, and that he would esteem it a great honour to be useful to you. I am sending Mr. O'Brien, a captain in my regiment, who has been my aide-de-camp for 15 years, and is a man of honour who may be trusted, to convey this packet to your Majesty. He will start at daybreak to-morrow and travel with all speed. *French.*

THOMAS SOUTHCOTT to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 26.—'Tis now a good while since I received your very obliging letter. I am entirely at your disposal, and give my word and honour to continue so, till we meet again at Richmond, and have mumbled some Whig politicians as bad as you mumbled

the Whig poet. We are almost as destitute of news here as you are at Avignon. The views they are aiming at in England are composing the minds of the people and making alliances to keep us out, and there is a gentleman here that for some likeness of circumstances thinks he can find his account better in a George than a James, and, in order to do something or other is getting together all the money of the nation, whose circulation is a little hindered by passing over a gridiron at the head of the circle. If anybody can tell where that is, they will find money enough to make any title good as the world goes. What I like best is, that France is come to the resolution of doing something, at least underhand, for the poor King of Sweden. The same hand from England that told me first of George's resolution to go to Hanover tells me now that he designs to be back by Christmas, and yet I am hard of belief as to that. If you see Sir J. Erskine shortly I beg you to let him know that I have managed his affair about the ship that was lost according to his wish, and saved the 2,000 *livres* they pretended to sue us for.

H[EW] W[ALLACE] to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 26. Paris.—In my last I wrote I had sent a letter with Mr. Barclay, but missing that occasion I have taken this with Mr. Grahame. I informed you I was with Mr. [Craford] for 5 or 6 hours alone, and, though we had previously concerted to avoid politics, yet scarce were we set down when he ushered it in by some harsh reflections on the Duke of Mar, and, finding his language was ungrateful, he seemed surprised, alleging that he had conversed with several of our people and those of the best quality of the same mind with him, some of whom he named. I think it needless to insist on any trifling words which passed or false characters of the King's loyal subjects, but he insisted with some warmth that the wisest man in our army had soon seen and repented of his error, naming M——. H——. M——. When insensibly we were involved in discourse concerning the King himself, he showed more civility, but all his discourse landed in the question of securing our religion. Had you gained, said he, your aim, all of you save the Romans had repented in a year. I answered that, supposing the King to be a wise prince, as all allowed, such innovations were no ways probable, but besides what further security could be demanded than so solemn a declaration? He laughed, and said he would let me into a secret, if I would lay aside passion, and swore very seriously and with deep imprecations, that to his certain knowledge no such declaration was superscribed or allowed; that it was true a declaration in the terms of securing religion was presented and refused by the King, adding the words his Majesty used at refusing, and again presented by a certain noble person, and that the King refused it then with some passion and threw it away. I interrupted him by saying his discourse appeared to me equally silly as malicious. He swore he could prove it in Paris, if I would condescend, which I refused, though he insisted on the testimony of some of not small rank.

He asked if I knew anything of the King of Sweden's designs. I answered no, at which he accused me of disingenuity, and directly pointed at Sir J. Erskine's journey as designed to disturb the alliance in the North. I wish he be safe at Hamburg where they know he is. He said lastly that an indemnity would pass about January, but with many restrictions and exceptions, and that the Government had resolved to make some examples in Scotland, among whom Logie Almond, Robert Murray, Brigadier Campbell would be. That the Government feared nothing at present, especially from France, having secured that sufficiently, and lastly an advice to our gentlemen to be quiet and not wait on the Queen.

Since I ventured in trafficking with prohibited goods, I thought it reasonable to acquaint you with their just value, as I could express it, entreating you'll burn this after perusal, having a respect to our old acquaintance, though none to his present much altered principles, for he is really Whig.

I forgot that he spoke very long of divisions at the King's Court. I pray that may be false. *Concordia res parvæ crescunt*. He named two equally beloved by all the King's good subjects.

While in Holland I was sent for to the Hague by the Baron de Lang, the Resident of Mayence and Treves, and formerly my intimate comrade and fellow student at Leyden, where we lodged three years in the same house. I stayed with him some days. He expressed much concern about the King, and insinuated that, if there should be any future attempt, both money and good offices might be had. I believe he is as honest as prudent.

I have resolved to stay here, after examining where law can be best studied. Thanks to God and the King's father and uncle, I hope I shall never want to live soberly. I have been several times with Major Boyd, lately come over.

LE BRUN (CAPT. OGILVIE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 26. Lyons.—The night I parted from Avignon, not having post horses, I got only to Orange, and next day was obliged to go with the same horses to Pierrelatte, 9 leagues further, where I got post horses, and so continued my route with all possible diligence here, where I arrived at 10 to-day, for I could not get further till my chair be mended. I am writing to convince you there is no fault in me. This will put me almost a day behind, but I will make all the dispatch I can.

I thank God Mr. Alan (James) is better. His being ill hindered him from being so full with me on the last thing you mentioned to me, and indeed the concernment I had to see him so hindered me from speaking to him. Therefore I would have you write immediately to me to Paris, and explain more clearly and fully that last proposition, that I must make use of to Baterton (de Torcy) as from Mr. Premros (Earl of Oxford), that I may make no mistake.

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 27. Paris.—Stating that he expects a note how his money is disposed of with his first conveniency, and before this comes to his hands Mr. Barclay will be with him, and what was sent by him be given according to the direction under his receipt.

JOHN PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sunday morning, Sept. 27.—Requesting him to ask the King to order him some immediate relief. He has been above half a year in France and has in all that time received but 10 *Louis d'ors* from his Majesty. He has little or no linen, though he does his best to appear as other people and has but one suit of clothes, which he cannot keep together longer without difficulty. He understands he is ranked in the list for 45 *livres* a month. Though many better fellows are reduced to the same allowance, their case and his are widely different, as they can go where they will, and live as they please, whilst he is confined to this place, and must live there as other people do. If he were not there, his Grace would probably have another in his room.

The DUKE OF MAR to QUEEN MARY.

1716, Sept. 27. Avignon.—It being uneasy for the King to write himself, I have his orders to let you know that he is better than he was yesterday, though still pretty uneasy, but he hopes the worst is over, and he has not been so bad now as he was with the same disorder some years ago in Flanders. He hopes to be able to write himself one of these days, and gives you now his humble duty.

He showed the Duke of Ormonde and me a paper written by Mr. Innes of the particulars of the proposal of which you wrote to him of a match. He desires you may put it off in a civil manner, which you know best how to do, it being a thing which he does not at all think proper. If it can be done without saying it has been proposed to his Majesty, he thinks it would be so much the better, but leaves that to you.

The enclosed for Mr. Southcott is occasioned by accounts from England, which Mr. Innes would acquaint you of, and since you spoke to Mr. Southcott of the affair he undertook, it is fit you should see the new orders the King has given him concerning it. When you have perused it, be pleased to cause it to be sealed and delivered.

It was needless to tell him, but the King has some time ago sent powers into England for getting money, of which he is in very good hopes, and his friends there desire that none of those little folks (as they call them) be employed either in this or anything else there in relation to the King's affairs, which he has promised they shall not. It is very likely Mr. Southcott, whose zeal makes him like to be meddling, may be angry, but there's no help for it.

I had a letter to-day from Mr. Dutton (Dillon) and he makes us expect to-morrow or next day what we have been impatiently looking for from Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor.

Since writing the King orders me to tell you that the Bishop of Condom has been with him and delivered your packet and the spectacles, which fit very well. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to T. SOUTHCOTT.

1716, Sept. 27.—In a letter of 3 Sept. I had from England to-day the enclosed paragraph, and I have the same account from another hand. Our friends there are much alarmed with such people and complain of it. They have no commission from hence, nor do we know of them. By what you wrote me last, we did not know but this man may be employed by you, but, whether or not, it seems he is very imprudent, and does much more harm than good. If he be, you would write immediately to stop it, and, since our friends are so alarmed, Mons. La Tour (James) would have you put a stop to all such employed by you there. If your people have got any thing there already, 'tis well, and they may remit it to you, but it is not thought fit they advance any further, friends there having taken other methods more agreeable to their inclinations. If you can do anything of that kind with people on this side, it is very well, but those you employ should not pretend to have any commission from Mons. La Tour. There's a duke you spoke to me of at Paris, who perhaps you may prevail on, as you did formerly, and also with some others of your countrymen and religion, who are now from home, though care must be taken they do not think anything is a-doing just now, but only to be laid up for an exigence, which, when it comes, will probably be so sudden that there will not be time for getting what's necessary for it. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to SIR P. LAWLESS.

1716, Sept. 27. Avignon.—Le Vasseur's (James') indisposition by the piles kept him some days from answering young Lusson's (Marquis of Tinmouth's) letter, which occasioned my not writing sooner.

I hope you had mine of the 14th. Since then nothing new has happened here, only we still hear more of Brisson's (the Regent's) endeavours to be more closely tied with Heron (the Elector of Hanover), and on the success of that, which is but too much to be apprehended, depends Monsr. Le Vasseur's remaining where he is, unless Monsr. Allin (King of Spain) send Monsr. La Maire (money) to him, so I know you will do your best in that. The hopes you give of it are good, and Le Vasseur had lately accounts from Monsr. Tertre (Rôme) that Monsr. Druot (the Pope) said he had pressed it much with Mr. Allin, but I apprehend that Monsr. Janson (Alberoni) delays doing anything of that kind till he be sure that Brisson and Heron have made up together; therefore it is the more necessary that Monsr. Duras (Lawless)

should press the performance in all the prudent ways he can during the suspense of that business. My compliments to the Duke of Liria with the enclosed. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR to the DUKE OF LIRIA.

1716, Sept. 27. Avignon.—I received some days ago your Grace's of the 7th, and delivered the enclosed to the King, the answer to which is enclosed. He has been a little indisposed for some days by the hæmorrhoids, else he had written sooner, as he did some time ago to the Duke of Berwick, but I suppose Sir P. Lawless let you know that, before the King had any of these letters, he had ordered him to make his compliments to your Grace, the Lady and her brother on your intended match, as soon as he had an account of it. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR to OWEN O'ROURKE.

1716, Sept. 27. Avignon.—Acknowledging his of 25 and 29 Aug. and 1 Sept. all which he read to the King, who is very well pleased with what he has done. There is a necessity of his showing the return he gets from that Court to the D[u]k[e] with whom he is, but there is no occasion for his doing so in future as regards what he writes or receives concerning that business, since the Duke thinks the thing impracticable. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR to JAMES OGILVIE OF BOYN.

1716, Sept. 27. Avignon.—I acquainted the King with yours of the 9th and Gen. Gordon has done you justice as to your service in Scotland.

Your coming here would be a great charge to you, and there are too many of us idle here already, of which many are so sensible that some are gone and others going to Bordeaux and elsewhere in that country to reside, where they will be more in the way when the time comes of doing something, and here they would of necessity be left behind, besides many other inconveniencies so many of us being here occasions. Therefore I cannot advise you or your son to come, but to live at Rouen or thereabouts, when you have no more occasion at Paris. If there is anything you may have to do here, I'll do it as willingly and effectually as if you were here yourself.

I hope you will get your French pension, which is better than what the King is able to give you, but, if that fail, his Majesty will not let you nor your son want when he has.

I suppose Mr. Gordon told you I paid a bill you drew on me from Aberdeen for wine, though I knew nothing of it but by your bill. *Copy.*

SALVAN CHENEVILLE.

1716, Sept. 27. Avignon.—Receipt for 100 *livres*, being the rent of the Duke of Mar's apartments for two months, and also for the value of the damages done by the Duke's servants. *Probably enclosed in the next. French.*

SALVAN CHENEVILLE to MR. STRINCLAN (? STRICKLAND).

[1716, Sept. ?] 28. Avignon.—As he is leaving Avignon the next day, requesting payment to the bearer of 100 *livres* due for the two months the Duke of Mar has stayed at his house and also that certain breakages may be replaced or paid for. *French*.

LORD JOHN DRUMMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 28.--What you desire I should explain of my former letter to you, I shall endeavour to make very plain. What I meant by a verbal commission was that I thought you gave me to the Earl Marischal, where the Duke of Athole, your Grace, and he were all named to manage his Majesty's affairs in Scotland. On the Duke's refusal, I thought the commission was to your Grace and the Earl Marischal, so, if my understanding and delivering to the Earl Marischal the commission you gave me to speak to him of it in that manner has occasioned any misunderstanding betwixt you, I had rather be mistaken in receiving and delivering the commission than that both you and he should not be in the same friendship and intimacy you were then. There is nothing I can serve you both in more effectually than wishing you well together, and there's nothing I shall omit to contribute to it.

ROBERT GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 28. Bordeaux.—Last post I had a letter from Mr. Arbuthnot, relating to an affair I have explained in a letter to the Duke of Mar, which no doubt you will see. I beg you to keep him in mind to send the decision of it as he shall think most just.

ROBERT GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 28. Bordeaux.—Referring to his letter of the 7th, to which he had not yet received an answer, and enclosing a copy of his letter to Mr. Innes and an instruction, that his Grace may be thereby more capable to judge of men and matters, which contains nothing but the naked truth according to his knowledge, and declaring that, if he thought his demands inconsistent with his Majesty's service, he would be heartily sorry to have made them. *Enclosed*,

R. GORDON to L. INESE.

I presume you have heard that R. Arbuthnot advanced 8,000 livres on my account for buying and fitting out ships for the last expedition, and what misfortunes I had fallen in by many repeated losses. Since one of those ships is now in this harbour, I beg you to speak to the Queen that I may be paid out of her price if sold here, and, if the King has no mind she should be sold, that she may be put in my hands, and I will fit her out

on a voyage to the West Indies, and see to gain my money by letting her out on freight, she remaining still at his Majesty's service, if occasion calls for it. I am not to enter into the detail of the merit of her commander, but, if he did anything, he has been very well paid for it, and has got good money in the King's service, where many an honest man has lost all, and besides I know he is very rich. 27 Sept., 1716. Copy. Annexed,

Sketch of the origin and career of Capt. David George, commander of the said ship. Charging him with drunkenness and cowardice and of having spent for the King's service only small parts of the money remitted him by Sir P. Lawless and Mr. Dicconson. 6 pages.

DURAS (SIR P. LAWLESS) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 28.—I have not been able to stir out of bed since my last, being very ill of the accident that happened me some time ago, so I can give you no better account than I did by the last post of Mr. Allin's (King of Spain's) intentions for Mr. Le Vasseur (James), which Mr. Bulflure (D'Aubenton) assures me are very good, and that Mr. Du Clos' (Queen of Spain's) and Mr. Janson's (Alberoni's) are so likewise. He does not believe, as I told you in my former, that Mr. Alin will do anything for Le Vasseur on account of the debt you mention, which he says is not due to Mr. Druot (the Pope), and he is no ways of opinion that Cardinal Gualterio, Aldobrandi, nor many persons should be let into the secret of what's expected from Mr. Allin, for it can be no more one, when so many know of it, and, should it make the least noise, it would hinder it from taking effect. This is what I could get out of him, and even this in very mysterious terms. He is afraid of his shadow of late, and says he dares not meddle in any affairs but those of his profession, and that Janson alone is master of all the rest. I fancy they are not on very good terms, and that Bulflure is apprehensive for himself, which makes him so very shy. The other fears nothing and carries everything he pleases with a high hand, and, if he be as well intentioned as Bulflure tells me, he may be easily prevailed on by Mr. Druot to act vigorously in Mr. Le Vasseur's favour here, since he has very great affairs that regard himself actually depending on Druot, and without his concurrence Mr. Le Maire (money) will never be sent. I asked him for an answer to Mr. Le Vasseur's last letter to Mr. Du Clos, he said none could yet be made, but that when any was he would send it me to be remitted. It's hardly possible to speak to him about any business, for he will see nobody at his own house, and he is always shut up in the Palace, when there, where nobody can come at him. However, as soon as I am able to go abroad, I will see him, and endeavour to discourse him on Mr. Le Vasseur's affairs, and know whether there be any depending on his good offices, for, should I write to him, he is so shy that he will not answer in writing. I am always of opinion that the best way of

negotiating with him is, that Mr. Le Vasseur, for whom he pretends to have very good wishes, should write to him directly, and get Druot to second whatever he desires. It is also necessary that Mr. Le Vasseur should keep a correspondence with Mr. Du Clos, as far as room is given him for it, because he is absolute here.

I long to know whether what Brisson's (the Regent's) agent here gives out of an agreement being concluded between him and Heron (Elector of Hanover) be true, for I cannot believe it for the reasons you mention in your last letter.

J. MENZIES to MICHEL FRIBOURG (L. INESE).

1716, Monday, Sept. 17 [-28].—If this come to your hands (which I much doubt, for the pirates are fishing every way) it is to tell you that your cousin Walter (Menzies) is not yet gone off the Exchange, but our best friends think a cloud hangs over him, since the miscarriage of one of the letters of attorney, &c. He shows no concern, nor has any yet been malicious that he deals with, but, till this cloud dissipates, he can send you no effects of any consequence.

As for news here's prints enough, but four Dutch mails are wanting, so that we know nothing of Sweden, Hanover or Turkey. At home we have little but trials and executions. The prisoners brought from Scotland to Carlisle are used most sadly, forty of them in a room without beds or windows, others in dungeons. Several are to be hanged here this week for attacking the Presbyterian mughouses.

The Duke of Marlborough's health becomes anew a mystery. His friends say he is ill. His enemies say this is a new bite, that the Prince of Mindelheim may have a new excuse for not seeing the Prince of Wales.

The Ministry are certainly afraid of something, but from what point of the compass nobody can imagine.

The DUKE OF MAR to L. INESE.

1716, Sept. 28.—I had yours of the 22nd yesterday. Patrick (James) is better, though not easy enough to write. I wrote last night by his order to Andrew (Queen Mary), to which I have little to add. You will know by it that he does not at all approve of the match proposed, and has desired it may be civilly put off.

A letter from Dutton (Dillon) makes us expect the account from Kemp's (King of Sweden's) factor to-night or to-morrow. Pray tell him it is not the Duke of Holstein's man but t'other that friends with Bernard (England) have communication with for anything I know of, and I believe I should know if it were otherwise.

When you read the enclosed for Abram (Menzies), you will see the reason of sending it, which Patrick thought absolutely necessary. If you know from him of his having received mine of 27 Aug. you would return me this copy enclosed, and that for

Shrimpton (Shrewsbury) and Freeman (Floyd) and add a post-script to mine of the reason of their not being sent, but, if not, forward all by the best address.

I know not but Avery he writes of may be employed by Mr. S[ou]th[co]t, to whom I wrote to put a stop to it, if it was.
Copy.

The DUKE OF MAR to ABRAHAM (J. MENZIES).

1716, Sept. 28.—I received yours of the 3rd, and, since you say nothing of having received mine of 27 Aug., though you had that of the 28th, I send a copy of it, and copies of the two letters enclosed in it, to be given to the persons in place of the originals, which it is proper they should know are miscarried and what was in them.

I wrote to you by Honyton's (Oxford's) messenger, who may be longer in being with you than this, he being obliged to be some days at Paris, but I hope what he brings will go safe, and I have little to add to it.

A v c [e] r y

The person you mention 4 O h m l e has no warrant for what he does from Mistress Jean (James), as Saunders (Inese), I suppose, would let you know, though we do not know but he may mean it well, but in future, by the methods that are taken, I hope there will be no more such inconveniences. It is odd if any of Mistress Jean's family be imposed on by such folks, for, when any are employed by her, you may be sure to be acquainted of it. Ohlme is wrote to, and reprimanded by Mr. Dike (Dicconson), who wrote to him formerly, expressly forbidding his meddling in any such matter.

I hope you'll take care of the letter for Mistress Montague (Lady Mar) and I'll long to hear that two packets of mine by the post came safe to you. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to the MARQUIS OF WHARTON.

1716, Sept. 28. Avignon.—It was with a great deal of pleasure I had yours of the 25th this morning, which I read to his Majesty, who could not but be pleased with a letter so full of loyalty, and the more that it was from you, and so suitable to what you wrote him before. I enclose a copy of the letter he wrote you before, by which you will see how graciously he took your acknowledging your duty, and the regard he has for yourself and what regards you by the kind advices he gives. By the date you will see he was not long in answering yours, but you having left Paris before it came there, of which the Queen gave him an account, she keeps it to deliver when you arrive there.

The Duke of Ormonde and I wrote to you at the same time, and you will receive them with the other. I am very proud of the honour you do me in looking on me as one who will be your friend, which you shall always find me very sincerely, and desirous of an occasion to convince you of it.

I believe you, as the King does, to be very sincere in your professions of duty, and I hope the day will yet come when you will have no cause to repent of your resolution of attaching yourself to his Majesty's interest, which I look on as the same as the interest of our country, as is now, God be thanked, generally thought in Britain.

As to what you ask about your future conduct, his Majesty refers you to what he wrote in that of which the enclosed is a copy, only there's one thing which differs a little now from what it did when he thought you were in Paris, that is, about your waiting on him yourself. It is certainly both for his interest and yours that, when you do, it should be very privately and known to very few. He thought your coming directly from Paris hither could not be done with the necessary privacy, but, now you are at Lyons and it's publicly known you have been at Geneva and are returning for Paris, makes it perhaps as private a way as any to come straight hither, without letting anybody know where you are gone. When you are come that length, you may stop at Villeneuve, which the river only divides from this, and so come over in the evening, see the King privately, and return the same night to Villeneuve, and so back to Lyons and Paris, where it will easily pass that you have been only at Geneva, but you should come under another name than your own. So the King leaves this entirely to yourself.

As to the commission of a colonel of horse you ask, the King has ordered me to exped it immediately, so you shall have it very soon, and soon may you have occasion to use it, but for many reasons you should not discover your having it to anybody, and amongst the rest the danger to yourself. It would alarm the Government at home, and make them believe the King was preparing for some new attempt, which would be a handle for their strengthening themselves and of further oppressing those they suspect to be in the King's interest.

The King says that, were he settled in his throne, he would be very glad to show a mark of his favour to you and your family for your so remarkably returning to your duty, but, as to the Garter, at this time several are asking for it, and seeing many inconveniencies in granting their request, he has put them all off as being against his resolution to dispose of anything of that kind while he is here; but that, on his restoration or making an attempt towards it, you may depend on his giving it you, and indeed this is equal to what you propose, for it would be that time before you could own or use it, but, that others who are now asking such promises may not take exceptions, he expects you will keep this entirely to yourself.

As your Lordship desires, his Majesty is to send a gentleman to-morrow morning, to wait on you at Lyons, where he may be on Wednesday night. He is a very honest pretty man, whom you may entirely trust; his name is Erskine, brother to the Earl of Buchan, though not of his principles, and I hope he will not be the less acceptable to you that he is a cousin and a friend of mine. If you think of coming here, he will conduct you.

Original and two copies.

WARRANT.

1716, Sept. 28. Avignon.—For a patent creating Ranald McDonald of Clanranald Lord Clanranald in the peerage of Scotland with remainder to his heirs male, in consideration of the services of himself and his brother who was slain at Sheriffmuir. *Entry Book 5, p. 37.*

WARRANT.

1716, Sept. 28.—For a patent creating Penelope Mackenzie, relict of the deceased Clanranald, a Baroness of Scotland for her life. Minute. *Ibid. p. 39.*

L. INESE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Tuesday, 29 Sept.—I never received a line from H. Straitton since the last I sent to Martel (Mar), and am really in pain about him, so I shall send both Martel's letters to him by to-morrow's post.

I suspect, but am not sure, that the enclosed Hacket (name by which letters were addressed to Mar) has been opened. The seal is not the usual one, and that of the cover is a little broken.

I am told by several that Lord Winton is in town, but not by any that has seen him. A Mr. Sinclair, a son of Rosslyn's, is here, who showed me an account of 2 or 300*l.* sterling he advanced for powder, &c. in Scotland, as he says, by Martel's orders. He has nothing, and is not on the list sent up. He may be yet a useful man, and I think cannot be set down for less than 30 or 35 *livres* a month, if Martel approves.

It is no more to be doubted that Boynton (Bolingbroke) has of late had several private meetings and suppers with the chief persons of Williamson's (the Whigs') family here, especially with Dr. Garth, who is now returned to England, and Mr. Craggs, both Mildmay's (Marlborough's) creatures. Were it not fit that friends in England should be informed of it? Brinsden, Boynton's secretary, the other day said in a rage that his master had been so barbarously used by Patrick's (James') chief advisers that they deserved all the ill he could possibly do them, and that, to complete their malice, they had quite ruined his credit with all his friends in England. I was heartily glad they owned this last part, and perhaps 'tis on this account that Boynton is now making up with Williamson.

MR. LE PELETIER, D.D., Beneficier of the Cathedral
of Treguier, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 29. Louvain.—He had been obliged, in order to avoid the anger of his bishop, to return to London eight years before, where through want he had been forced to abjure his religion, and had lived among the French Huguenots there, depending on the royal bounty to them. Had presented frequent complaints and memorials to Queen Anne and her Council against

the French refugees in London. Lord Rochester and the Duke of Buckingham were favourable to him, but the former died on the day he had appointed to give him an answer, and the opposition of the late Bishop of London made it impossible for him to proceed further. However with the frequent memorials he presented to the Queen when going to Parliament or to Kensington and to the Lords of the Council, he succeeded in having the pensions stopped, and would have found means if he had been supported to make "*ces perfides François*" not only receive no more pensions but disgorge all they had gained in the last 28 or 29 years. The late Bishop of London had not only threatened him in Westminster Hall, but informed the French of everything, who had him brought as a Jesuit, a spy, and a correspondent of the King of France before the Lord Mayor, who discharged him. They also 5 or 6 weeks afterwards had him brought up before Secretary St. John, but he had again cleared himself. He thought himself fortunate to get out of their clutches by going to Oxford with Mr. Rowney, M.P., to teach his family French; and then retired to York. At the Queen's death he was forced to return to London, where no sooner had he arrived than some people suborned a woman to swear before Edward Hough, J.P., that he had spoken ill of King George, and had been at York to raise soldiers for King James. He suffered much in prison but escaped miraculously by the help of friends. Begs him to provide him with a way by which he may write freely to him and requests him to recommend him to the Internuncio at Brussels that he may obtain permission to say mass. *French.*

G. HOOKER (JERNINGHAM) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 29. The Hague.—Since my last of the 11th nothing material has been transacted here. I write only to acquaint you that the crisis of affairs is now at hand, and, if there be anything to be done during these negotiations which may give a favourable turn to our affairs, I desire such instructions as may be thought proper. The States of Holland reassembled last week, and have finished the sessions with taking into consideration some abuses and complaints which every part is full of, and which cannot mend but by a general revolution as a certain memorial from one of the States lately sets forth, and boldly represents the inevitable ruin they are exposed to, if due care be not immediately taken, and the most effectual in his opinion would be to summon a general convocation, such as was held in 1651, of all the chiefs in every province. This proposal had the concurrence of the major part, but, Friesland, Utrecht and Zealand dissenting, it could come to no agreement, and 'tis only talk without probability of success that this general assembly will be appointed for the end of next month. In the meantime Marquis De Prié will present them with another scene, who is to be here certainly next week from Cologne. He comes commissioned from thence as well as from other places to regulate the evacuation of those towns still kept by the Dutch,

and to finish the remaining difficulties of their Barrier, which point is of that moment that all private treaties hitherto have been kept in suspense on that account. The French during this interval have made their last efforts to gain the States to their measures, offering such advantages as would be most agreeable to them, were it in their power to chicane, or to avoid the danger which threatens them from the alliance signed 25 May last at Westminster between England and the Emperor, in consideration to which they are determined, and have already the approbation on the Emperor's part, to enter into the same if England consents thereto, which negotiation will probably be concluded on the arrival of Cadogan, if new difficulties start not up in respect to Marquis De Prié. This is the present situation of affairs here, the result of which you shall not fail to be apprised of. The letters from England by this post import nothing of moment; all is becalmed and quiet according to appearance there. The same gives advice that the prisoners from Scotland were on their journey to Carlisle, and that Lord Huntly was amongst them, being no peer. Letters from the North are not yet come in. The last gave advice that the King of Denmark has refused the Czar to accompany him, as was desired, in person to make the descent on Scania; nevertheless all things were kept in readiness for the same. The gentlemen at Leyden are well, but apprehensive that the arrival of Cadogan will disturb their situation. There is no talk at present of G[eorge]'s return.

ROBERT DOUGLAS to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 29. Leyden.—I wrote to the Duke from Paris and Rotterdam. I much doubt that the gentleman is scarce as yet got from Helvoetsluys, the wind has been so contrary. I'm positive, if his Grace had sent me directly to the same end, I had been returned with answers by this time. When I arrived here, I had only two *guineas* left. I inquired of Mr. Callender (Sir H. Paterson) if he had any advice to supply me. He tells me he had not, and that he is straitened for moneys himself. I beg you to inform his Grace, and I hope he will either send orders to Mr. Gordon to remit me what he thinks convenient, or order me some supply at Rotterdam from Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Gordon's correspondent. Pray let me have an answer the first post, for I don't know which way to pass the time till I have a return.

I shall wait his Grace's orders here, and, if I can be serviceable in any place, I am ready for a march at a minute's warning.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to JOHN PATERSON.

1716, Sept. 29. Leyden.—I have yours of the 2nd and am very glad all are well where you are. Mr. Forbes was by me when I received yours, so I gave him his, which he showed me, and said he had sent an account of that money long ago, and had written to Lord Mar himself and would do it again, so you'll know

his own story. I sent Lord Mar some time ago a note of some of our friends in these parts that cannot well subsist themselves, as he desired me, and I long to hear from him about it. They have given no trouble that way hitherto, though some of them have been hard enough put to it, so that I was obliged to advance them a little money, though I had not much to spare. But few yet are in these circumstances here, but, if matters continue awhile as they are, I fear we will all be enough put to it, for we can expect little now from Scotland, and any little thing left us will hardly be sufficient to supply our families at home, whom they are like to give nothing to, and have used some of them in a very barbarous manner. I expect every day to hear my wife is turned out of her house, but indeed they have already left her nothing else, for since last August twelvemonth, when I left my own house, not one sixpence of the rents has been paid her, and I hear I am one of the first the inquisitors are to fall on. The forces are allowed to insult them as they pass, and to take what they can find, and they frequently get visits of this kind. The greatest comfort we have is that they bear all with a good heart, and make themselves as easy as they can under such circumstances. Never was a poor country or people so oppressed. The poor gentlemen that were in the several prisons in Scotland are now sent to Carlisle to be tried, which is a barbarous piece of cruelty. The Justice Clerk had the good nature and humanity to insert my aunt in the list with those to be carried up, and had she not by good luck some days before sent a petition to the Lords of Justiciary, she had certainly been sent with the rest. She has been all this while kept in close prison, and was still so when I heard last from Scotland, and it's with much difficulty she has been kept from being sent up. I wrote lately to Lord Mar about my brother Jamie, who is gone into the King of Sicily's service, and I suppose you'll see him very soon, the ship he is in, the *Victor*, being sailed for Villa Franca. That ambassador at London has been very civil to him, and promised him to be lieutenant of that ship, which carries 60 guns, as soon as he arrives. He was to be with you as soon as he arrived there, to procure a letter of recommendation from the K[ing] to that Court, so I hope you'll assist him. Pray let me know when you hear anything about him. He tells me several others are putting in for these posts, so the sooner a recommendation is sent about him, the better. I wrote to Barrowfield of this, which I hope he has got. Pray tell him I long to hear from him. All his friends at home are well. I have heard nothing from my cousin Hu[gh] since he came over, and it's not in my power at present to do anything for him. I think Paris is not a proper place for him; he can be much cheaper in other places. If any foreign service is to be got, it will be a good occasion for him, and, if anything is done that way for others, pray mind him. How he will be subsisted in the meantime, I know not.

I wrote to Lord Mar lately, and told him the person he had sent here was arrived, and that I got a very good occasion next day to carry over what he brought, but we have had such bad

and stormy weather here of late, that the gentleman was kept on this side near ten days after he was on board. However I hope he is arrived by this, and to hear from him the first post, when I will write to my Lord. Let him know there is very little passing here of moment at present. Cadogan is still in Flanders, and is expected here next week, and is to make a public entry into the Hague. G[eorge] is still at Han[over], and no word of his coming from thence. I wrote lately to Col. Cl[ephan] and will be glad to hear from him. I have not yet seen Tom B[ruce], but, when I write to him, shall deliver your commission.

Pray ask Lord Mar how Mr. Douglas is to be supplied. He had nothing when he came here, and I was obliged to advance him about 60 *guilders*.

THE DUKE OF MAR TO QUEEN MARY.

1716, Sept. 29. Avignon.—The King is a good deal better and easier to-day, and by the methods he told your Majesty yesterday I hope in a few days he will be perfectly well.

We have no further account from Dutton (Dillon) nor Kemp's (the King of Sweden's) factor, but by what Mr. Innes writes I suppose it is by the road, and will be here one of these days.

The King orders me to return your letter from Lord Wharton, and also copies of a letter I had from him yesterday and of the answer. Mr. Erskine set out this morning to meet him at Lyons.

Nothing further of consequence having happened here since I wrote two days ago, I will not trouble your Majesty any more now.

Postscript.—Since writing I have been with the King, who directs me to let you know further that he has yours of the 24th and easily believes that neither your Majesty nor any about you gave any orders to that Avery to do anything in England. As to the affair of that man who gave the letter, as of those who had bad designs against the King, it is out of his Majesty's hands and in those of the Vice-Legate, who has him still in prison as a rogue, as he certainly is, but the Vice has promised to make as little noise about it as possible. Dr. Wood is arrived.

I had an answer from Mr. Floyd to the letter you saw, which the King ordered me to write to him. It is a little extraordinary, and a copy of it shall be sent next post. I cannot but regret that either he, or any of those who had the honour to be formerly about his Majesty should have done anything not to his liking, and the more that they will be apt to impute any thing he does to resent it (how gentle soever) to those now honoured by his service, and about him here. I would be glad to do every thing for good agreement betwixt his old and new servants, and all those about him, and, as I have no hand in anything his Majesty thinks fit to do in this kind, so I likewise know my duty to do as he directs me, and, if any think they are in any way harshly dealt with, they have themselves to blame for it and nobody else. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO LORD GEORGE MURRAY.

1716, Sept. 29. Avignon.—I had yours of the 16th and one from Mr. Oglethorpe of the 19th at the same time, both of which I read to the King. We still fear you will get no encouragement or service where you now are, though, since you are there, 'tis but advisable to stay there till the King returns. As for your going to Hungary, we are persuaded that Prince Eugene at this time will not entertain any in your circumstances, so we are afraid your going there would be labour lost. Venice is where 'tis most likely you could get service, and even that is uncertain, and besides that service is very indifferent; however, it is more likely to succeed than that of Hungary.

The King has ordered the 50 *louis d'ors* you desire to be remitted you to Turin, for there was no sending them from hence.

Mr. Oglethorpe, I am sure, will do you all the service in his power. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO FATHER GREME.

1716, Sept. 29. Avignon.—I thank you for yours of the 19th received two days ago, and shall be glad to have accounts from time to time of what passes in these parts, or what intelligence you have from Britain. You will easily make shift to pay the postage of what letters you get from thence, and I shall order its repayment once or twice a year or quarterly, which is better on many accounts than to do it by any merchant. One thing you must take great care to guard against, and that is to do or write nothing that may alarm the Government at any time, and particularly now, for, to encourage our friends at home, a great many write stories over which do no good, but a vast deal of hurt. Our business is to lie quiet, till a happy opportunity offer again. The more intelligence you get in a private way and the less news you write over, the better, and of all things little people's going over, pretending to do service with those on the other side, is to be discouraged, for they always do hurt, and our friends complain mightily of it, *e.g.* this Avery you write of. Next, you are to let no man know you keep correspondence with me, and, if I hear that any does, there's an end of it. Calais is as fit a place as you can be in for such affairs, and you will have an opportunity of remarking particularly who comes from and goes to England without being remarked yourself. The King approves of what I have written you. *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF MAR TO ROBERT GORDON.

1716, Sept. 29. Avignon.—I laid yours of the 7th before the King, who is very sensible of your good will and endeavours for his service, and thinks your proposal very reasonable that the ship should go to clear you in the first place of what you advanced, but he would be advised by you whether you think it better she should be immediately disposed of, and what may be got for her, or that she should be let out by you on freight as you propose.

Some of the seamen on board her, I fear, dare not go home, so, if she is sold, 'tis likely they may come on the King for subsistence, which ought to be avoided when he has so many to maintain, and perhaps it could be by the last way.

Pray tell Capt. George I had two of his, but I wonder he says nothing of the packets I sent to go in the ship for Scotland. Since I suppose they were not delivered, they should be returned here the first occasion. *Copy.*

J. MEINARD (SIR J. ERSKINE) to JAMES III.

1716, Sept. 30.—Mr. Brumfield (the Duke of Mar) will certainly tell you I have written now and before all I have to say in relation to what I have ventured to do, as I thought, agreeable to what was designed. I most humbly beg, if through mistake I have failed in anything, you will forgive it, and do me the justice to believe it has been only occasioned by my ignorance.

Having the opportunity of writing by this bearer, and possibly not having such another before I leave this, I could not refuse myself the satisfaction of once more assuring you of my most unalterable resolution of continuing to do all in my power to merit the opinion you had of my sincerity, and on all occasions, when it can tend to your service, to evidence it.

SIR J. ERSKINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 30. Nealan's warehouse (Holland).—At my arrival here yesterday I saw one from Mr. Brumfield (Mar) to Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) of 27 Aug. which put his mind in a little ease with regard to what he had done, and he hoped he would not be mistaken by his friends, and also one from Murphy (Dr. Erskine), expressing most sincere respect and friendship for us both, and I understood he was desirous to have seen me, in order to my advising him in an affair which you know I had most at heart. It gave me true pleasure, but alas it came too late, I not receiving it till yesterday, though dated the 1st. He gave a rendezvous and assurance of my security, and, had I got it in due time, I had myself done what is now only by proxy, but I did what was best according to what I knew at the time, and yet the more, since (by a copy of one I had from Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) at my arrival here which he wrote for my use only, and parts of another he wrote me at the same time which I might communicate to friends in Crowley (England), who sent him) you will see that his going there may be of very good use, and gives me new hopes I think on no bad basis, as well as makes me believe I was pretty right in my guesses when at Lilly (Lübeck) and Dally's (Hamburg) and also some ground to believe I have not mistaken my man, Howard's (the Prince of Hesse's) friend. You will see by what I wrote a fortnight ago to a certain Marquis, though by accidents it will, I believe, come no sooner to him than this will do to you, what Meinard had done in relation to Howard's friend (who knew

nothing of Meinard having any message), and what in consequence he also did as to Hindon, and by the following letter from Hindon to me for my own use only, what has been its effect:—

Mr. Copper (Copenhagen). 22 Sept.—I have been here but two days. Immediately after my coming I saw your friend, Murphy, who has for Brumfield and Meinard all the respect and friendship you can desire. I can tell you with great pleasure that Davys (the Czar) and he both have all the desire in the world to do the utmost services to Truman (James), and that with great reason they have such bad impressions of Haly (King George) that they heartily wish him at the d[evi]l. You will be surprised to find such sentiments in these gentlemen, of whom you were in real doubt when we parted, but Murphy assures me that, were Davys as near Mr. Woods (Scotland) as he is to some other gentlemen's houses, he would immediately give Mr. Mansfield's son (James) everything he can want, to oblige Mr. Crafton's (the Prince of Wales') father to pay him the 15s. he owes him. *Enfin*, could but Whitford (King of Sweden) be brought to any reason the affair you have so much at heart were done, but he is obstinate and will not hearken. His adversary wants to make an agreement, but he is obstinate and holds at terms which cannot do. By what I now tell you, you may see our friends have good and great reason to hope from this side, if Mr. Bufcoat (Sweden) could be anyways reasonable, who for this season is in no danger of what has made such a noise, because Davys is absolutely resolved not to allow it. To be short (removing that only obstacle) all would be as you could wish in the affair you know of.

In another letter above mentioned, for other people's use, he tells me Murphy is in all the prosperity Davys can make him, and had, before he saw him, procured Davys' promise to end Meinard's affair with Haly, in case the present method should fail, for Davys is still seemingly well with Haly, and adds that that day Davys dined with Murphy because it was Murphy's birthday, and says "I'm received with the utmost civility by everybody on my friend, the privy counsellor's, account."*

You'll see by these our friend M[urph]y's will is great and his power not despicable, and, as to the obstacle, I have great hopes it may be removed, at least good help afforded from Howard's trustee's means, whose arrival could not have had any effect, when these were written, at least it could not have come to their knowledge. But, if what I heard yesterday be true, of Mr. Maddin's (the treaty) having again made a correspondence between Franklin (the Regent) and Haly (*i.e.* a treaty having been made or perhaps being in making between the Regent and King George), which you may be sure will be, considering all circumstances, at Whitford's expense, he is the maddest of men if he does not accept of Davys' terms at any rate, and I had it from one whom Andro (Lord Albemarle) told with his own mouth within these few days, Mr. Simson (Avignon) must be left, and Mr. Sims (France) would not be allowed as azyle to any Briton, and Mardyke, &c., for, since Mr. Herford (Cadogan) came to

* This, "for other people's use," letter is printed in the *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society*, Vol. II., p. 418.

Sanders (Flanders), that affair was again begun and very far advanced. I shall take care Mr. Dempster (Westcombe) be very soon informed of what regards his part in it, having sent for that person, who, you said, would make me acquainted with Mr. Hooker (Jerningham), and I reckon Mr. Gardiner (Görtz) by his means shall know so much too. I have told you all I know at present, nor will I be so assuming as to make any proposals to those who know so very much better what resolutions to take, but I wrote the kindest, and with a view to be the usefulest letter I was capable of to Murphy and another to Hindon entreating him not to leave him till I desire, with which I'm sure he'll comply, and shall by next post send 60, 29, 46 (k, e, y), by which you may write to Hindon, as to some few things which in haste I concerted with him, and I shall send him a copy in his own language, and take care it be securely forwarded to him in case I leave this, but in the meantime enclose yours in one to me a blank cover only, and, if I go, I shall lay down a secure way of sending it immediately to him. By letters from Doyle (Charles Erskine), (who is now at Langhorn (London), and Nash (Campbell of Monzie), Meinard knew yesterday that Haly had agreed to his affair, and Meinard at the same time got one from Slingsby (Lord Townshend) telling, that, since by the one he had from him he knew his resolution of agreeing to the condition required of him, viz., the full discovery of the place of the bonny-wally (which Meinard believes they may do with him), he shall next post send him a pass to go to Crowley or Woods with his goods and effects, to be signed by Crafton too, but that fine thing was in earnest so changed, that, though he discover, or they find the place, there's no probability of great things soon. But Meinard is in no small doubt if he'll use it, because he fancies they have a mind to delay to pass the matter, till they know more of the value, and if he will be ingenuous, though, if all were ended, they needed not fear that. However, he will not be positive till he see Doyle, who will certainly come to him, if it pass not immediately, since by even that his person is most secure, and, if he should be obliged to give it over and return, perhaps he may find his doing so useful another way. If you write immediately, it hardly can fail to find him here, for, if possible, he'll delay it, for that very end.

After I had made all ready to go by this night's post, Sir H. P[aterso]n arrived, and having told him I wanted a person to send who would not be missed, he mentioned the bearer, Mr. D[ougla]s, and I am so desirous that this be securely and soon conveyed, that I immediately resolved on his going, with great pleasure bestowing the expense of his journey, and resolve (if I possibly can, without giving Crafton and his folks ground to suspect my stay may be on some such account) to delay my going, if I find it fit for me to go, till I may hear, in case you have from yourself or Truman anything to say, and in particular directions about the papers, and I entreat to hear if in anything you think I can be useful to Truman in Mr. Woods, where it's designed I should go straight, nor will you doubt my willingness as to particulars that may relate to Brumfield.

It is impossible to write all the little circumstances I have learnt, which may be useful, according to the different shapes business may take, which perhaps may be very wide of whatever was formerly in view, nor can I at present think how to supply it, but, though I neither expected to be advised in or acquainted with resolutions, yet, if one were once firmly formed, and I may know it without danger to the affair, I shall not fail to signify what I know of the persons and places I have lately seen that may be useful to forward the scheme.

Were it not possible (since a peace will not easily be ended without time, and perhaps Haly's being concerned in it and having advantage by it) to endeavour a truce for some time 'twixt Davys and Whitford, who might both join to put Truman in condition immediately thereafter to be their mediator and arbiter? Forgive my offering any opinion, but my zeal makes me sometimes exceed bounds, though I cannot say it is entirely a new thought to me.

I have taken the liberty to write to Truman, which I hope he will not be angry with me for, and, though it be not in the terms it should, because, notwithstanding the bearer's fidelity, accidents may happen, yet I take it for granted it's understood what ought to be there is really meant.

I almost forgot to tell you I had one also at my arrival here from one Brown who travelled with Mr. Murray when they knew John Tod, saying he was glad it was in his power to do me a piece of service of very great importance, but could neither sign his name nor tell the affair till meeting, and bade me ask Mr. Murray if I might not trust him, when he said it neither regarded politics, nor was he laying snares for me, but, if I would come to Mr. Asfeld's (Paris), I should there to my satisfaction and advantage hear from him. By the name of John Tod I to-day thanked him for the effects of our old acquaintance, and that he would by others ere now know that I could not comply with his desire, but, if he thought by change of air, &c., he could now venture further to explain that matter, he might freely write by a direction I gave him. So you see I'm keeping unwarrantable correspondence, but I'm in no fear of being mistaken on that head. You will easily guess what he meant, but I did not think it right to do more than what I've told you. It would be a great satisfaction to me to know at least that my actions have not offended. I'm a little surprised the 27 Aug. should be the latest I have from you.

Before D[ougla]'s could be got, Mr. Hooker came, who tells you his opinion of Maddin, Haly and Franklin himself. Brumfield's brother-in-law (Sir H. Paterson) dispatches the bearer as from himself, so he knows nothing of my writing. I have given him the letters and D[ougla]'s *viaticum*. I have provided Hindon with what tools (money) he may need.

At Daly's I heard a thing, though very improbable, yet with such circumstances that it's right for Truman to be on his guard: That Foster's (the Emperor's) ministers were very sorry, when they heard of Mr. 38, 18, 85, 86, 36 (Booth) being dead in

Newgate, for that he and Col. 12, 85, 18, 60, 29, 81 (Hooker) were the persons who gave them the best information of what concerned Mr. Truman. It was Mr. Burnet's old friend in this town who told me of Andro, Spezzo' Forrex' (?) brother. *Enclosed,*

SIR J. ERSKINE to the MARQUIS DE VILLEFRANCHE
(the DUKE OF MAR).

[1716, Sept. 15.]—I sent you, my dear Marquis, last post a confused account of a letter pretended to be lately found, which they say was originally in Greek, but I send it you in English.

L o n g h o r n 17[-28] *A u g u s t*
71, 18, 20, 44, 36, 85, 82, 16 (London) m, 50, 89, 33, 67, 81, 86
Nash (Campbell of Monzie) supposed to be predecessor of the Governor of the Bath, to *Murphy* (Dr. Erskine) greeting. You will no doubt have heard of your friend's being involved in Mr. Woods' (Scotland's) misfortune. He went, as we generally believe here, to Mr. Sims (France) and an incident with regard to him has lately happened, which, if well improved, may in some measure retrieve him. One lately come from a swallow's nest (Scotland), says that there is near and in your friend's possession a very fine garden (mine), with much the best fruit ever was in that country, of which he showed a few. This naturally bred an inclination in a certain set of folk to enquire what was in the matter. Some time was lost in thinking of proper persons to be sent, and, when these were thought of difficulties arose about the mumples. The oracle of Delphos was enquired at, but, though he spoke very plain, the answer was not agreeable to the belief people were possessed of here on that subject, and I'm told other oracles, though not so much esteemed, gave different answers. The use your acquaintances made of this was to propose that all differences be made up betwixt *Haly* (King George) and your friend, because he best knew the access to the garden and all things relating to the fruit, and, since *Crafton's* (the Prince of Wales') father pretended to have right to it, let it be fairly debated. If he carried it, there was an end of an old song, and it was likelier he should carry it against him than Mr. Trotter (the House of Commons), who would start up in his place, if *Haly* and he do not agree, and, if your friend had right to it or any part of it, *Haly* should be umpire as to any difficulties or controversy could arise on that head, by which he had at least a very favourable judge, and would get advantages he could not otherwise expect.

Slingsby (Townshend) was convinced, and spoke to *Crafton*, who agreed to it, and four days ago notice was given to papa (King George) to send a letter of attorney to pass the agreement, and *Crafton* allowed your acquaintances to write to your friend to leave Mr. Sims, but in the meantime the garden-hunters (Commissioners about the mine), who were once ordered to enquire into the matter, are become impatient, and want to be gone to make the search. I apprehend some danger in this, for, if they find nothing, it may much slacken the inclination of

agreeing, and scruples may be started, if they stumble upon anything valuable, why Slingsby &c. should not go on, lest they may exceedingly offend Mr. Trotter, who is exceedingly zealous to have all such fruit go towards another use.

Crafton has allowed Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) to find our friend and deliver him the letter I am allowed to write, and if it be necessary to send him to Prescot (Hanover) or anywhere else, it's good you have him with you, for he can tell you more of that affair and your friends here than I can write. Slingsby apprehends no difficulty or delay of the letter of attorney, but, if it proves otherwise, you'll no doubt think of all the proper expedients to remove them, and to prevail with your friend to agree to the gentle terms proposed, and I apprehend no other, because no more were mentioned when Slingsby read the epistle Hindon carries.

Pasquin, I am told, asks those questions which it's hoped a second edition must clear, unless they publish Hindon's epistle too.

1. Has Haly power to dispose of the whole fruit of the garden (produce of the mine)? Unless it be restricted to some proportion, Murphy's friend may expect little.

2. What can he mean by apprehending no other terms?

n o o a t h s

perhaps 16, 18, 85, 72, 64, 12, 65. If he is not assured of that, he'll not leave Sims (France) unless it be to go to Nealan (Holland) Whitford (King of Sweden) or Sanders (Flanders).

3. Does not the words prevail with your friend to agree bring something of doubt and is stumbling?

m u m t(p) l e s

These figures are also added 93, 89, 17, 86, 71, 32, 65 =

l a w s a b o u t m i n e s

10, 50, 67, 81 72, 48, 18, 89, 64 17, 37, 20, 32, 65.

D e l p h o s D a l r y m p l e

30, 32, 10, 87, 12, 85, 65 = 23, 72, 71, 63, 46, 17, 87, 10, 29.

h i n d o n S^r H. S t i r l i n g

12, 37, 16, 30, 18, 20 = 81⁸² 12 65, 86, 13, 63, 71, 37, 16, 33.

If you make any sense of all this, it's more than many can do.

Deliver the enclosed to Mr. Brumfield (Mar).^o

SIR J. ERSKINE to the DUKE OF MAR.

S t o e r e o n E l b e

1716, Sept. 15.—81, 86, 18, 29, 63, 32, 85, 16, 32, 71, 38, 29

When my friend Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) wrote me last, he was confined so many days in a nasty little village, where he sees hundreds everlastingly smoking and swallowing very bad beer and brandy, whom he understands not nor they him, "all kept as well as he about 40 English miles N.W. of Mr. Daly's (Hamburg) by bad weather and contrary wind, and he, who would be in the utmost concern, if anything he has done since

* The original letter, of which the above is "a confused account," is printed in the *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society*, Vol. II., p. 414.

he left Mr. Truman (James) should have displeased him, has some splenetic minutes, in which he fears it may be so, for, says he, I must be thought rash, if not assuming, to have designed to deliver a message without writing first, when I was bid to wait a return before attempting it. And then on the first accounts he gets of some little affairs of his own, he changes his mind, it then became difficult, hardly could be done at all, and at the same time, gives himself such airs of concern, as if forsooth his doing or not doing anything were of importance to the other. And last of all leaves Mr. Daly without either waiting advice, or giving any other solid reason save his own affairs, which (in comparison to his friend's) he would have us believe he undervalued.

Thus in his dumpish moods he makes his own process, but he says he hopes I will not believe it. And, when not very deep in the spleen, he hopes the other will not believe it either and then add[s] his reasons; for, as to the resolution of deviating a little from the method proposed as to the message, Mr. Flin (Gen. Hamilton), says he, was set so great a distance from his friend that months must have been lost ere I could ha' got his determination, and, tho' I might by this time probably have got an occasion of going myself from Lilly's (Lübeck), yet, if I had caused write to any about Mr. Whitford (King of Sweden), I must have lost as much time before I could hear, because no answer could come directly (as I was told) to that place, and the good hopes he saw Mr. Brumfield (Mar) seemed to have by his first two letters, confirmed him in the resolution which he had a strong tendency before to have taken. But, before the time came that he could put it in execution, he got one of the 6th and another of the 7th August telling of Mr. Benfield's (Sparre) cold answer, and of Brumfield's having much less hopes than formerly, and at the same time Meinard heard of Darys (the Czar) being come to Mirry's (Mecklenburg) and thereby was in hopes to have seen Murphy (Dr. Erskine) which he reckoned one way or other might be useful, tho' as to his own matters all thought was out of doors. These put him in great doubt what he ought to do, in case he had got an occasion of going, in that time, as he then wrote to Brumfield. Darys was in such a remote place of Mirry's and stayed so short a while, hopping like a flea on a blanket, that he could not catch that opportunity either.

But within two days, and ere he knew anything certain of Darys, he gets account (much contrary to his expectation) of Mr. Crafter's (the Prince of Wales') offer to him, which, tho' he did not then fully understand, yet put him still in more doubts for the reasons he wrote then perhaps a little confusedly, but by what he has since wrote, I hope you'll fully understand. Nor did the concern he was then in proceed from any belief that what he was capable to do could be of the least importance in the matter, no, God forbid any he wrote to, or who saw what he wrote should have any such thought. But he being upon the place and informed what to do, and the influence his former

acquaintance might probably have with Murphy in case Maddin (treaty) Whitford and Davys was thought in earnest of, which he saw now Brunfield thought absolutely needful, were the things which made him afraid, that he might on the one hand by an untimous leaving that affair perhaps neglect to do what might have been of use, or on the other without any good reason lose an occasion not to be regained, in an affair which had at least a possibility of doing service to more than one.

And to the leaving Lilly's and Dally, besides other reasons, he says he wrote one to you formerly and told that, at the same time he got by Hindon (Sir H. Stirling) the explanation of what he had heard of before, he got one from Mr. Broomer (Dillon) telling him that it was of the last consequence that he should not make any one step in that affair. Which made his stay there, since he could not accept of that first occasion, entirely useless, except as to what he could get as well executed by Hindon's, and in his present circumstances with less suspicion. And he assures me he and all concerned may heartily confide in him.

But to explain that matter you must know that Meinard, having after a good many days' acquaintance with old Howard's (Prince of Hesse's) trustee, found he was in all respects, quality, confidence, &c., one which might be of extraordinary use, had made such court to him, that he got a little of his favour, and, after many discourses, he told Meinard plainly that Davys' folks did themselves a great injury in stopping him, for, if they knew how much he would endeavour, and perhaps could forward, what they said their master and they so earnestly desired, they would not do it: Meinard was pleased to think that one whom he thought he had been instrumental in convincing of Whitford's interest in that point was sent with the very intent he could have wished in that matter, but, having easily perceived that his new friend suspected *Cujum pecus fuit*, was in great doubt whether to say any thing, lest he might be imposing on him and wanted to be informed. But, when a great many things and days after that had past, particularly as to matters 'twixt old Howard and Haly (King George) (whether justly or not I cannot say) Meinard did believe him in good earnest, and that Haly (for that was his fear), had no concern in the matter at all of his design. Meinard then told him, provided Mr. Mansfield's son (James) was to find his account in such an accommodation, he would endeavour to lend a helping hand, but, if he did not see that person a profiter by it, he would ha' nothing to do in it. The person was very surprised that he should say so, but he entreated him to be in no pain about that, provided he could at any time let Meinard know that he could succeed in his attempts to bring Whitford to think of Maddin (of which this gentleman was in no little doubt), and, upon being able to convince him that service could be done him in that matter, he should then let him see the way how and convince him he was worthy of the confidence he seemed to repose in him. So, to be short, after some mutual promises

and explications, a way was laid down to let Meinard know if any thing, or what, could be expected, and on the other hand Meinard promised to prepare matters so as to be able to fulfil his promise in case the condition was to be granted. He added without any prompting that he heartily believed Mr. Whitford well inclined, but believed, unless either what he wished went on, or that Frankling (the Regent) did in earnest underhand give way to it, he could not do anything effectually, to which Meinard made no answer. Now, when Hindon came who had a very good pretext of going to visit Murphy, Meinard considering what had past before resolved to get him to go, which he frankly undertook. Meinard provided him with arguments to bring Murphy to our mind in case the condition was offered, or at least that he might be perfectly able to understand whether we might expect it from him or not, and at the same time gave such cautions as at least no harm should be done by his going, and ordered matters so as what was to have come from that airth to Meinard was to be sent to him, which nobody but himself could understand. Meinard thought his going there the more necessary that he had at that very time, pretty good advice of offers being already made by another to Murphy providing he would act quite a different part, and you know of one sent to enforce the arguments, so that either for prevention or at least for discovery it's good he be once there. If by any such accidental stroke, Meinard's acquaintance with Daly or Lilly happen yet to be any way useful he will be mightily pleased."

Sept. 30. Amsterdam.—Though what is writ on the enclosed may seem most useless, yet, not having time to separate the corn from the chaff, you must take all as it is, for a reason you shall know in due time. After staying in that nasty place three days more I was brought to a worse, part of the D[uch]y of Bremen, where you'll believe I stayed with pleasure, and after three days there came to sea, and was put back to the river by a storm, where I took the pet, and would not go ashore again, and in two days more set to sea again and in 36 hours had three horrid storms, expecting a hundred times to have gone to pot. I at last got ashore on land belonging to Groningen, where I made my skipper a low bow, and by night and day, traek and wind schuits came here.

Meinard (Sir J. Erskine) reckons that he explained clearly enough what he meant by his being in concern as to a certain man's approbation, not that he feared the acceptance would displease, but, in case he still thought fit to order him to prosecute the other, he was very willing, though he could not do both, at least in the way that was desired. You cannot imagine how little intercourse there is 'twixt Daly (Hamburg) and Prescoat (Hanover), which was so vexing to Meinard, that, had he stayed there, he was resolved to send one to Prescoat, to procure their better acquaintance and correspondence, which yet he can do, if thought needful, who will faithfully at least communicate what's done and said. Meinard's new friend told him old Howard's (Prince of Hesse) was asked to make a visit to Prescot, but he

doubted of his going. You know the match I wrote of formerly with the clergyman (Bishop of Osnaburg) was one part of the design, and perhaps a view to engage them in what I was afraid of.

This was writ on what was designed the cover of this at first, but finding no certain occasion of posts, and every minute thinking to come away it came here with myself.

T. OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 30.—I have been stag hunting with Prince Carignan, which is the reason I was so long in receiving yours of the 13th. The ship the King bought in England is not yet arrived. When Mr. Paterson comes, I will do all in my power to serve him. The King is come from Savoy, where he has taken off the capitation tax, they paying him a ready sum of money. I was with him yesterday, and carried Lord George [Murray] with me. I suppose he will acquaint you with the kind reception he met with. The accommodation between this King and the Pope I take to be at a greater distance than ever, the King having sent dragoons and the grenadiers of the Guard unto the Pope's patrimony near Ciste[rna?] [for] exterminating the banditti in those parts. They are to remain there till they are all delivered up at the expense of the community. We have no news of the Turks.
Torn.

COL. J. PARKER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 30. Hotel de Mouy, Rue Dauphin.—I have great enemies, have suffered very much but never was acquainted with any crime. I pressed Mr. Dicconson for a bagatelle to retire from my debts, till the pension were paid, and was positively refused. I fear I must by necessity throw myself naked into the arms of a merciless enemy, if his Majesty do not protect me. At least it cannot be attributed as my fault, that I could not starve. I never quitted the King, submitted to death rather than deny him, afterwards returned to England, twice sacrificed my pretensions in France, and now to be forced as I am from the King is what will not sound well in history.

COL. J. PARKER to JAMES III.

[1716, Sept.?]—Your uncle, King Charles II., considered me for the services of several of my family in King Charles I.'s army, and, when I was grown up, I had recompense on their account, and your father continued to me all marks of his affection. I am necessitated to let your Majesty know my deplorable condition. No pension has been paid me these 4 years from the Court of France and but 50 *livres* a month which I received from St. Germain, near two years which Mr. Dicconson has no more orders for. I have acquainted the Duke of Mar more particularly. I have sacrificed my all in the service of the Crown, the flower of my age in your father's service, and now endeavour to give evidence to your Majesty that I dedicate my remainder to the same duty.

WILLIAM WAUCHOP to JAMES III.

1716, Sept. 30. Memorial.—I came to Paris 4 May, 1715, to 'serve your Majesty, but, no occasion then offering, after six months' stay there Brigadier Wauchop offered if I went to Spain to provide for me in his regiment, as Brigadier Link likewise promised to do, but the prospect then appearing that your subjects would soon have an opportunity at home of exerting their zeal for your service made me lay aside such thoughts, and, after staying a fortnight for Mr. James Murray, Viscount Stormont's son, who told me at last he could not go without Lord Bolingbroke's special order, as is known to the Duke of Ormonde, Dr. Leslie and Mr. Cameron, Lochiel's brother, I went away in October, to join Lord Kenmure, to whom I was related by my mother, a Gordon.

I had a letter from Mr. Cameron to Mr. Arbuthnot to dispatch me for Scotland or England, and, there being no ship for Scotland, I was recommended by Arbuthnot on board an English ship for Rye. At London I went to a Capt. Smith whose direction I had from himself at Paris, where I believed him to be an honest man entirely in your interest, as he was believed to be by the Duke of Ormonde, Dr. Leslie, and Mr. Cameron, who came to see this captain where he lodged with a Mistress Roche, in whose company he came from England, and who introduced him to the Duke of Ormonde and Dr. Leslie. The said captain, after a great many protestations and caresses, told me he had impatiently expected me, that he had engaged 90 men and a sergeant of the Guards, which he paid for some months past, and that he had 500 more men in the country, and that we should both go off the next Monday. He also asked if the Duke of Ormonde was come over for England. I told him he was not, but that he would be there very soon. Smith pretending an extraordinary care for my safety would not let me take lodgings for myself, but provided one at a friend of his. After supping together, he told me he would see me in the morning to concert our affairs together for our intended march to Lancaster on Monday, but, instead of coming himself, he sent two messengers and constables with orders to break open my doors, and I was put into close confinement, where I remained 10 months under daily apprehension of being tried for my life, as I was threatened by Lord Townshend, who at three several examinations gave me very harsh foul language. By means of a friend I wrote to Mr. James Murray, then in Newgate, not to own anything of his ever having known or seen me, the greatest part of my examination being about the Duke of Ormonde, Lord Bolingbroke, the said Mr. Murray, and other gentlemen at Paris, to all whose persons, actions and designs, I declared myself a thorough stranger, which excited Lord Townshend in a great passion to tell me 'twas not true, that he was well informed of the contrary by persons intimately acquainted with me at Paris, and that, if I would not make a satisfactory discovery of what I knew, I should undergo the utmost severity of the law. Mr. Murray returned a most kind answer, which he desired me to burn, as he had done my letter, and sent me other proofs of his kindness.

In the house where I was concealed Mr. Howel and Mr. Orme, both Dr. Leslie's acquaintance, came to see me, and asked if I had known in France a Capt. Ivory (Avery) or had heard anything of his character, and on my saying truly I knew nothing of him, they told me he had imposed on several of your friends by pretending to come from your Majesty and the Queen Mother to raise 50,000*l.* among your friends to buy arms and other necessaries for your service, the said gentlemen assuring me and desiring me to tell your Majesty and the Queen that, if any person entrusted by your Majesties and having your signed credentials should appear, a greater sum would be got in less than a month for the said purpose. They then proposed that I should deliver a letter from them to the Queen, and two to Dr. Leslie. I answered that, if doing so could be any way important to the King's affairs, I knew no danger but I was willing to expose myself to, and, after discharging that trust, I am now most heartily willing and ready to return in disguise, and will, if I live, bring an exact account of what money may be got to be disposed of for your service.

These gentlemen desired me to acquaint her Majesty, as I have done, that a Madame Mouchet, who pretends to be friend or wife to Mr. John Mackintosh, informs Lord Townshend of every little trifle she can learn from these parts, and that the gentleman who concealed Mackintosh and his brother in his house, and took so much care to send them safe away, was, notwithstanding his extraordinary civility to her on their account, threatened by her three weeks after their departure, that, unless he gave her a piece of money, she would inform against him, to avoid which he was obliged to open his purse. They desire accordingly that hereafter there should be no correspondence between any of your friends and this dangerous woman, and also that your Majesties be informed that a clergyman, pretending to be of the Church of England, offered himself to Lord Townshend to come over and be his spy in these parts, and that, though they believed Dr. Taylor, who formerly was at St. Germain's, and is now lately come to France, was very incapable of any such baseness, yet he could not be dissuaded by his brethren from keeping correspondence with a Dr. Bromfield, of whose pernicious principles and practices, very prejudicial to your interest, they were very sure of.

The said Mistress Roche keeps close correspondence with the said Capt. Smith these 14 months she is in Paris under pretence of selling pictures. Neither your Majesty nor the Duke of Ormonde has made a step in the late design, but she gave an early account thereof to the said captain, which course she continues as far as her intelligence can reach, and 'tis to be presumed she is sufficiently supplied with money for the purpose. She has endeavoured to give the Church of England men a notion of your having an aversion for them, and for instance exemplified the case of Dr. Leslie, the only Church of England clergyman now about you, actually starving, and for whom on that account she begged a collection should be made, all which lies were designed to cast a reflection on your Majesty. *On a scrap of paper in another hand,*

Lord Townshend's housekeeper informed her nephew that the G[overnmen]t intended to send over a clergyman as a spy (it's presumed she might overhear some great person). I wish it be not the person suspected, Dr. B[romfiel]d's friend.

HENRY DOUGLAS to a LADY AT ST. GERMAINS.

1716, Sept. Dunkirk.—Thanking her ladyship for her extraordinary favours to him at Chaillot.—I have learned to-day from a gentleman just landed from England as follows, which please acquaint her Majesty with. There are four villains, one Burell, a person of an ill aspect, about 5ft. 10 inches high, of a sallow, muddy complexion ; his comrade, one Harrison, of a low stature, thin bodied, of a pale melancholy complexion ; and two others he cannot describe. The assassination is designed to be prosecuted with a bow and not fire-arms, the first person being an expert archer, if ever they have an opportunity for their traitorous designs. It will attempted at night. The arrow is to be poisoned. These villains, to prevent suspicion, have entered themselves on board the *Victor*, built by the Princess Anne's consent for the King of Sicily's service. They design to make their way through Italy to Avignon, toward which quarter it is wished his Majesty will have regard. The ship is sailed some time since from England. I take the gentleman that informs me to be a loyal person and I believe your ladyship will hear further of him.

Postscript.—The disturbance in England is very great and the people repine very much. They are perfectly in a great confusion amongst themselves. The Elector of Hanover has sent for another million of money. *Noted*, as received at Avignon, 5 Oct.

CHARLES FORBES to JOHN PATERSON.

[1716, Sept.]—I was not a little surprised to find by yours of the 2nd current you had received none from me. I would have been very much wanting in my duty to his Grace had I not wrote to him on my coming to this side the water, but how those letters miscarried I cannot understand. Both Boysack and Dudwick know I wrote you from Hamburg, the week after my arrival. I judged the reason I had not an answer was that perhaps I had given offence in a memorial I gave the Marquis de Croissy anent our affair, of which I sent his Grace a copy with an account of the motives that induced me thereto. If this has likewise miscarried, the devil must be in the matter. I likewise communicated my mind to Dudwick to acquaint you therewith, since he was positive to go to Avignon when we parted. I take your writing me as the part of a true comrade, but as to what you mean by that paragraph in yours (to say no worse of it) I do not understand, only I am satisfied I have done nothing I believed to be dishonourable or unjust, nor is there any action of my life that I cannot stand a jury of comrades for.

If, after the perusal of the enclosed, an exact copy of what I wrote you from Hamburg, you think I have been guilty of what the world may reproach me, I shall yield to your better judgement, tho' not from conviction of any crime I have been guilty of, nor do I doubt but after matters are canvassed others will think as I do, and I believe you may find a better account of the money you left with me than, it seems, you expected, or had good reason to expect as matters then went.

I again tell you that if you have occasion for arms, ammunition or ships, I can send them from this to any part of Britain with as little noise as you can do from any place. If you had use for seven or eight good large ships, fit to transport 300 men each, I can get them here to come to any part of France or Spain and ship them for our country without letting any know of it but one De Ruiter and one other merchant, who are both Roman Catholics and masters of owners of a dozen good ships, and, though I say it, I may be as useful here as some others, and am as willing to run all risks as ever. I never was wanting to serve his Grace and obey his commands, though I cannot fawn or flatter him or any other man, and, if he had thought to have been freer with me than he was, I believe it should no ways have been prejudicial to him. *Endorsed*, "Received at Avignon, 9 Oct., 1716." *Enclosed*,

CHARLES FORBES to JOHN PATERSON.

I always believed thee to be a good kind comrade and nothing could have been so convincing a proof of thy friendship as thy not taking leave of me when thou left the land. Yet I doubt whether it was thy inclination to have parted thus abruptly, or my good chance that kept me out of the way at so dismal an hour. My conviction that the purse thou left me belonged to his Grace and not to the public oft made me attribute our parting to chance, yet my own necessity obliged me to use it for my own safety in a good sense, and I think it better to apologize to his Grace than either let my wife want or myself be hanged.

I came with the army to Aberdeen, and there found every man was to take a separate course and give up the cause. None who had any of the public money would give any of it, save Will. Erskine and Robert Freebairn. I knew what I had was not belonging to the public, because my name was not on the list Gen. Gordon had. I asked Will., my Lordship's servant, to stay with me or Will. Erskine, and he should have no occasion to fear, till we should get him safe to the Duke, but he was positive to go with Tinmouth, who would not be persuaded but he would get off at Peterhead. Then I spoke to Will. Erskine, to see if he would as a friend secure my Lordship's baggage, till we should get an opportunity to send them to him, but he would not meddle. All the servants took their orders from Da[vid] E[rs]kine, so I meddled no more with any of them, only I asked David, when he and Will. were going away, to order the groom to give me the d[apple] gray horse, which he did, and

this horse without a saddle was all I had ever had that belonged to his Lordship. Barchly ran away with the little bay, Da[vid] having disposed of the rest. Every one took a separate method for their own preservation, and endeavoured to be as useful to their friends as they could, nor did I want my share. I lent about 50 guineas to different people, from whom I took receipts, which money will be good. Then I put the horse in a friend's hand to be kept for a year, where he is safe to this day. Some time after Gen. Gordon sent down one Ogilvie to cause his lady to try to send up 3 or 400 bolls of meal to Glengarry's country, and John Hamilton sent for me, to get this put in practice, which I undertook, notwithstanding the hazard, and I believe ye are not ignorant, that, had I been taken, I stood a good lay for the gallows. This I wrote to Gen. Gordon, and caused my nephew, Carnousie's son, to buy up the victual, and lent him 100 guineas for that end, because he was not engaged in our cause. After that I heard Glengarry had surrendered, so my best way was to get out of the country, and not expose myself any longer to no purpose.

My state for some time resembled a ship at sea, after the hurricane was over. If I was permitted to careen and recruit in some calm and serene creek, the little interval of ease was but of short duration. The storms raised by my evil stars blew hard upon me, and I was forced to hoist and weigh with double diligence lest I had incurred a wreck, and so toss on the billows of chance in a perpetual sea of uncertainties. The continual dissolution of my microcosm, wherewith I was threatened, made me glad to get rid of a country where all honour, humanity and virtue was looked on as folly and madness, and I am persuaded I will find more moral virtue practised among the heathens, and see less cruelty among the savages of the Lybian dens, than among the atheistical rulers of that unhappy nation. Such thoughts made me come off with about 40 guineas in my pocket, my nephew having laid out 100 on victual he could not get sold till the harvest without losing by it, so you may acquaint my lord that, as soon as he sells the victual, 100 guineas of his money will be good, with honest men's receipts for 50, and the rest I have made free with, till I get some of my own effects to reimburse him. You will see by what I have written the Duke, that, as my countrymen and kinsmen, being his own vassals, were the first who joined the standard, it should be his Grace's fault we were not so again, upon the first good opportunity, which I pray may be sooner than we can reasonably expect.

If I get no encouragement from France I resolve to go to Prussia to a general of my own name there, only I hate to fight against the Swedes. Be so generous as to send me your advice what to do.

ACCOUNT.

[1716, Sept.]—Of the payments for postage of letters, &c., for Sir J. Erskine from June to 14 Sept., amounting to 33 livres, 4 sols.

ACCOUNT.

1716, Sept.—Account of the same postages and also for those of Mr. Bagnal, and of the present day, 1 Sept., amounting to 58 *livres*, 3 *sols* in all.

JOHN PATERSON with WILLIAM GORDON.

[1716, Sept.]—Accounts showing that he received by Barrowfield 1,200, by Bishopton 1,000, by Gen. Gordon 2,000, and by Ezekiel Hamilton 56, in all 4,266 *livres*, and that he had paid to various persons 4,115 *livres*, 2 *sols*, leaving a balance of 140 *livres*, 18 *sols*. Among them appear the payments to W. Fraser and Alexander Maitland, calendared *ante*, pp. 469, 470. *Two copies with some differences.*

WARRANT.

[1716, Sept. ?]—From his Royal Highness, the Prince Guardian of the Kingdom, for a gift under the Privy Seal in Scotland to Simon, Lord Lovat, in consideration of his great services, of the escheat of all the goods and also of the life-rent escheat of Alexander McKenzie of Fraserdale fallen into his Majesty's hands by the sentence given by the Lord Justice Clerk and the Commissioners of Justiciary against the said McKenzie on 13 Oct. last, 1715, for his contempt in not compearing on that day, conform to an Act intituled an Act for encouraging all vassals landlords and tenants who shall continue in their duty most loyally to his Majesty, and also for a gift to the said Lord Lovat of the fine of 500*l.* sterling imposed on the said McKenzie by the said sentence. (The date must be between 9 July, the day of King George's leaving England, and 13 Oct., 1716, but no such warrant is to be found in the Scotch Warrant Book for that period.) *Copy.*

 ADDENDA.

The DUKE OF MAR to LORD KILSYTH.

1716, June 16. Avignon.—I had this morning yours of the 6th by Mr. Erskine, which I read to the King. Before this you will have seen the copy of what I wrote to Lord Southesk, who at the writing of it was the only one of you come to Paris, and which was designed for you all, but by an accident it was not delivered to him when there and was returned to me. We expected on that letter that you and the other lords would have immediately set out for this, which was the reason I did not write particularly to you and Lord Tullibardine.

I suppose you have waited on the Queen ere now and received her commands. The King thinks you will come off before this reaches Paris, and you may expect here all the welcome a gracious Prince can give you in the unlucky way his stars have placed him.

I beg you to give my most humble service to the Marquis of Tullibardine, if still with you, who is longed for here, and there's a lady who has taken an affection to his name and was very fond of Lord George on that account whom she calls Tullibardino. Poor Lord George has not been well almost ever since he came and has been physicking, by which he is now better.

(Concerning the King's inability to provide for those who have suffered in his cause and his endeavours to procure them employment in foreign service as in the letter to Lord Southesk calendared *ante*, p. 163.)

I have written by the King's commands to Mr. Dicconson again about those who are in and about Paris. The Queen will do all in her power, I am sure, but she has little for herself and the King in comparison to the occasions they have for it, and it will go but a short way amongst so many that are come over and daily coming. Lauther and Lestrange and some others I have mentioned in particular to him, and, as those who left the other army and came to us deserve in a special manner to be regarded, so they may be sure all care will be had of them that's in the King's or Queen's power.

I had a letter from honest Cassius, which I would have answered to himself had I not been writing to you. I have wrote of him to Mr. Dicconson, which is all I can do. My humble service to him and Major Cockburn.

I do not know if you have heard of H. Maule and Tom Bruce being in Holland, but what course they are taking I know not, for I have heard from none of them. Clephan, I suppose, will be with you at Paris before this, who perhaps will be able to tell you more of them and our other friends there. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pages. *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to W. DICCONSON.

1716, June 30. Chaillot.—“I have a letter from the King in which he orders 1,000 *livres* to be given to Mr. Buttler (he calls him Dick Butler) that came som time ago from Avignon. It is for som secret service, that the King makes the D[uke] of Ormond writt to him about. Pray lett him have it as soon as you can. I send you a box full of papers which the King desires to have; pray send it him with the books. I have just now this petition from Mrs. Brown. If you can spare 100 *livres* lett her have it, tho' it will go but a little way in her great wants. I will gett som masses sayd for the soul of her poor husband. I suppos you have not mett with Mr. Edwards as yett. I do not count to see you here till Friday or Saturday, that I hope Lord Middleton will com.” *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to W. DICCONSON.

[1716], Aug. 30.—“The Lord Bul[ingbroke] sayd one day at his table befor severall people that for his part he never acted out of any love or regard to the Chevalier's person, but entirely in obedience to his party, which he would have served equally, had they sent him to Constantinople. That the Chevalier could keep no secret, for that what he had communicated solely to him he found at his arrival in Paris that every Irish lieutenant knew it. That he was blindly led by priests who had alterd the Declaration worded by sayd Bull[ingbroke], particularly in these words, *will protect the Church of England* into *will protect his subjects of the Church of England*, which is visibly fallacious and equivocal, and that he was absolutly resolved never to serve him any further.

I have taken the peines to copy this for your memory, but not to be shewd to Lloyd (Floyd), but to be burnt when you have spoke with him, and lett me know what he says.” *Holograph*.

QUEEN MARY to W. DICCONSON.

1716, Sept. 3. Chaillot.—“Supposing that Mr. Lloyd (Floyd) is at St. Germain, and that he has given you an account of his conversation with Bointon (Bolingbroke), I desire you will putt it in writting for me to send to the King and save myself that trouble. I have a letter from him, in which he orders 400 *livres* to be given to Mr. Buttler (Dick) for one Mr. Moor, which pray lett him have as soon as you can, and lett me have your account for the King by Saturday morning not to loos that post. I hope to see you that day with Lord Middleton.” *Holograph*.

COL. JOHN PARKER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Sept. 18. Hotel de Moüy, Rue Dauphin, Paris.—I can only hope my long and faithful service as my trist situation at present may move your Grace. Nineteen months no pension shows my case. It's impossible to submit to starving and as hard to throw myself on the mercy of implacable enemies, the Whigs. I recommend to your Grace to move the King to enable me immediately to retire from Paris. My debts will not stay for the hopes of my pension, which has no probability of being paid till January, and to starve here in the Châtelet I cannot suffer. I will hazard Tyburn rather. I hope you will honour me with a line soon. I am sure the actions of my life will testify I do not deserve to be under this shameful suffering. 'Tis not the King's fault, but I have been sacrificed ever since the late King's death by a faction that never durst accuse me of anything. My only crime or rather *malheur* was I knew them and their practices. Pardon my freedom, but you must needs conclude me a worthless man or guilty of crime at this time of day to starve. Did I not consider the King's and not my own interest I would print my case, but I have and desire to sacrifice all to his service. I recommend myself entirely to your Grace, and doubt not his Majesty will succour me.

Permit me to make two instances of my affection to the Crown. The Exclusion Bill not succeeding and that Parliament dissolved, the Whigs were enraged. His Royal Highness being in Scotland, the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Harbord (Herbert of Chirbury) Gray (Grey), Wilsheer (Wiltshire) and Lord Lovelace with ten of the leading Whigs of the late House signed a most infamous libel termed "A Remonstrance" in impudent terms against the Duke of York, and Lord Harbord fixed it in Peter's Coffy with this threat, that whoever should pull down or deface it should feel the points of their swords, &c. I was 10 miles from London, but on the news the third day after I dismounted the libel, and Lord Harbord began the combat and six more of the band followed his example, all in 15 days, but the cause was so good, though I was twice wounded, they all came by the lee, and the faction retired into the West. Col. Talmash narrowly escaped his life, and Squire Allin died of his wounds.

Many living can testify this, and that the Duke of Monmouth had taken Bristol, if I had not by conduct penetrated into his secrets and found the signal betwixt the town and him, a ship set on fire in the harbour at night. I had only my three troops of horse grenadiers, 50 of the King's regiment of horse, and 50 Horse Guards. He was camped on the other side of a river. When he marched he destroyed the bridge, but I swam the river and before day got between Bristol and his army with great sound of trumpets, drums and hautboys. I found I staggered them, and they concluded that the Earl of Feversham with the rest of the troops were arrived. I profited of the occasion and consternation and fell on his rear guards, and cut off his German troop and ruined that design. I was then only commandant of the Horse Grenadiers, but the first courier after this defeat the King sent me a commission of major. The Boyne, &c., has proved my zeal and conduct, and in the Tower refusing to save my life by adjuring my lawful sovereign I think are proofs of loyalty sufficient to set me above malice and starving.

OWEN O'ROURKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1716], Sept. 22. Nancy.—I enclose the Elector Palatine's answer to my last letter. Having received it Sunday morning, I went straight to Lunéville to show it to H.R.H. I could do no less this time, and all answers as negative as this may in my opinion be communicated to him. If hereafter we had any grounds for success, which indeed I little expect, I shall be careful to follow the King's orders, and keep secret what effectually requires it, but I think we ought to avoid the affectation of mystery when nothing is at stake. The Duke values himself on his foreseeing of this answer, and I assured him the King did not expect it to be more favourable, though he could do no less than renew the proposal on the past encouragements given by that prince. I also observed to him that the answer was at least as plain and positive as if an express had been sent for it; and indeed the Elector's fear of making an

irreconcilable enemy of so powerful a neighbour is so well grounded that I see nothing can be replied to remove it. 'Twas what the late Elector, his brother, represented to him by letter when I was there, and to be sure has been urged since by all those that take an interest in him. 'Tis plain then that nothing less than the King's being in actual power to protect the Elector can give way for to conclude this match. The question is whether his Highness may wait for such a happy juncture. At least I left no stone unturned to persuade him it is not far off, but made no instance for his keeping his daughter unmarried in order to that, and I am still of opinion it is a needless proposal, for, as I mentioned in my last, if the Elector has no fit and pleasing match in hand for his daughter, he will wait of course for a time, and the more willingly that he sees his Majesty still unmarried, and intent still on this alliance, but, if a marriage offers that may be agreeable to her as to the rest of the family, it will be concluded notwithstanding any promise to the contrary, which, I dare say, he will not give, and, if he did, he would in all likelihood expect the same from his Majesty, for such an engagement ought to be reciprocal, and I am far from thinking it is the King's interest to enter at this time on so empty an engagement, whereas the most eminent motives urge his marrying the best he can, and the soonest. The Duke kept me yesterday a full hour with M. de Craon on that subject, and spoke with a very warm zeal of that point. He fears the terms of the Elector's letter, which seem to exclude only all present hopes, may amuse the King further, and flatter his inclination with success hereafter. He is not without some suspicion that all my reflections to his Majesty tend that way, but his Majesty will do me justice, and, though nothing could ever happen more agreeable or advantageous to me, than to be instrument of that great and happy union, yet I consider it at such a distance, and my zeal for his Majesty is so pure, that he has not a subject more impatient than I to see him in a way to have posterity at any rate, but, whilst I see him still a bachelor and that young lady a maid, I see no harm in entertaining that side the correspondency I began, and give that mark of respect to Providence, which daily brings to pass more surprising events than that we aim at. I shall write next post to Madame de Kinigle, that is come home, to be further informed of what passes, and particularly of that project spoken of with the Elector of Bavaria's son. The Duke said nothing further about it. There is a fresh noise in Germany that the Elector Palatine is to marry one of the young Arch-duchesses. I send Mademoiselle de Winklehouse's letter, who appears still desirous of my being sent there, though I believe it would avail nothing at present and that the Duke will be still shy in giving me that commission, supposing he sends at all. *Misdated "1717," but endorsed, "Sept. 22nd, 1716. R. at Avignon, Oct. 4th."*

APPENDIX.

The following papers were discovered too late for insertion in the first volume of the Calendar. The originals have now been put in their proper places according to their dates.

FULVIO ANDREOZZI, Notary, Chancellor of the House of Loretto.

1687, Oct. 22.—Description of the dedication by Monsignore Alessandro Caprara on behalf of Queen Mary to the Virgin of Loretto, of a golden angel set with jewels kneeling in a praying attitude, offering with his left hand to the Virgin a heart set with diamonds and emeralds from which issue flames of gold which enclose a perpetually burning lamp, the Governor of the house pledging on behalf of himself and his successors that the angel should be kept for ever before the image of the Virgin in sight of another silver angel formerly offered by the Duchess of Modena, the Queen's mother. *Latin. Copy attested by Nicolao Vigentini, Notary, Vice-Chancellor of the House of Loretto.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, deprived Bishop of Norwich, to THOMAS BROWN, B.D., and to the DEAN AND CHAPTER OF NORWICH.

1694, March 28. [O.S.]—Other copies of the instruments calendared in the last volume, p. 86.

JAMES II.

[1695?]—Commission in blank for a captain of a privateer with instructions for such as fit out privateers. The general effect of these together is similar to the commission and instructions printed in the last volume pp. 92, 93, some of the clauses being put into the commission instead of the instructions and clauses 4, 5, 6 and 8 being omitted. Thomas Stratford or in his absence Jean Nimport, of Brest (*see* last volume, p. 97), are the persons to whom the particulars of the ship and security for payment of tenths are to be given.

JAMES II.

1698-9, Jan. 29. St. Germain's.—Will. Directing that, if he dies in England, his body is to be buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel, if in France, privately in the church of the parish where he may die, if the French King will agree to the same; ratifying and confirming the therein recited indentures and letters patent which provided for the Queen, bequeathing and devising to his son, the Prince of Wales, all his honours, seigneuries, dominions, territories, lands, tenements, forts, castles, possessions and hereditaments, saving the interests of the Queen and his daughter, the Princess Louise Mary, and also bequeathing to him all his

plate, household stuff, horses, arms, artillery, ordnance, ammunition, ships and all other his furniture of war, and all his stores of war, and all his money and Crown jewels and all other his personal estate not otherwise thereby disposed of; charging him to be ordered and ruled by the Queen as thereafter appointed; appointing the Queen sole executrix of this his will, and bequeathing to her all such jewels, plate, furnitures, household stuff, coaches, and other goods in her custody, use or service as belonging to her at the time of his death, and appointing her sole guardian of his son till he have completed the age of 14, she doing nevertheless all acts and things as under him and in his name notwithstanding his infancy, and further appointing the Dukes of Berwick and Perth, the Earl of Monmouth, Principal Secretary of State, John, Lord Dunford, one of the principal Secretaries of State, Lord Fitton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, John Stafford, Comptroller of the Household, James Porter, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, Sir Richard Nagle, Secretary of War, and Attorney-General of Ireland, Dr. Denis Granville, Dean of Durham, and Francis Plowden to be of Council for advising the Queen when any of them shall be thereunto called by her, with power to the Queen to change such persons and to appoint others in their stead, and ratifying and confirming letters patent of 28 Nov., 1698, which secured for his daughter, Princess Louise Mary, 50,000*l.* out of the revenues of the Post Office as her marriage portion, or otherwise for her maintenance. Witnesses:—Griffin, Ri. Nagle, John Kearney, Fra. Plowden, D. LLhwyd (Floyd), Rich. Travanion, Tho. Heywood, Monmouth and Middleton, Dunford. *Copy. Endorsed by James II., "Copy of my will, Jan. 29, 1699, N.S."*

JAMES II.

[Before 1701.]—Rules for General Officers.—A Commander in Chief. He is to have a list of what troops are to be under his command, of what train of artillery with the stores belonging to it, of what number of caissons, as also what general officers he is to have. He is, before he goes to the army, to be instructed with the design of the Court, as to carrying out the year's service. At his first arrival he is to make the order of battle, and fix the stations of all the General officers. He ought to get the best maps he can of the parts he is likely to make the war in, to study them and to take pains by all other ways he can to be informed of the situation of those parts, what rivers, passes, woods, plains there are, as also what forage of all kinds that country affords, and, when he marches, to have guides and people that know the country with him, and, since it is always supposed that no man is put into such a station that is not qualified for it, and consequently that is answerable for the whole, 'tis left to him to act of himself, or to advise by Council of War, or speaking in particular with the General officers or with any of them. With similar rules for a lieutenant-general, a major-general and a colonel, and for the march and encampment of an army. Those for a colonel are:—He is to be very careful of his regiment and keep his

officers to their duty, and have a particular care his captains look well to their companies, that on no pretence they defraud their soldiers of their pay, that they oblige their men to look well after their arms and keep themselves clean and have a care of their sick men. He is to endeavour to be respected and loved by his officers, to keep them strictly to their duty, and in other things to live easily with them, and not give them reason to complain of him, and to show partiality to none. Under those for the march:—The general officers are to have guides with them and inform themselves as well as they can of the country. The General, or some of the general officers, if they can, ought to go the day before and view the country through which they are to march the next day, that, if attacked on their march, they may know the ground. 'Twas M. de Turenne's custom always to do it himself, for, as soon as he was come with the van to the camp, before he went to his quarters, taking with him the ordinary guard or so many horse as he judged sufficient, he would usually go a league or two or more on the road to view the country, and, if he thought he might stay any time in that camp, he would go quite round it to see how the guards were placed, and to know all the avenues to it. Under those for the camp, it is noted that great care should be taken to keep it clean and sweet. With note by Thomas Inese that this a true copy of an original paper, all written in his late Majesty's own hand in 12 leaves in 4to, whereof some of the pages are blank, and that it is put up in the press with the other original papers of his Majesty. *7½ pages.*

ROBERT POWER, Counsel to his late Majesty.

[1701?].—Declaration of the circumstances of the execution of the King's will. On Thursday, 8 Sept., 1701, N.S., about 5 p.m., I went with Father Francis Saunders, Jesuit, Confessor to the late King, by order of Lord Caryll, then called Mr. Secretary Caryll, to his Majesty's bed, where he lay sick. The Confessor and I standing together, close to the bedside, I pulled out a parchment and held it in my hand. The Confessor told the King, pointing at it, that there was his last will, which he ordered to be drawn, and asked, if he would have it read to him. His Majesty answered that he could not then give due attention to it, but, pausing a while, said he would have it read, and thereupon the Confessor desired me to read it, but the King said promptly he could not understand me well, and ordered the Confessor himself to read it. Then he and I kneeled down near one another by the bedside, and, that side of the room being darkened with shutters and curtains, I held a wax candle in my hand, by the light of which the Confessor read the will distinctly and intelligibly to his Majesty, without any interruption, till he came to that part, where his Majesty devised, that all the sums which the Queen disbursed for his service of her own proper moneys out of the funds left her by her mother should be reimbursed to her according to such account as she herself would

give thereof, not to be controlled or examined by any person whatsoever. When the Confessor read this clause, his Majesty stopped him, and, pausing for some time, ordered him to read it over again, which he did, and after so doing spoke to the King, that his Majesty knew or might be well assured of the Queen's conscience and justice in such affairs, wherewith the King seemed to be well satisfied, and said "Yes, yes," and so ordered the Confessor to read on, which he did. And, when he came to the part which recites letters patent formerly made by his Majesty to his daughter, Princess Louise Mary, or to some other person or persons in trust for her, containing a grant of money for her portion or maintenance, his Majesty stopped him a second time, and took notice that blanks were left for the date of the letters patent and for the sum, the Confessor reading blanks, to which the Confessor said that the patent was sought for, but could not be readily found, and that for want of it those blanks were left. Then his Majesty after a little pause recollecting himself said, "The sum was 50,000*l.* sterling," and ordered the same to be inserted in the will, and the Confessor said it should, and then his Majesty bid him read on, and so he did without any interruption to the very last lines, mentioning that the Earl of Monmouth and Middleton should write his Majesty's name in these words, "James R.," underneath the will. At this his Majesty stopped and made some difficulty, which I removed by telling him it might be done according to law so it were done by his Majesty's order and in his presence, wherewith he acquiesced, and after this the Confessor asked him if the will was according to his directions and intentions, to which he answered "Yes, yes." And the will being thus read unto, and well understood by his Majesty, the said Earl and Lord Caryll, the Principal Secretaries of State, Lord Griffin, Mr. Stafford, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, Capt. Lloyd and Mr. Biddulph, Grooms of the Bedchamber, and Mr. Hatcher, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, were called into the Bedchamber, and the Duke, then called the Earl, of Perth, Governor to the Prince of Wales, was sent for to the Prince's side who came to the King's Bedchamber, and he and the last before named persons, being purposely assembled to be witnesses to his will, came about the foot of the bed, and I, standing at the bedside, delivered into his Majesty's right hand the said will which had been read to him, and he, having received it, declared it to be his last will and testament, and in presence of all the above persons and of myself ordered the said Earl of Monmouth and Middleton to write his Majesty's name underneath it, and thereupon I took it back from the King and went from the bed to the side-table in the said bedchamber, with the will in my hands, with all the afore named persons, and laid it down on the side-table, which was in sight of his Majesty's bed, for the said Earl to write his Majesty's name underneath it, and, he being ready to do so, Mr. Stafford stopped him and said he did not hear plainly what the King said, upon which they all came back again to the

bed, and I in their presence a second time delivered the parchment into his Majesty's right hand and told him that Mr. Stafford did not hear distinctly what he said the time before, whereupon the King, showing them all the parchment in his hand, declared it to be his last will, and ordered the said Earl to write his name to it in manner aforesaid. Then I received it from his Majesty and went with the Earl of Monmouth and all the said persons to the said table and laid it before them on the table, which was in sight of the bed as aforesaid, and they all, having heard audibly his Majesty giving the said order or power to the said Earl, his Lordship in their and in my presence and in sight of his Majesty's bed on the said table within the said bedchamber wrote his Majesty's name "James R." underneath the said will, and, after so doing, I took the will, and all the said persons and I with the will in my hand went back to the King and I delivered his Majesty the said will into his right hand, and he then in presence of the afore named witnesses and of me published and declared the same to be his last will and testament, and then I received it again from his Majesty and from the bed returned with the said witnesses to the said side table, and there the Duke, then called the Earl, of Perth first, and the rest of the said witnesses in presence of his Majesty lying in his sick bed as aforesaid subscribed their names according to their respective degrees and ranks as witnesses to his Majesty's said last will, and I also subscribed my name as a witness, and the said will being thus published and witnessed I took it in my hand rolled up and carried it to the same side of the bed where it had been read by the Confessor, and kneeled down showing his Majesty the will in my hand, and told him all was done, whereupon he looked earnestly upon me and said to me "You are an honest man, you have always been an honest man, you will be well provided for," and I being on the sudden overcome with grief could not utter one word in answer, and, the tears dropping from my eyes, I withdrew from the bedside to the Queen's little bedchamber door and there waited for some time for the said Lord Caryll who was within, in the little bedchamber, and as he was coming out, I delivered him the said will, which very will written in English, now produced to me at the time of my making this affirmation, is the self same will which was read to his Majesty in my presence by his Confessor, signed by the said Earl of Monmouth and Middleton "James R." by his Majesty's order, and published by his Majesty and witnessed as herein before related, and his Majesty having thus made his last will afterwards on Friday, 16 Sept., 1701, about a quarter of an hour or less after 3 in the afternoon departed this life.

FATHER FRANCIS SAUNDERS.

[1701?].—Narrative of the reading of the will to the King agreeing almost *verbatim* with the foregoing narrative and going down to the point of Power's satisfying the King that Lord Middleton might legally put his name to it. *Annexed*,

Declaration by ROBERT POWER.

*That the above narrative of the King's Confessor is in all points true, Power being present in such sort as the Confessor has mentioned. And, inasmuch as his late Majesty died on 16 Sept., 1701, and that the said will cannot by reason of their present exile be proved in due form in England, and that it is thought fit to have it registered by a public notary in France, Power further attests and affirms (account of the execution and publication of the will in the terms of his former narrative).
Draft.*

MESSIRE JOHN CARYLL, SEIGNEUR DE DUNFORD.

[1701 ?]—Declaration before the notaries of the Chatelet, at the desire of Mary, Queen Dowager of the late King James II. Some weeks before the last illness of the late King he ordered him in the Queen's presence to prepare a new draft will, according to the details he then gave him. The deponent did so as accurately as possible according to the verbal instructions he had received, only adding a clause about the indemnification of the Queen for the sums she had advanced for the King's service out of her own moneys, for which the late King had not then remembered to give his orders to the deponent, but, as he knew it was conformable to the late King's intentions, he having often and even quite lately heard him say that he wished the Queen to be reimbursed all such sums, he inserted the clause in the draft. The last illness of the King having supervened, the deponent had a fair copy of the said will made on parchment, and, that none of the usual forms of a will might be wanting, he called in Counsellor Robert Power, whom the late King had often employed to draw up instruments. The late King's illness increasing, so that people feared for his life, the deponent informed Father Saunders, the King's Confessor, of the order he had received to prepare a will, which was ready according to the instructions given to the deponent, and as the Confessor, in the state the King was then in, had freer access to his Majesty than any one else, he begged him to speak of it to his Majesty. The Father having done this and having two or three days afterwards told him that his Majesty wished the said will read to him, the deponent put it into the Father's hands, having previously read and communicated it to Lord Middleton. That same day, the deponent having repaired to the late King's bedchamber with Lord Middleton, everybody was ordered to leave the room except the said Confessor and Mr. Power, who remained alone with the late King in order to read the will to him. About half-an-hour later the company having been recalled, the late King taking the said will in his hand, declared to all the company that it was his will and ordered Lord Middleton to sign it for him, and the witnesses who were present to attest it, which was immediately done, and after Lord Middleton had signed "James R." underneath the will, the deponent signed it lower down with the other witnesses.
French.

Statement by JAMES III. [concerning Dr. BETHAM].

[1704, Feb.]—One day speaking of Saints to whom many people had a particular devotion, he said that the religious orders inspired their penitents with a particular devotion for the Saints of their own order, and that they did so, in order to gain these persons to be friends and protectors of their order, and to favour their interests on every occasion. He said that acting thus was to regard their interests which members of religious orders ought not to think of, this being *à propos* of the passage of St. Paul “*Quærit quæ sua sunt.*”

Another day, speaking of Indulgences, he said, they were too common, and that many people abused them, believing that after receiving a plenary Indulgence, they were no longer obliged to any kind of penance, as he believed himself (as he said himself), when being still young he did not know the nature of Indulgences, believing that after receiving a plenary Indulgence, he was as pure as if he had just received Baptism. He was astonished, he said, that Indulgences were given for hundreds of years, which showed these Indulgences extended even to Purgatory, where he believed the Pope had no jurisdiction, he being Vicar of Christ on Earth and not in the other world, and outside this world, or, if the Pope had jurisdiction in Purgatory to absolve the souls there from the punishment due for their sins, he believed he was bound in charity to send all the souls from Purgatory straight to Paradise. But, of all these things, said he, there is none that is matter of faith. *French. Holograph.*³

STATEMENT in a different hand concerning Dr. BETHAM.

[1704, Feb.]—He has spoken several times of the *Cas de Conscience* which has been so condemned by the Sorbonne and by so many French prelates, and by a more weighty authority, that of the Pope. I have heard him maintain that the *Lettres Provinciales* have never been refuted. Knowing that I sometimes read Latin, Spanish and Italian works he gave me the *Lettres Provinciales* in these three languages, but I have never read more of them than the title. By his conversation on several occasions he has convinced me that he has always favoured the faction that opposes the decisions of Alexander VII. and which supports innovations. I do not know, if he has spoken to the King on these subjects, for his studies have always been made a mystery to me. *French.*³

INSCRIPTION.

[1707 ?]—For the tomb of William Leslie, a Scot by birth, a Roman by his long abode there, where he was agent of the Scotch clergy and mission, and prefect of the archives of the Propaganda, who died 23 April, 1707, in his 87th year, setting forth his virtues at great length. *Latin.*

* For these two documents see last volume, pp. 188-193.

ABSTRACT of divers MANORS, &c. confirmed to the QUEEN
as her JOINTURE.

[1709 ?]—King James by letters patent of 28 Aug., 1685, granted to her and her trustees.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
The manor of Dauntsey; the Hundred of Chippenham, 9,007 acres of Fenlands, in all	1,143	15	9	} 38,472 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
The manor of Sheen <i>alias</i> Richmond				
Out of the Post Office <i>per annum</i>	9,328	13	7	
Out of the Hereditary Excise <i>per annum</i>	8,000	0	0	
More out of the Excise <i>per annum</i>	10,000	0	0	
More out of the Post Office <i>per annum</i>	10,000	0	0	

and by letters patent of 3 Dec., 1686, a further annuity of 10,000*l.* out of the Exchequer, all in possession; and by letters patent of 28 Aug., 1685, in reversion after the demise of the Queen Dowager, the manor of East Greenwich with the house, park and appurtenances, the Honours of Eye and Penrith, and the manors of Terrington, Ryalton, Dracklow and Rudheath, Patrington, Grantham, Higham Ferrers, Pevensey, Muchland and Havering, all which are leased at yearly rents in consideration of several great fines, in all 1,428*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

He also by letters patent of 15 Jan., 1685-6, granted her St. James' House for a palace. At the treaty of Ryswick France insisted that a pension of about 50,000*l.* a year should be paid from the Crown of England to the Queen, which pension was promised by the plenipotentiaries and that promise was entered before the mediators, and afterwards confirmed by King William personally. The Parliament gave 700,000*l.* for the Civil List on account of that promise and the reasonableness of its being complied with, without which and 50,000*l.* for the Princess they had given but 600,000*l.*, which was then deemed sufficient for the Crown in time of peace.

I think the French may very justly complain that a promise so solemnly made was not observed, and therefore insist there should be now some further security than was given by that treaty.

They may represent that they desire no benefit but what the law as it stands will give, only with this difference, that, since it cannot be expected the Queen should sue in her own name, the present Government should engage to oblige the Lord Treasurer and Lord Rochester, the two surviving trustees for her, to execute their trust in the same manner as the late Queen Dowager's did, and this they may more justly insist on, because part of the jointure, viz., 9,828*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* out of the Post Office and 8,000*l.* out of the Excise was granted pursuant to Acts of 15 and 22 and 23 Car. II. Now I cannot find that either of these are repealed,

but that they still subsist and are law, and 'tis a maxim in the English law, that no act can concern the King, Queen Consort, Dowager or Mother unless they are expressly named, and I think Queen Mary is not named in any Act, and consequently her right to her jointure is still in being, and, should her trustees act according to the trust reposed in them, the law doubtless, as it now stands, would give them possession; nay, they have actually been once in possession, having themselves made several leases according to the said Queen's directions, however they thought fit to drop their trust on her going away.

As to the two 10,000*l.* out of the Excise and Post Office, the subsequent appropriating Acts cannot in law hurt the Queen's interest, for, since she is not named therein, they cannot extend to her estate. But, even should it be admitted that the appropriation ought to take place, there would, or I am much misinformed, be above 10,000*l.* remaining in each of these two articles.

If the Queen should by her officers have the management of her revenue as granted by King James, many of the late King William's servants who have obtained grants thereof would suffer, most, if not all of which grants would be void, should the Queen's jointure stand good. To say nothing of St. James' House, the only palace fit for the Crown since Whitehall was burnt, Lord Peterborough has Dauntsey, Lord Torrington the Fenlands, great part of Richmond is granted to several persons, Lord Cornwallis has the Honour of Eye, Lord Treasurer, Ryallton (I think by an old grant of lives), Lord Portland, Penrith, Dracklowe, Terrington, Patrington, Grantham and Pevensey, Mr. Sayer, Vice-Chamberlain to the late Queen Mary, Muchland, Lord Lindsey has, I think Havering, and I doubt not Higham Ferrers is granted, though I cannot say to whom. Now all these manors are of much greater value than the reserved rents, and would bring in great advantage by fines on renewals.

As to the 10,000*l.* granted out of moneys unappropriated, I believe there is seldom much treasure unappropriated in the Exchequer. But still the French may insist that Queen Anne should promise to see it duly discharged, and, considering the transactions of Ryswick, they may desire the Dutch to be guarantees for what shall be agreed.

It is to be observed that Queen Mary is not outlawed, and may, when she pleases, come into England to recover her jointure, which the law will give her, whenever she shall think fit to demand it. The only difficulty is that suing for it in her own name would be acknowledging the present Government, which she can never do as matters now stand, and therefore it will be necessary to have it secured by an article of peace, in such a manner as may obviate this difficulty.

The Queen when in England, besides her lands, received actually in money every year 9,328*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, 8,000*l.*, and three 10,000*l.*, in all 47,328*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, so the French may require the arrears of the said pensions should be paid, which at Lady Day, 1709, amounted to 970,237*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*, a vast sum, and it may be more, for I do not know that Michaelmas Quarter, 1688, was paid.

REASONS for CLAIMING the QUEEN'S JOINTURE.

[1711?]
—Stating the settlement of her jointure by letters patent confirmed by Act of Parliament, that the Queen might claim her right by law, if she would own the Government, or if Lord Godolphin, her only surviving trustee, would act heartily for her interest, the agreement about the jointure at the Treaty of Ryswick, that she married the late King with the approbation of the then King and people, and that therefore the public faith is engaged to make good what was settled on her, that, if the late King did things displeasing to the nation, she is not responsible, that, if she left the kingdom, it was in obedience to the King, whose wife and subject she was, and, if she lived with him in another country, it was in obedience to the Gospel, which declares no power on earth ought to separate those whom God has joined, and, if she continued abroad after his death, it was because she was forced to accept from a foreign prince the necessaries of life, which England refused her, that lastly, if owning her son as King after his father's death was a crime, what possibility was there of her avoiding it? Kings though driven from their thrones retain their titles, and England herself has given them to those Kings of Spain and Poland.

For these reasons, it is hoped that, though the Queen had not so good a claim at law as above mentioned, yet equity would so far prevail on the English Government as not to deny her right, though the other took it away. If the arrears are too great a sum to be trusted in hands that may use it to disturb their quiet, her Majesty offers that whatever is allowed her may be placed in any foreign bank, she to receive only the profit of it, and, if they dare not trust that of France, she will be content it should be put into that of Holland, Venice, or Genoa.

Spending so much money abroad cannot be urged as a reason to deny it, since it was allowed the Queen Dowager and Queen Mother before, nor is it her choice that makes her prefer another kingdom to England. She wishes nothing more than that England should return to its duty and she return to it.

In fine, since at the last peace it was agreed she should have her jointure or an equivalent, though the King was then living, there is the more reason now she should have it, being really a widow. If any objection be made to granting it from the Revolution to the treaty of Ryswick, at least it cannot be denied from the King's death, and granting it is the only mark the Princess of Denmark can give the Queen of her being more disposed to show kindness to her than the Prince of Orange did, which she cannot but flatter herself she will, or the present Parliament than that which sat when the treaty of Ryswick was made, which not only allowed the Prince of Orange 50,000*l.* a year more for that intent, but, that he might securely remit it, exempted him from the Act prohibiting correspondence with St. Germain's, which shows that the cavil afterwards used to elude payment, by insisting on their Majesties leaving that place, was not the primary intention. This is a further argument of her incontestable right to have the arrears at least from the time of the treaty.

It must be left to her determination, as soon as the disposition England is in towards her is known, whether, if she cannot have both the jointure and the arrears, she should not rather take the arrears, though only from the treaty, than quit the arrears and abide by the future payment of 50,000*l. per annum*, since it would be so liable to be lost again at any real or pretended disgust the people of England might take at the King's or her conduct. If the English be inclined to allow the arrears, but it be thought too great a sum to be paid at once, may it not be proposed that besides the yearly jointure 50,000*l.* or any other sum agreed on be paid yearly till the said arrears be fully satisfied?

If something to move Lord [? Oxford] to kindness could be represented to him, it might do well, but to ask his advice about sending a person to solicit on the Queen's behalf would in my opinion foreclose her from it, for it will be resolved in the English Council, before the Plenipotentiaries meet, whether the jointure be consented to or opposed. If allowed, he will be against any being sent, that he may have the honour of seeming to do it himself; if the contrary, he will oppose it still more, not only to avoid drawing suspicion on himself as a favourer of this Court, but to prevent the opposition such a person might give by soliciting other powers, so it is asking his opinion in a thing he will certainly be against, and, if any one be sent contrary to his advice, it will only make him more the Queen's enemy.

To say all other solicitation will be in vain is incomprehensible, for, if the Protestants of Hungary or Silesia had their agents at this treaty, as probably they may underhand, and they should apply to the English and Dutch plenipotentiaries to obtain privileges for their religion, they would not content themselves by referring them to the Emperor's ministers, but would undoubtedly be their advocates, as the Elector of Brandenburg is at this time at Ratisbon on behalf of those of Silesia.

As to the pension which seemed to be offered by Lord [? Oxford] for the King's support, since it is the opinion of so many discerning persons that it would be to his advantage to receive it, yet it still sticks with me that his enemies would not be so kind to him, while they endeavour to elude paying the Queen what is so indisputably her due, if they did not propose some advantage by it to themselves. They may be deceived, but they are a wise people, and we are likelier to be so than they. They could not have the same pretence to withhold her jointure on any dissatisfaction as they might his pension; besides, she may say she is not the mistress of his actions, especially if she lives not with him, and it would be very inhuman to punish her for another's fault, whereas his allowance is sure to be stopped on the least disgust either real or pretended.

This is not mentioned to dissuade accepting a pension, for perhaps means for securing it may be found, but only not to acquiesce too easily from pressing the jointure, and to be content to accept of a pension for the King as an equivalent. 14 pages.
Draft in Dicconson's hand.

ACCOUNT of the QUEEN'S JOINTURE, with the reasons for demanding it and the arrears at the next treaty.

[1711?].—Another rough draft in Dicconson's hand giving the history of the jointure, and the agreement about it at Ryswick, with reasons why the French plenipotentiaries should press for the payment of it and the arrears. As in the last paper but one, it points out the inconvenience to the Princess of Denmark, should the Queen claim St. James' Palace as being part of her jointure. 6 pages.

The PLAIN CASE of the present QUEEN DOWAGER.

[1711?].—This closely resembles the memoir of 23 Dec., 1714, calendared *post*, p. 529, of course omitting the paragraph about the warrant for the nonpayment of the jointure and that about the Duke of Hanover and adding :—Now there is a fair prospect of a peace being concluded, it is hoped that justice will be done her Majesty, both as to what is past and settling it clearly for the future, so that a Princess, who was Queen of England, may not be exposed to such wants and calamities as must be very grievous to herself and bring an extreme reflection on the dignity and faith of the Crown of England, and as an additional consideration :—King James, while Duke of York and a subject, had a great estate of his own, both in lands and money. It has never been pretended he ever did any thing as a subject to forfeit his right to his own property. Since a great part of this would have been disposed of by him to the Queen, she has suffered a great loss as a private person, which ought at least to be a fair consideration at present.

SIR WILLIAM ELLIS.

[1711?].—Statement in the handwriting of, concerning the condition of the *Luoghi di monte* belonging to the Queen at the death of Card. Caprara, who died in July, 1711, and also a statement that the Duchess of Modena, the Queen's grandmother, had had much property in different parts of Italy, including a palace at Fano and one at Rome. *Partly in Italian.*

QUEEN MARY.

1713, [May?].—Deed poll appointing Francis Gaultier to ask, demand, and receive all sums which since Lady Day, 1713, are become due and shall hereafter become due to her in England and to give acquittances and discharges for the same. *Draft.*

QUEEN MARY to W. DICCONSON.

[1713], June 23. Chaillot.—“M. de Torey and Mr. Prior were here iesterday morning, to see me signe the procuration. I was heartily vexed that you were not here, till M. de Torey told me, that two witnesses were sufficient, and that Prior had rather have it so. I exposed to them both my difficulty as to the date,

and it appeared to me that Mr. Prior did not think it unreasonable, for he offered me to send an express to London who would be back in five days, and clear the matter, but M. de Torcy overruled me, saying that he was confident it would be of no prejudice to me, that I might sign this, and in sending of it, he will tell the difficulty, and, if it were found good, they would send another, so I hope it is gone by this day's post, by which also I have received the two enclosed. Pray let me have back that from Berry (St. Amand) against Monday noon, that I may send it to the King. I shall expect the footman here at that time.

Postscript.—I would faine have you enquire, if one Mr. Mansfield is at present at St. Germain, and, if you find he is, I would have you send for Crane, and tell him from me to desire the Commissary in my name to oblige the man to leave the town, and I think he should be threatened by the Commissary, that, if ever he comes again to it, he will deliver him as a deserter to his colonel, who may send him to the galleys. I would also have you send for Fullham (Floyd), and tell him from me, that, if I find he keeps company with this Mansfield or encourage him to stay in town, he will incur my displeasure. Pray tell the same to the old woman Gally, for I doubt she keeps him in the Castle. I hope to see Mrs. Dicconson the day Lady Petre comes hither; if you could come to, I should be glad of it, for I have some news to tell you that would displease you. Pray bring a copy to me of Berry's cipher, for sometimes there may be words, that I don't remember." *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY.

[1713, July 12.] Chaillot.—Appointment of the Abbé Gaultier to receive all sums which shall be due or payable to her on account of her jointure, and to give discharges for the same. *Draft.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ GAULTIER.

1713, July 12. Chaillot.—Order for payment to James St. Amand of Covent Garden, London, of 2,000*l.* sterling, and from time to time to pay to him such sums as shall be directed by her treasurer for the time being. *Sign Manual with seal affixed, quartering the Arms of Great Britain and Ireland and Este, with draft thereof on the same paper as the last document.*

QUEEN MARY.

1714.—Deed poll, after reciting letters patent of James II., dated 28 Aug., 1685, and 3 Dec., 1686, granting to her annuities of 37,328*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* and 10,000*l.* respectively, appointing Francis Gaultier to ask, demand, and receive for her only use and behoof all sums which, since Lady Day, 1713, have become due and shall become due upon the said annuities and to give acquittances and discharges for the same. *Draft. On parchment.*

[W. DICCONSON.]

[1714, Feb.]—Reasons which prevent the Queen's signing the letters of attorney sent her from England. If the Queen will own the Princess as Queen of Great Britain, what need of renouncing the arrears, being she may claim her right by the common course of justice, as the late Queen Dowager did, or by going into England put herself in possession of it, there being no law, even since the Revolution, that restrains her from doing it, if she pleases?

But, should she own the Princess as Queen, unless there be some private reason for it, it would give a new life and credit to that popular calumny of the King's being a supposititious Prince, and furnish all the Whig pamphleteers with a new argument for it. In short it would in effect be a disowning of the King to be her son, and, should he allow it, it would in the eye of the world amount to an abdication.

Secondly, she would countenance and in effect allow of the pretended power of the Parliament's or rather the Convention's disposing of the Crown.

But, supposing she could get over these difficulties, what equivalent is offered for the Queen's renouncing so great a sum as the arrears amount to? which, by signing the instrument she would be for ever debarred from, and would have nothing in lieu but a promise by a third or fourth hand that 47,000 and odd pounds shall be paid her, without being any ways secured, but new difficulties may be started again, as so many have been already.

Not to insist on others, there are two which seem of such consequence as to deserve great consideration. 1. If the Princess should die, what assurance would the Queen have that the Duchess of Hanover would continue the payment? 2. What security will be given to the Queen that, when Parliament meets, it will approve of the agreement the Treasurer now makes?

So, after having owned the Princess as Queen, and renounced the arrears, her Majesty will not be so secure of one year's payment as a common freeholder is of his estate; on the contrary, there is great probability that before six months be over a stoppage would be put to it.

Wherefore my opinion with submission is, that the unreasonableness of this should be represented to the King of France, to induce him to think it but just rather to continue the pension hitherto paid than to force the Queen to so unreasonable a thing for a bare support, and hinder the French from saying that the Queen out of a groundless scruple refuses to ease him of a charge he has borne so long, and secondly, that a memorial be given to Mr. Prior, which, to avoid angering either the Princess or the Treasurer, should not be a flat denial, but should represent the unreasonableness of her parting with so just a right without being secured of anything in lieu of it, not being so much as put in possession of her real jointure by any judicial act, nor knowing whether the Parliament will approve of it, and by consequence not being sure even of the future payment, and therefore, since such hard terms are insisted on, it seems more proper

to desire it may be deferred till the Parliament's intentions can be known, which will give an occasion of having it moved there, and, if agreed to, there will be a Parliamentary security for future payments, a fund appropriated for that end, and trustees nominated for receiving it.

It is to be observed that the 47,328*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* is just what is payable out of the Post Office, Hereditary Excise, or Exchequer, so that the rents reserved out of the manors granted in part of her jointure, much less the advantage which would accrue from fines, are no ways taken notice of, which would amount to at least 10,000*l.* *per annum* more. *Fair copy and two drafts and a French translation and a draft of the same, with endorsement on the translation that it was a copy of the reasons given to M. de Torcy, all in Dicconson's hand.*

JAMES III.

[1714, March?]*—*A new codicil to be made to the D. of Lorraine, and a paper writ at the same time by the Queen, to declare that it is for the King's use and to be destroyed by him, if he thinks proper.*—*The D. of Lor[raine] thinks the Em[peror] will give no positive answer, not to disoblige the Eng[lish] on the one hand, nor the K[ing] on the other.*—*Mr. Midd[leton] to go, a letter of credit of 3,000*l.**—*Rocoure (James?) promises to manage the D. of B[erwick].*—*None of those who came lately from Scotland desired the K[ing] to come with a page; they all required the D. of B[erwick], some money and what arms they could.*—*Abraham's (Menzie's) letters to be sent to St. Ger[mains].*—*No character to be given to any to the Pope, nor no salary to an agent.*—*The letter of attorney to be expedited if necessary, for, if my Lord Godol[phin] act, perhaps that may do without a letter.*—*Quintin (Queen Mary) to speak in general terms to Koppock (King of France), M[adame de] M[aintenon] or Taylor (de Torcy), if she sees him, and if not soon, to write to Taylor; Mr. In[ese] would have Taylor sent for, and promised no questions to be answered.*—*To keep Mr. Macdo[nald] a day or two after I come, if he is back before the 6th of next month. *In Dicconson's hand. Endorsed, "Memorandum from the King."*

HENRY EYRE to [JAMES ST. AMAND].

[1713-14, March?]*—*I could not find Lord Godolphin to-day either at his house or at Westminster, but I hope to see him to-morrow morning. *French.*

HENRY EYRE to [JAMES ST. AMAND].

[1713-14, March?]*—*This morning I found Lord Godolphin at home, and spoke to him about the trust that was vested in his father and others, and now it was in his Lordship as heir to him, who was the survivor, and desired to know if he would act or assign over his trust. He answered, he should be glad to be quit of all

trusts, and thought to do it by the directions of a Court of Equity would be very proper, but desired to have two days, and then he would determine and would either call or send to me.

HENRY EYRE to [JAMES ST. AMAND].

[1714], April.—I spoke to my Lord's Secretary this morning, as soon as he came to town, and showed him the papers, and he will acquaint his Lord with it and know what day he will appoint, and I hope to-morrow to have the time fixed.

GENEALOGICAL TREE.

[1714, Aug. 29.]—Another copy of that mentioned in *Vol. I.* p. 333.

MEMOIR given to M. DE TORCY to be sent to M. D'IBERVILLE.

1714, Dec. 23.—The Queen's jointure was settled by letters patent in the most firm and solemn manner imaginable according to the due forms of English law, consisting of lands and annuities out of the Post Office and Hereditary Excise to the value of 50,000*l.* *per annum*, besides the reversion of twelve manors after the late Queen Dowager's death, part of whose jointure they were, to the value of 7 or 8,000*l.* sterling more. (Statement of the arrangement about the jointure at the Peace of Ryswick.) Yet no money was ever paid to the Queen, and a new war soon ensuing put a bar to all solicitations for having the articles performed, but could not extinguish her just right.

But, when by the late treaty a way was opened again for her claiming her right, she failed not to press a due performance of what was so incontestably just, and what had been so solemnly promised, and accordingly the said promise was not only renewed to his Most Christian Majesty's Resident in England, but an order was actually signed by Queen Anne for payment of the said jointure from 25 March, 1713, the original of which we have in our hands, and, though the then Lord Treasurer delayed the performance till he was out of employment, yet he gave it in at the head of the debts due from the Crown. Therefore it is hoped that a just regard will be had by the present Government to so uncontested a title and so many reiterated engagements, by settling it on some fixed fund, to prevent all future difficulties and mistakes, that a Queen of England may not be exposed to such necessities as must needs bring an extreme reflection on the dignity and faith of the Crown of England.

It would be very unbecoming the probity which the English nation glories in, and the liberty and property they so strenuously support, to deny justice to a Princess who has so good a title to it, with design to force the King, her son, to conform himself to their views, which she is no wise answerable for, nor for his actions, and nothing can be more contradictory to the laws of God and of Nations and the property due to the least subject of England than to make one suffer for the actions of another which it is not in her power to hinder.

The Queen's hardships and losses have been very extraordinary, her jewels and other valuables have been sold, and yet her debts are great. Therefore it is hoped she will obtain justice from persons of honour, especially since nothing is asked but what is indisputably her right by the public faith, by the Law of Nations and the law of England, and, if these are not a sufficient security, it will create a difficulty for ever hereafter in settling the jointure of any future Queen, and give an undeniable handle for demanding a foreign security, which, not being expected in other countries, will not much redound to the honour of the English nation.

In case the Duke of Hanover refuses to charge himself with the jointure either on pretence of not having any fund for it, or that the allowance for the Civil List is but sufficient for the discharge of that expense, or on any other account, then M. d'Iberville is desired to insist at least on having liberty allowed to the Queen's agents of making their application to the House of Commons, who having alienated the funds assigned for payment of the jointure, it properly belongs to them to replace that deficiency as they shall think fit, and that the Duke of Hanover will at least give no opposition there, in case he does not think fit to second so just a demand, wherein the honour of the nation is so particularly concerned. *Draft in Dicconson's hand, with a French translation.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. COLCLOUGH.

[1714.]—Instructions. 1. You are immediately on your arrival in town to consult with Lord Yarmouth and Mr. St. Amand what measures must be taken to get the payment of our jointure proposed in Parliament and pursued there.

2. Care to be taken not to engage us in any act which may be deemed an owning of the Government.

3. To consider whether it may not be proper to join some others with Lord Yarmouth, Mr. St. Amand and yourself as Commissioners, who may be thought proper not only by their credit to make friends, but by their skill in such proceedings to assist you, and to name the persons who may be thought proper.

4. Care to be taken about securing as well the arrears due as the growing rents, and good enquiry to be made concerning any sums belonging to us that may, either before or since the Revolution, lie unaccounted for in the hands of tenants or others, and, as soon as can be, to get in the same, and most especially to use all possible ways of putting the payments in future on such Parliamentary or other fixed and sure footing that they may be made of course, and our agents not left to a continual quarterly solicitation for the same.

5. Whatever expense the Commissioners shall be at, which is left to their discretion, Mr. St. Amand is desired to advance, which shall be made good to him. *Sign Manual. Two copies, in one of which only Colclough and St. Amand were named, Lord Yarmouth's name being afterwards inserted.*

A. COLCLOUGH to MONSR. LE CHEVALIER CANTILLON, at Paris.

[1714-5], Dec. 23[-Jan. 3]. London.—The Queen's agents must make their first formal application immediately to the K[ing], and from the usual course in such cases they foresee they may be required to show their authority, and that it may be of ill consequence not to have a due warrant to produce. On the other side is such a procuration as Monsr. Gaultier had with some few necessary variations; one is a power in their own names to make application. You will easily guess why this is, if you reflect on the struck-out articles in Farnham's (Colclough's) instructions. Making the power to run so as to go to them and the survivor of them is only to prevent any exception in case any of them should die, but this and all the power they have is determinable whenever her Majesty pleases. In Gaultier's procuration he was only to demand the arrears become due since Lady Day, 1713; it seems to us here that the power may be as well left at large. However, if you think otherwise, you need only set the clause at the bottom in place of "*now due and payable.*" As soon as Mr. Winter (Lord Yarmouth) and Farnham had with the opinion of Sir Constantine [Phipps] resolved on sending such a procuration to be perfected on your side, Farnham went to inform Mr. Jones (St. Amand) of it, who could not conceive that any such authority was necessary, though he could offer nothing in answer to the inconvenience and delay that might arise from the want of it, if demanded. However, he was pretty well content there should be some such instrument, but was utterly against a power to give acquittances and discharges for sums received. I laboured to convince him that a power to ask, receive, and demand was never granted without a power to give acquittances and discharges, but he persisted with some warmth in his opinion. However, being resolved, if possible, to make him easy, and guessing that the receiving and keeping of money was what stuck most with him, I told him that, though in the late Queen Dowager's case all her trustees or the major part were to do everything, and give discharges, yet that one only, Mr. Thynne, was appointed to receive and keep and dispose of her money as she should order, in nature of her Treasurer, and that I presumed the same method would be used here, assuring him that I believed Mr. Winter had not a thought, and that I myself had not a thought, of meddling with money, that it was a part I never desired nor would be concerned in, and, if my opinion should be required, I should say that a good exchange merchant of this side was the properest person to receive the money, you to make some bargain with him for returning it thither. However, I have nothing to do with this part, nor ever desire to have. I will serve the Queen with all the zeal and fidelity I am capable of, and I mention these things with the greatest reluctance, but, if this gentleman will be uneasy, I must say somewhat to you of it, but I will still go on with him in the most agreeable manner to him I can. He is far from the same manner towards us, for on this very occasion, after all I said to content him, he told me that, as soon as Mr. Winter and Farnham

were masters of this business he would absolutely quit it; I am sure he does not much contribute towards their being so, yet I am satisfied he wants not good wishes for the success, and I still hope he will run more easily into it.

I have seen a memorial sent by Mr. Jermin (de Torcy) to Mr. Gregory's (the King of France's) agent about Mr. West's (Queen Mary's) business. Mr. Jermin has marked some of the latter part of it as not fit to be given in in Mr. Gregory's name. I think the paper well done. There may perhaps be two things, that about the jewels and the son's refractoriness, not altogether fit for Mr. Gregory to insist upon, but the last article to be struck out, about the ill consequence of such a precedent, is of great weight, and I have given it such a turn that Mr. Gregory's agent thinks it may be put in as it now is. We must by this make trial of the temper of those we have to deal with, and from the event of this memorial form our first application.

The enclosed is from Mrs. Winter (Lady Yarmouth) to Mr. West. Mr. Winter is apprehensive that adding more to those now employed may give suspicion that this commission is to carry on some other design. He was alarmed by Mr. Jones' saying that some persons of quality have put in for it. Mr. Winter's case may indeed differ from others. He moves sometimes in a high station, and appears with very great zeal in it, but for my own part, I should wish one more in, provided he understood business and had a proper genius to it, one who could talk sensibly to persons in post and business, and who could readily answer objections. I once named one on Mr. West's command to me. Mr. Denzill (Stafford) approved of him. I think him well qualified, and he is a Protestant. He is mighty in with all the Carylls, and was so with Lord Caryll, but Mr. Winter deserves much regard; he takes the thing to heart and is ready to espouse it anywhere.

I have much to tell you about your friend Mr. Morice (James). All seems to work right. Mr. Wells (Ormonde) is in the other extreme and for pushing all things. I shall soon tell you the particulars.

I address by this post a sheet of stamped paper to Monsr. Davenant (Dicconson), to get such a procuration as you shall pitch upon written on it. You know the ways of Courts. I believe money is more or less a good engine to work by in most Courts, but, if half of what is said be true, there never was a Court so greedy of money and so frank in taking it as this. I hope her Majesty's title needs no such props as this, but we are every day told that a Court is like a dry pump, you must pour water in to get a quantity out. I never was concerned in any such thing, nor will I act such a part, except in concert with one or more. I ever thought there was a double abuse on such occasions, that the agents of both sides have a fellow feeling, and, as I desire not to get a shilling in her Majesty's service except what she may think fit to allow me, I will not run into ways that may subject me to censure, but it may be necessary to know your opinion and if any way is to be taken, that we, who are employed, may concert it together and no one act covertly. *Prefixed,*

Draft appointment in blank of agents to demand and receive for the Queen all sums due on account of the annuities granted by the therein recited letters patent of James II., and also the rents and profits of the manors and hereditaments therein mentioned. 4 pages.

A. C[OLCLOUGH] to M. DAVENANT (DICCONSON) at Paris.

[1714-15], Jan. 13[-24].—London. I find by yours of the 11th you received Farnham's (Colclough's) letters of the 2, 7, 9, ult., and that with a draft of the letter of attorney, and that with the stamped paper and one of a former date, so you have had all his but one of 27 Dec. and one of 3 Jan., which could not well have been with you before your last. In future I shall number my letters. Pray in your next observe if they have arrived, for, though the little cant sometimes used in letters be no more than what common business often requires, it may give umbrage of higher matters, where we are ever full of jealousies and fears. You say in your last that Mr. Gregory's (the King of France's) new agent will soon be here, and that Mr. Benjamin will fully instruct him. I suppose by Benjamin you mean Mr. Lorme (Dicconson). I wish this new agent were here, for knowing he will be better heard we dare not attempt anything before either he or the other agent have made their last effort. It may be necessary for Mr. West (Queen Mary) to press Mr. Jermin (de Torrey) to give his last and positive instructions to one of them, for, if we let slip this time of leisure, we shall be most certainly postponed, and the ministers will not be at leisure to give us either access or answer. Parliaments beget hurry and take up entirely the thoughts of those at helm.

I have spoken to Mr. Jones (St. Amand) who consents to be named, but not in the same instruments. At his desire I drew the enclosed draft of a second procuration or letter of attorney to him. He is satisfied with it, and, if Mr. West signs it, and it be dated some days after the other, it will do well enough. I do not send the stamped paper, for Mr. West's common letter by the post will be sufficient to control us. Somewhat more of form may be required in the other letter, because we may be required to produce it before public authority. I should think any private seal would do to the other as well as to Mr. Jones' letter, but Mr. Winter (Lord Yarmouth) says he has consulted some Treasury Counsel or officers, and they advise it to be sealed with the signet you say you have, and Sir Constantine [Phipps] seems of the same opinion. However, Mr. Jones' procuration being only a private signification to us of Mr. West's intentions, a private seal will certainly be more proper, and I think it may be as proper in the other, but Mr. Winter considers there is an air more of credit in the signet than another seal. I think having fully satisfied Mr. Jones that the receiving part was never intended for other hands than his, has helped much to compose him, and all other parties are as well satisfied. I may venture to say he is the person who apprehended that Farnham spoke discouragingly of Mr. Morrice's (James') affairs, for he told me that Farnham of all those of his

party was most reasonable in judging of Morrice's affairs, and Farnham was somewhat on the reserve on that head with him, and Farnham would gladly know, and it may be necessary he should, your thoughts of Mr. Jones as to what relates to Mr. Morrice. It is certain he has all possible good wishes for Mr. West and I believe the same for Mr. Morrice in the main, but he is mixed in somewhat with the opposite creditors, therefore perhaps it may not be advisable to be too open with him, but your opinion will clear all doubt. I must give Mr. West one caution, for Mr. Winter seems much taken up with the thoughts of the land security. It is true it differs from the other, there being no Act to bar that, but to meddle with it before the other is fixed would be the way to ruin all, for all who have subsequent charges on those lands would unite in opposing us, whereas, when we have fixed the other security, we have a ready way of coming at the land, and the persons concerned cannot then hurt us. My fear is he is meditating some bargain or lease, and I think in prudence the answer ought to be, that, till the other security is settled, Mr. West will enter into no thoughts about the land.

Mr. Wells (Duke of Ormonde) is as sure a friend as you can wish him. If Mr. Gregory considers all things, he will animate his friends on the next meeting of the creditors. A few spells to keep up those that are in want, and who would be thereby enabled to solicit others, would be of use to him. We talk much here of a war, but in conjunction with whom or against whom I know not. *Prefixed,*

The said draft procuration to St. Amand to be joint agent with the persons appointed by a previous instrument for the purposes therein mentioned.

J. EMTROSE (J. ST. AMAND) to MONSR. DAVENANT (DICCONSON),
at Paris.

1714-5, Jan. 27 [-Feb. 7].—Being accidentally called out of town, I could not sooner impart my observations on the copy Mr. Farnham (Colclough) lately showed me of his new intended powers, which from a commission to solicit is now turned to a procuration to receive, &c., which I see is drawn by Mr. Picard's (Duc d'Aumont's) model to be as that was signed, sealed, and witnessed, which you know is not the proper form. The other was so signed indeed, but there was a seeming necessity for that, but this being a voluntary act will certainly lessen, not augment the authority given thereby. Next the words "during pleasure" should be inserted, without which there may be a dispute whether the powers given are revocable or not, which I persuade myself is not intended. Next "manors, lands, &c." nor "arrears of rents in tenants' hands" ought by no means to be inserted unless you thereby intend to give an alarm to those in Hutton's family (the House of Lords), whose arrears of rents are all legally due. They holding by knightly grants, will be ready to save themselves and obstruct Price's (the Parliament's) goodwill, though I am apt to believe little is to be hoped from him.

Besides, by such a medley of demands you'll certainly put a stop to the payments other tenants are ready to make of their arrears, of which you shall soon hear more.

I know not whether these hasty remarks will be thought authentic by you in opposition to Mr. Farnham's inclinations, however it is my duty to lay them before you. I have always observed, especially in the last letter but one, the care often expressed for my friend Arnett's (St. Amand's, *i.e.* himself) private concerns, which has been a sufficient reason to prevent his saying how much he has suffered therein, but he laments not for that, if your interest by Mr. F[arnham's] help be promoted, but his only weight, *viz.*, the dividing and parcelling out, that inestimable mark of distinction so often promised and so long designed singly for him, which two years since was denied so many more considerable candidates than Mr. F[arnham] and then given entire to Arnett, as it was then a most distinguishing instance that raised envy, so is the change now esteemed generally among your friends as a proof of some new discoveries of his little merits, which lays him under a character of contempt, but even that he values not whilst he knows his own innocency and continues as firm as ever in the good opinions of those he has ever faithfully served.

In the meantime I shall in no part slacken my endeavours in assisting Mr. Farnham.

I am heartily glad you so far engage Mr. Carey (the Church party) and his agent here in your affairs. I have long since told you that his solicitation only can be of use to you, and I believe Mr. Farnham begins to be of the same opinion.

The cipher used is apparently a mixture of St. Amand's-own cipher and Colclough's.

QUEEN MARY to W. DICCONSON.

[1715, May 24], Friday night. Chaillot.—“If you could bring me to-morrow the 1,000 *livres* that will be due to this monastery in two or three days, you would do me a great pleasur, and, if you can also bring me a month's money for my pockett, I shall be glad of it. I dare not aske you for 400 *livres* mor, but, if it were possible to gett it, I have a particular use for it at this time, or at least I beleieve I may send for it som days hence at Sir Richard Cantillon's. All this I forgott to-day when you were with me.” *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to W. DICCONSON.

1715, May 26. Chaillot.—“I desire you will send me to-morrow morning by Jones an order for Sir Rich. Cantillon to pay 1,000 *livres* to the bearer, and this Superiour will send it to a man at Paris to receive it to-morrow. I thank God I have no other ailment then the gout. I had a great deal of peine last night, but, after I was a bed, I grew better and I slept well. I am prettly well to-day, but not able to sett my foot to the ground.” *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to [W. DICCONSON].

[1715], May 27. Chaillot.—“I have received your letter with the bill, and here I send you back som of yours with the route the King sends me, whicch I think should make no alteration in mine, when it pleases God I shall go, but as yett I am in doubt of the time, for, tho' the peine in my foot is very muech abated, yett it is very red, and very muech swelled, so that I dont think I can putt it to the ground, nor will I trye if I can, till to-morow; but I think it necessary Dr. Garvan and Beaulieu should see it to-morow or Wednesday. Therfor pray gett them a Bureau chair to com hether one of these two days that I may resolve with theyr advice what to do.

Postscript.—Pray give the enclosed packett for Card. Gualterio to Dempster, and bid him send it to Versailles on purpos, that it may go by this night's post.” *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to W. DICCONSON.

1715, May 31. Chaillot.—“The accounts you send me from Cap. George and Berry (St. Amand) are terrible. I know no man in the world besides yourself that can help us in these matters, and after God I putt all my trust in you, but I think Berry's debt should not be payd with Mr. Stoner's (King of Spain's) money, becaus that dos not tend to the restoration. I send you a letter from Mr. Southcoat, and Berry's letter to me. Pray send them both back by Jones, that I may send them to-morow to the King, after you have shewd them to Mr. Inese. I did intend to propose to you to com hether one day next week. You may take the same day you go to Lady Carington, provided it be not Munday in the afternoon nor Tuesday morning. Munday morning is not good neither, it beeing a post day. I sent you word by Dr. Garvan, that I could not think of beginning my journey till the Munday in Whittson weeke, if this fitt gos off so, of whicch I doubt, for my foot was muech swelled last night, and to-day I am not quitt without peine, for whicch I intend to lye in bed this whol day, it being the only remedy for it.

Postscript.—You may certainly take the chair horses. Pray remember me kyndly to Mr. Sheldon, who shall be well com here when ever he pleases.” *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to W. DICCONSON.

[1715], June 2. Chaillot.—“I have just received yours with the enclosed from Berry (St. Amand), whicch I shall send to-morow to the King, and I think wee may stay till it comes back to send it to the Duke of Berwick, for I own to you I think it a farr fetched vague project. You satisfyed me entirely as to the scruple I had of paying to Berry Mr. Stoner's (King of Spain's) money. I had another scruple in what you sayd in Farnham's (Colclough's) letter, that the French will keep the Dutch from sending troops into England, for the D[uke] of Ber[wick]

told me positively two days ago, that M. de Torey had flatly refused it, which is indeed very sad, and hard to acquaint our friends with it, but at the same time, I think, if we give them hopes of it, we deceive them, which certainly ought not to be done neither, but all the rest of your letter was so well that I sent it away by yesterday's post. What else I have to say will keep cold till I see you. My foot is almost quite well.

Postscript.—You may shew this enclosed from the King to Mr. Inese, and send it me back to-morrow morning. My head turns round with all I hear of the routs from hence to Bar, but I believe ours is the best." *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF ORMONDE TO ALL TRUE LOVERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THEIR COUNTRY.

[1715, Nov. ?]—The violent persecution which has raged ever since the death of the late Queen against all known to be zealous for the preservation of the Church of England and of English liberty and particularly against myself and others of the faithful servants of our late Sovereign forced me to fly from my native country. I now return by the command of King James III., to put myself, by virtue of his commission of Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of all his forces by sea and land, at the head of those who being warmed with a true English spirit shall be ready to venture their lives in so glorious a cause as that of delivering their country from a foreign yoke imposed on them by the violence of a faction.

I persuade myself that all who have any regard to our excellent constitution will immediately appear and promote the success of an enterprise on which everything which ought to be dear to them as Christians or Englishmen absolutely depends.

Under what delusion soever people might remain whilst they had in prospect a succession, whose plausible pretence was the security of religion and the preservation of liberty, they have by the whole tenor of the present administration been sufficiently undeceived.

All not wilfully blind must see the real danger into which the Church of England is fallen, and far the greatest part of the nation actually feel their liberties in the most tender articles invaded.

The authority of a pretended Parliament made by false returns and bribery and the turning out of members lawfully chosen has been applied to the subversion of the constitution. The orthodox clergy have been discountenanced, and Socinians and Freethinkers are encouraged under the pretence of moderation. Directions have been given to the ministers of the Established Church what doctrines they should preach, and what parts of Christianity it was seasonable to communicate to the people, whilst the enemies of our religion are left at liberty to attack the most essential articles of it.

The two famous Universities have been contemptuously treated, and a project is now on foot to set up a new University with a design to destroy the old ones, and, to show their hatred

to a liberal education and the seminaries of the Church, a graduate of the University of Dublin has been pilloried and whipt like a common malefactor.

I therefore earnestly conjure all my countrymen immediately to rise to receive their king, who will soon appear amongst them, not only to assert his own hereditary right, but to rescue his people from oppression, and to do all that in him lies to restore the ancient monarchy and constitution of England.

His declaration will give all his subjects the fullest assurances of his good intentions towards them, and of his firm resolution to protect them in the enjoyment of all their civil and religious rights. Those of us who have had the honour to approach his royal person and the opportunity of being acquainted with the goodness of his temper and the justice of his nature are able with the greatest comfort to exhort the rest of our countrymen to espouse the cause of a prince who is qualified in every respect to make them a happy people.

I shall do my utmost till his arrival to second the endeavours of our neighbours in the other part of the island, who have already taken arms to restore their rightful king.

Let us resolve not to be outdone in love to our country or loyalty to our Prince, and then we may hope that the success with which it has pleased God to crown their endeavours is the earnest of those blessings which will attend on ours.

It is his Majesty's express command, and it shall be my particular care to protect all his subjects who shall not continue obstinate in their rebellion. I shall do my utmost to reduce those by force to their allegiance, who shall any way act in opposition to it, and it will be in the power of others, who can't repair to the Royal Standard, to show their loyalty by securing the persons of the disaffected, and by seizing their horses and arms.

I desire all my countrymen to lay these matters seriously to heart and to consider that they are now invited to take hold of the last opportunity they can expect to preserve the Church of England, their liberties, their properties and the constitution of their country from utter ruin.

The ACCOUNT enclosed in the DUKE OF ORMONDE's letter to
LORD MAR.

[1715, Dec. 27.]—(This is the original of the document printed in the last volume, p. 534, from a copy.)

WARRANT.

1716, Feb. 16[-27]. Inverness.—We, John, Earl of Sutherland, Lord Lieutenant of the shires of Elgin, Nairn, Ross, Cromartie, Sutherland and Caithness, and of the Stewartry of Orkney, and Lieutenant General of all His Majesty's forces, taking into consideration the state of the town of Inverness, how that a great many of its inhabitants are justly reputed disaffected to his Majesty's person and government, and that those persons are in

possession of arms by which they may be obnoxious to their well affected neighbours or otherwise capable of disturbing the public interest, and, there being a regiment of militia for the town settled by the deputy lieutenants of the shire of such of its inhabitants as are reputed well affected to the government, notwithstanding these deputy lieutenants have all this time neglected to disarm the suspected, empower and ordain you, Simon, Lord Lovat, forthwith to disarm all the inhabitants of the burgh of Inverness, except such as are listed in the regiment of militia. *Seal.*

THE EARL OF SUTHERLAND.

1716, Feb. 16[-27]. Inverness.—Nomination and appointment of Simon, Lord Lovat, to be one of the deputy lieutenants for the shires of Elgin, Nairn, Ross and Cromartie. *Seal.*

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CIRCULAR OF THE COMMISSION.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,
CHANCERY LANE,
LONDON, W.C.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been pleased to ratify and confirm the terms of the Commission issued by Her late Majesty, appointing certain Commissioners to ascertain what unpublished MSS. are extant in the collections of private persons and in institutions which are calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary, or Scientific History of this country; and to appoint certain additional Commissioners for the same purposes. The present Commissioners are:—

Sir R. Henn Collins, Master of the Rolls; the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., the Earl of Crawford, K.T., the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G., Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Lindley, Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G., Sir Edward Fry, Mr. John Morley, O.M., M.P., Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B., and Prof. C. H. Firth, LL.D.

The Commissioners think it probable that you may feel an interest in this object, and be willing to assist in the attainment of it; and with that view they desire to lay before you an outline of the course which they usually follow.

If any nobleman or gentleman express his willingness to submit any unprinted book, or collection of documents in his possession or custody, to the Commissioners, they will cause an inspection to be made by some competent person, and should the MSS. appear to come within the scope of their enquiry, the owner will be asked to consent to the publication of copies or abstracts of them in the reports of the Commission, which are presented to Parliament every Session.

To avoid any possible apprehension that the examination of papers by the Commissioners may extend to title-deeds or other documents of present legal value, positive instructions are given to every person who inspects MSS. on their behalf that nothing relating to the titles of existing owners is to be divulged, and

that if in the course of his work any modern title-deeds or papers of a private character chance to come before him, they are to be instantly put aside, and are not to be examined or calendared under any pretence whatever.

The object of the Commission is the discovery of unpublished historical and literary materials, and in all their proceedings the Commissioners will direct their attention to that object exclusively.

In practice it has been found more satisfactory, when the collection of manuscripts is a large one, for the inspector to make a selection therefrom at the place of deposit and to obtain the owner's consent to remove the selected papers to the Public Record Office in London or in Dublin, or to the General Register House in Edinburgh, where they can be more fully dealt with, and where they are preserved with the same care as if they formed part of the muniments of the realm, during the term of their examination. Among the numerous owners of MSS. who have allowed their family papers of historical interest to be temporarily removed from their muniment rooms and lent to the Commissioners to facilitate the preparation of a report may be named :—His Majesty the King, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Portland, the Marquess of Salisbury, the Marquess Townshend, the Marquess of Ailesbury, the Marquess of Bath, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Egmont, the Earl of Lindsey, the Earl of Ancaster, the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Braye, Lord Hothfield, Lord Kenyon, Mrs. Stopford Sackville, the Right Hon. F. J. Savile Foljambe, Sir George Wombwell, Mr. le Fleming, of Rydal, Mr. Leyborne Popham, of Littlecote, and Mr. Fortescue, of Dropmore.

The cost of inspections, reports, and calendars, and the conveyance of documents, will be defrayed at the public expense, without any charge to the owners.

The Commissioners will also, if so requested, give their advice as to the best means of repairing and preserving any interesting papers or MSS. which may be in a state of decay.

The Commissioners will feel much obliged if you will communicate to them the names of any gentlemen who may be able and willing to assist in obtaining the objects for which this Commission has been issued.

R. A. ROBERTS, *Secretary*.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

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